

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Isgec Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **ISGEC TITAN METAL FABRICATORS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 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 then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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



In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate 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. Based on the records, information and explanation provided, we have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgment and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 financial statements.



A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in "Annexure – A" of this auditor's report.

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 section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure – B" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 – C".
 - 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:

As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided during the year as specified by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.



SS KOTHARI MEHTA
& COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.**
- ii) The Company did not have any long-term contract and in case of derivative contracts, there is no material foreseeable losses .**
- iii) There has been no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.**

For S. S. KOTHARI MEHTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N



(Neeraj Bansal)
Partner
Membership No. 095960

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 May, 2019

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE AUDIT REPORT TO THE ISGEC TITAN METAL FABRICATORS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the companies Act, 2013, 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonable knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative 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.



SS KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE AUDIT REPORT TO THE ISGEC TITAN METAL FABRICATORS PRIVATE LIMITED

Referred to in paragraph 1 of report on other legal and regulatory requirement's paragraph of our report on the financial statement of even date,

(i) In respect of its fixed assets :

- (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a programme of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in phased manner over a period of three years which in our opinion is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property.

(ii) In respect of Inventory

- (a) The inventories of the Company have been physically verified by the management during the year.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is maintaining proper records of inventories. As explained to us, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(iii) The company has not given any loan to a company, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Companies Act during the year. So, the para III (a) to III (c) is not applicable to the company.

(iv) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company does not have any loans, investments, guarantees and security under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the act and the rules framed thereunder.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost records and Audit) Rules, 2014 under section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.



- (vii) In respect of Statutory Dues
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, investor education and protection fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and services tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. Further, there were no undisputed amounts outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there is no disputed dues of income tax, sales tax, custom duty, wealth tax, excise duty, service tax, goods and services tax, value added tax and cess.
- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government. The Company has not issued any debentures.
- (ix) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. No term loans were raised during the year.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the year, nor had been informed of such case by the management.
- (xi) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided during the year as specified by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The company is not Nidhi Company, therefore this clause is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company has transacted with the related parties which are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the Ind AS – 24 "Related Party Disclosures". Refer Note No. 37 to the financial statements. And the approval for related parties' transactions under section 177 is not
- (xiv) required as there is no requirement for constitution of audit committee in the Company as per the relevant applicable provisions and rules.
- (xv) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit.
- (xvi) As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.



**SS KOTHARI MEHTA
& COMPANY**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (xvii) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore this clause is not applicable to the company.

**For S. S. KOTHARI MEHTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N**



Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 May, 2019

**(Neeraj Bansal)
Partner
Membership No. 095960**

ANNEXURE 'C' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ISGEC TITAN METAL FABRICATORS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 **ISGEC TITAN METAL FABRICATORS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal 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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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, based on records, 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 generally operating effectively as at 31 March, 2019, based on "the internal control over financial reporting system & procedures 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".

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 May, 2019



For S. S. KOTHARI MEHTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N

(Neeraj Bansal)
Partner

Membership No. 095960

ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited CIN: U28112HR2015PTC055874
Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2019

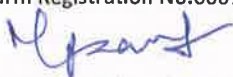
(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	ASSETS			
(1)	Non - current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	19,91,713	10,25,677
	(b) Capital work in progress	6	3,83,075	-
	(c) Intangible assets	7	60,800	-
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Others	8	14,30,000	-
	(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	-	31,441
	Sub total (Non - current assets)		38,65,588	10,57,118
(2)	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	10	3,76,77,264	6,20,63,495
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	11	8,45,14,249	5,78,530
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	4,66,876	3,78,422
	(iii) Other	13	16,44,410	6,569
	(c) Other current assets	14	1,49,36,461	1,15,43,887
	Sub total (Current assets)		13,92,39,260	7,45,70,903
	Total assets		14,31,04,848	7,56,28,021
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1)	EQUITY			
	(a) Equity share capital	15	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	(b) Other equity	16	2,41,59,316	83,71,831
	Sub total (Equity)		3,41,59,316	1,83,71,831
	LIABILITIES			
(2)	Non - current liabilities			
	(a) Provisions	17	4,15,977	-
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	12,808	-
	Sub total (Non - current liabilities)		4,28,785	-
(3)	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	18	6,85,72,837	3,51,68,334
	(ii) Trade payables	19		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small Enterprises		20,84,530	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small Enterprises		1,85,61,857	1,00,98,438
	(iii) Other	20	38,68,339	4,00,813
	(b) Other current liabilities	21	1,43,20,285	1,08,36,897
	(c) Provisions	22	1,45,234	1,41,226
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	23	9,63,665	6,10,482
	Sub total (Current liabilities)		10,85,16,747	5,72,56,190
	Total Equity & Liabilities		14,31,04,848	7,56,28,021

Notes to Financial Statement 1 to 40

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N



Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960

Place: Noida

Date: 16th May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Steven Fredrick Muscarella

Director

DIN: 02788280



Aditya Puri

Director

DIN:00052534




ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited CIN: U28112HR2015PTC055874
Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
I	Revenue from operations	24	29,25,66,766	14,73,52,794
II	Other income	25	86,444	13,688
III	Total income (I + II)		29,26,53,210	14,73,66,482
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	26	15,33,94,436	11,11,98,021
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and work - in - progress	27	4,72,21,947	(2,68,11,435)
	Employee benefits expenses	28	49,85,416	3,53,499
	Finance costs	29	53,73,578	38,36,595
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	30	3,18,041	1,42,588
	Other expenses	31	5,93,20,552	4,69,16,624
	Total expenses		27,06,13,970	13,56,35,892
V	Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		2,20,39,240	1,17,30,590
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
VII	Profit / (loss) before tax (V - VI)		2,20,39,240	1,17,30,590
VIII	Tax expense			
	(1) Current tax	32	62,64,826	33,03,743
	(2) Deferred tax	32	44,249	22,792
	(3) Prior year tax adjustment	32	(57,320)	8,324
	Total Tax expense		62,51,755	33,34,859
IX	Profit / (loss) for the Period (VII - VIII)		1,57,87,485	83,95,731
X	Other comprehensive income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
			-	-
XI	Total comprehensive income for the period (IX + X)		1,57,87,485	83,95,731
XII	Earnings per equity share			
	(1) Basic /Diluted	33	15.79	8.40

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements



For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N


Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960
Place: Noida
Date: 16th May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Steven Fredrick Muscarella
Director
DIN: 02788280


Aditya Puri
Director
DIN:00052534


ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited CIN: U28112HR2015PTC055874
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
A	Cash flow from operating activities :		
	Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	2,20,39,240	1,17,30,590
	Adjustment for :		
	Depreciation and amortization of PPE	3,18,041	1,42,588
	Interest Income	(77,659)	(10,578)
	Finance costs	53,73,578	38,36,595
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	2,76,53,200	1,56,99,195
	Adjustments for changes in working capital :		
	(Increase) /Decrease in trade receivables	(8,39,35,720)	30,93,369
	(Increase) /Decrease in other receivables	(64,60,415)	(49,43,304)
	(Increase) /Decrease in inventories	2,43,86,231	2,15,04,549
	Increase /(Decrease) in trade and other payables	1,74,98,863	(79,28,661)
	Increase /(Decrease) in payables and provisions	4,19,985	1,41,226
	Cash generated from Operations	(2,04,37,855)	2,75,66,373
	Income Tax (Paid) / Received (Net of TDS)	(58,54,323)	(26,34,698)
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(2,62,92,178)	2,49,31,675
B	Cash flow from investing activities :		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress and intangible assets	(17,27,952)	(10,70,043)
	Interest received	77,659	10,578
	Net Cash generated from Investing Activities	(16,50,293)	(10,59,465)
C	Cash flow from financing activities :		
	Proceeds from share capital	-	-
	Interest Paid	(53,73,578)	(38,36,595)
	Proceeds from Borrowings	3,34,04,503	(1,97,90,503)
	Net Cash used in financing activities	2,80,30,925	(2,36,27,098)
	Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents	88,453	2,45,112
	Cash and Cash equivalents as at Opening date	3,78,422	1,33,310
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,66,876	3,78,422
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
	Balance with Banks	4,66,876	3,78,422
	Term Deposit with Banks	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents	4,66,876	3,78,422

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Neeraj Bansal
Partner

Membership No. 095960

Place: Noida

Date: 16th May 2019



Steven Fredrick Muscarella

Director

DIN: 02788280

Aditya Puri

Director

DIN:00052534

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended as on 31.03.2019

A. Equity share capital

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Amount
As at 01.4.2017	1,00,00,000
Changes during the year	-
As at 31.3.2018	1,00,00,000
Changes during the year	-
As at 31.03.2019	1,00,00,000

B. Other equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total
As at 01.4.2017	(23,900)	(23,900)
Profit for the period	83,95,731	83,95,731
As at 31.3.2018	83,71,831	83,71,831
Profit for the period	1,57,87,485	1,57,87,485
As at 31.03.2019	2,41,59,316	2,41,59,316

Nature and Purpose of Reserve

Retained Earnings

This comprise company's undistributed profit after taxes.


The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements


For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N

Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960

Place: Noida
Date: 16th May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Steven Fredrick Muscarella
Director
DIN: 02788280


Aditya Puri
Director
DIN:00052534



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited

1. Corporate Information

ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited (the "Company") is a Joint Venture between Isgec Heavy Engineering Limited, India and Titan Metal Fabricators Inc, USA., holding 51% & 49% of the share capital respectively in the Company.

The main aim of JV is fabrication of equipments in Reactive Metals with superior infrastructure of ISGEC and proven technology of TITAN.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the e Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018.

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), except otherwise stated.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments & Provisions which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

2.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting Period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future period.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

Sale of products and rendering of service

The Company recognises revenue when the company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e., an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset and it is probable that the company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and its customary business practice, to



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which Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties i.e excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Other Income

- (i) Interest income is accounted on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
- (ii) Insurance Claims, export incentives, escalation, etc. are accounted for as and when the estimated amounts recoverable can be reasonably determined as being acceptable to the concerned authorities/parties.
- (iii) Other income like sale of scrap, profit on sale/write off of assets etc. are recognized as and when right to receive income arises, and there is no uncertainty in realization of the same.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have any material impact on the financial results of the Company.

2.3 Inventories

Raw materials & Stores & Spares: are valued at lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value. However items held for use in the production are not valued below cost if the finished goods in which these will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Finished goods and work in progress: are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and applicable direct manufacturing and administrative overheads.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.4 Property, Plant & Equipment

Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes its purchase price (net of input tax credit / duty credits wherever applicable), after deducting trade discounts and rebates. It includes other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the borrowing costs for qualifying assets and the initial estimate of restoration cost if the recognition criteria is met.

Capital spares directly attributable to the fixed assets are capitalised with the related assets.



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Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the costs of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition 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 disposed.

The assets residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

2.5 Intangible Assets

An Intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Costs incurred on acquisition of specialized software are capitalized.

The cost of intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.6 Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is provided on Property, plant & Equipment in the manner and useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 as per the written down value method except in respect of certain Plant & Machinery which are depreciated as per straight line method. Capital spares directly attributable to the specific fixed assets are depreciated with the cost of the assets.

Intangible assets are amortized over a period not exceeding ten years on a straight line method.

2.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the



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purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.8 Employee Benefits

(i) Provident Fund

The contributions are deposited in the Recognised Provident Fund accounts operated by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952, on the basis of services rendered by the employees and is expensed as and when incurred.

(ii) Leave Encashment

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the amount expected to be paid/ availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The Liability is classified as current liability as the company does not have any conditional right to defer the payments.

Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Other Short Term Benefits

Expense in respect of other short term benefits is recognized on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

2.9 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Where the Company is the lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. The Company has taken equipment, plant and machinery and other assets under non-cancellable operating lease and payment made for the same is charged to statement of Profit and Loss.

Payments made under lease for other assets are charged to statement of Profit and Loss as per respective lease agreements.



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2.10 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid/payable to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax is charged at the end of reporting period to profit & loss.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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Minimum Alternative tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.11 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized 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.

2.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be



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required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is disclosed when

- (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- (b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is disclosed, when possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised but are disclosed in notes.

2.13 Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue, buy back of shares, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

2.14 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition.



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Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in three broad categories:

A. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Debt instrument carried at amortized cost

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it 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.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

B. Derivative financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the Effective Interest Rate. Effective interest rate amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.



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Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognized when:

- (i) The contractual right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or
- (ii) The company has transferred its right to receive cash flow from the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

2.16 Impairment of Financial Assets

The company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

2.17 Foreign Exchange Transactions

Financial statements are presented in INR, which is company's functional currency.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (except financial instruments designated as Hedge Instruments) are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.18 Preliminary Expenses

All expenses prior to commencement of commercial operation are aggregated as preliminary expenses. These are to be amortised in first financial year on commencement of commercial operations.

2.19 Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

3. Critical accounting estimates and Judgements

i. Income taxes:

Management judgement is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in financial statement.

ii. Defined Benefit Plans:

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

iii. Contingencies



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

4. Recent Accounting pronouncements

i. IND AS 116 Leases:

“Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17, Leases. The principle of Ind AS 116 is that it requires lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right of use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows.

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 there remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right to 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 recognised under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation to 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 amount equal to lease liability as Right-of-use, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted.

The effect of adoption as on transition date would majorly result in an increase in Right of use asset approximately by Rs. 273 Lakhs and an increase in lease liability approximately by Rs. 273 Lakhs.”

ii. Ind AS 12 Income taxes:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12,



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'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.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

iii. **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.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

iv. **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 effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the financial statements.



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Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31.03.2019

5. Property, plant & equipment

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
Gross carrying value					
As at 01.04.2017	68,746	-	-	41,311	1,10,057
Additions	8,25,713	46,200	18,500	1,79,630	10,70,043
Disposals					-
As at 31.03.2018	8,94,459	46,200	18,500	2,20,941	11,80,100
Additions	10,66,050	32,700	-	1,82,127	12,80,877
Disposals					-
As at 31.03.2019	19,60,509	78,900	18,500	4,03,068	24,60,977
Depreciation					
As at 01.04.2017	963	-	-	10,872	11,835
Charge During the year	73,157	3,611	1,197	64,623	1,42,588
Disposals					-
As at 31.03.2018	74,120	3,611	1,197	75,495	1,54,423
Charge During the year	1,76,771	11,754	4,490	1,21,826	3,14,841
Disposals					-
As at 31.03.2019	2,50,891	15,365	5,687	1,97,321	4,69,264
Net Carrying Value					
As at 31.03.2018	8,20,339	42,589	17,303	1,45,446	10,25,677
As at 31.03.2019	17,09,618	63,535	12,813	2,05,747	19,91,713

Notes :

(i) Opening balances of Gross block and accumulated depreciation have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever considered necessary.

(ii) Borrowing cost capitalised during the periods is nil.



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6. Capital Work In Progress

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Total
As at 01.04.2017		
Additions	-	-
Borrowing costs	-	-
Capitalized	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	-	-
Additions	3,83,075	3,83,075
Borrowing costs	-	-
Capitalized	-	-
As at 31.03.2019	3,83,075	3,83,075

7. Intangible assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at 01.04.2017	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	-	-
Additions	64,000	64,000
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2019	64,000	64,000
Amortization		
As at 01.04.2017	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	-	-
Additions	3,200	3,200
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2019	3,200	3,200
Net Carrying Value		
As at 31.03.2018	-	-
As at 31.03.2019	60,800	60,800

Notes:

- 1) Cost of Software includes Purchase Price, Duties & Taxes (other than refundable from tax authorities).
- 2) Useful life of software is 5 years.



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8. Non- current financial assets- Others

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Fixed Deposits with banks having maturity of more than twelve months (Under lien)	14,30,000	-
Total	14,30,000	-

9. Deferred tax assets / liabilities (net)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Preliminary Expenditure debited to statement of Profit and Loss but allowed for tax purpose in subsequent years	21,757	37,536
Timing Difference as per section 43B of Income Tax Act	36,672	-
WDV of Property, Plant and Equipments	(71,237)	(6,095)
Closing Balance	(12,808)	31,441

9.1 Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Preliminary Expenditure	Defined Benefit Obligation	PPE	Total
At 01.04.2017	53,163	-	1,070	54,233
(Charged)/credited:-				
-to profit & loss	-15,627	-	-7,165	-22,792
-to other Comprehensive Income				
-Deferred tax on basis Adjustment				
At 31.03.2018	37,536	-	-6,095	31,441
(Charged)/credited:-				
-to profit & loss	-15,779	36,672	-65,142	-44,249
-to other Comprehensive Income				
-Deferred tax on basis Adjustment				
At 31.03.2019	21,757	36,672	-71,237	-12,808



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10. Inventories

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Raw materials	1,23,08,894	57,75,506
Raw materials in Transit	98,10,397	-
Work-in-progress		
-Engineering Goods	75,20,200	5,47,42,147
Stores and Spares	64,80,010	15,24,857
Loose tools	74,792	20,985
Firm commitment on Purchases	14,82,971	-
Total	3,76,77,264	6,20,63,495

11. Current financial assets- Trade receivables

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Trade receivable considered good- Unsecured		
- Related parties	1,51,00,862	2,36,000
- Others	6,94,13,387	3,42,530
Trade receivable which have significant increased in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivable- Credit impaired	-	-
Total	8,45,14,249	5,78,530



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31.03.2019

12. Current financial assets- Cash & cash equivalents

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Balances with banks		
In Current accounts	3,88,045	2,32,189
In Cash Credit accounts	-	81,001
Cash on Hand	78,831	65,232
Total	4,66,876	3,78,422

13. Current financial assets- Other

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Firm Commitment on Purchases		6,569
Firm Commitment on Sale	14,79,144	
Imprest with Employees	1,49,015	
Interest Accrued - on Fixed Deposit	16,251	
Total other assets	16,44,410	6,569

14. Other current assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Balances with Govt. authorities	67,13,621	74,61,619
Trade Advance	77,02,058	40,46,978
Pre-paid expenses	24,780	35,290
Export Incentive Receivable	4,96,002	
Total other assets	1,49,36,461	1,15,43,887



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31.03.2019

15. Share capital

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs.10/-each with voting rights	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued				
Equity shares of Rs.10/-each with voting rights	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Subscribed & fully paid-up				
Equity shares of Rs.10/-each with voting rights	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

15.1. Additional information as per Schedule III

Notes:

- (a) The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of Capital are as under:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each share holder is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of Liquidation of the company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all the preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each of the equity share holders.

- (b) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting Period :

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Add: Issued during the Year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the close of the Year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

- (c) Detail of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5%:

Class of shares/Name of the shareholders:	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	Number of shares held	% Holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% Holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
(i) ISGEC Heavy Engineering Ltd.	5,10,000	51%	5,10,000	51%
(ii) Titan Metal Fabricators Inc	4,90,000	49%	4,90,000	49%

- (d) The Company has not issued any share other than cash from the incorporation of the Company.



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31.03.2019

16. Other equity

Retained Earnings

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Opening Balance	83,71,831	(23,900)
Net profit for the year	1,57,87,485	83,95,731
Closing Balance	2,41,59,316	83,71,831

Note 16.1 : Nature and Purpose of Reserve

Retained Earnings

This comprise company's undistributed profit after taxes.

17. Non current- Provisions

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for warranty	2,88,163	-
Provision for employee benefits:		
-Gratuity (unfunded)	77,135	-
-Leave encashment (unfunded)	50,679	-
Total	4,15,977	-

18. Current financial liabilities- Borrowings

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Secured		
From banks:		
Cash Credit Account (Refer note 18.1)	2,35,38,995	2,01,54,361
Working capital demand loan (WC DL) (Refer note 18.2)	4,50,33,842	1,50,13,973
Total	6,85,72,837	3,51,68,334

Note 18.1

Details of Securities offered for Cash credit :-

- 1.) Secured against first Pari-Passu charge on current assets including stocks & moveable fixed assets (excluding assets if any charged to term lenders)
- 2.) Corporate Guarantee of ISGEC Heavy Engineering Limited.
- 3.) Rate of interest is ranging from 9.85% to 10.50%

Note 18.2

Details of Securities offered for Working Capital Demand Loan :-

- 1.) Secured against first Pari-Passu charge on current assets including stocks & moveable fixed assets (excluding assets if any charged to term lenders)
- 2.) Corporate Guarantee of ISGEC Heavy Engineering Limited.
- 3.) Rate of interest is ranging from 8.40% to 9.15%



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31.03.2019

19. Current financial liabilities- Trade payables

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Trade payables		
a) To Micro and Small Enterprises	20,84,530	-
b) To other than Micro & Small Enterprises		
- To Related Parties	73,34,294	66,81,044
- To Others	1,12,27,563	34,17,394
Total	2,06,46,387	1,00,98,437

Note 19.1 : Trade payables to micro and small enterprises

The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act") has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified by the company, on the basis of information and records available with the Company. Disclosure in respect of amount remaining unpaid and interest due on delayed payment has been determined only in respect of payments made after the receipt of information, with regards to filing of memorandum, from the respective suppliers. Disclosure as required under section 22 of the Act, is as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier		
-Principal amount remaining unpaid	20,84,530	-
-Interest due on above	-	-
(b) Interest paid under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
(c) Interest due (other than (b) above)	-	-
(d) Interest accrued and unpaid	-	-
(e) Interest due and payable till actual payment	-	-

20. Current financial liabilities- Other

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Payable to employees	7,43,986	1,49,388
Forward Derivative	29,62,115	6,569
Supplier of Capital goods	11,400	2,42,000
Other payable:		
- Expenses Payable	1,50,838	-
- Stale Cheque	-	2,857
Total	38,68,339	4,00,813



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31.03.2019

21. Other current liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Advance from Customers:		
Related parties	88,01,700	-
Others	46,50,000	1,04,40,000
Statutory dues payable (including PF and tax deducted at source)	8,68,585	3,96,897
Total	1,43,20,285	1,08,36,897

22. Short term provisions

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for warranty	1,41,226	1,41,226
Provision for employee benefits		
-Gratuity (unfunded)	143	
-Leave encashment (unfunded)	3,865	
Total	1,45,234	1,41,226

23. Current tax liabilities (net)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for Income Tax	62,62,913	33,03,743
Less:		
Advance Income Tax/ Tax Deducted at Source	52,99,248	26,91,348
MAT Credit Entitlement		1,913
Total	9,63,665	6,10,482



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2019

24. Revenue from operations

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Sale of Products		
- Engineering Goods	28,44,41,736	14,14,89,463
Sale of Services	69,28,328	45,14,181
Other operating revenue	11,96,702	13,49,150
Total	29,25,66,766	14,73,52,794

Note 24.1 Other Operating Revenue

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Scrap and Waste Sale	7,00,700	13,49,150
Export Incentive received	4,96,002	
Total	11,96,702	13,49,150

25. Other income

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Interest Income		
- On Bank Deposits	77,659	10,578
Misc receipts	-	3,110
Excess Provision Written Back	8,785	-
Total	86,444	13,688



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2019

26. Cost of materials consumed

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Raw Material Consumed (Refer Note 26.1)	15,28,04,645	11,00,37,476
Store consumed	5,89,791	11,60,545
Total	15,33,94,436	11,11,98,021

26.1 Details of Raw Materials and Components Consumed

(Amount in Rs.)

Type of Materials	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Iron and Steel	3,10,70,739	1,50,57,890
Forgings	1,66,63,094	52,65,257
Tubes	7,42,86,588	7,62,52,531
Components issued for jobs	3,07,84,224	1,34,61,798
Total	15,28,04,645	11,00,37,476

27. Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade & work - in - progress

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Opening stock		
Work - in - Progress	5,47,42,147	2,79,30,712
Total opening balance	5,47,42,147	2,79,30,712
Closing stock		
Work - in - Progress	75,20,200	5,47,42,147
Total closing balance	75,20,200	5,47,42,147
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Inventory (-)/(+)	4,72,21,947	(2,68,11,435)



28. Employee benefits expenses

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Salaries & wages	46,48,377	3,21,937
Contribution to provident & other funds	3,31,039	31,562
Staff welfare expenses	6,000	-
Total	49,85,416	3,53,499

Note 28.1 Details of Employees Benefits Expenses

The disclosure of employee benefits as defined in IND AS-19 is given below:-

a) **Defined Contribution Plan:**

The Company has recognised, in the profit and loss account, expenses for the following Defined Contribution Plan:

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Provident Fund	1,27,118	8,483
Total	1,27,118	8,483

b) **Defined Benefits Plan :**

(Amount In Rs.)

Description	Gratuity (Non Funded)	Leave Encashment (Non-funded)	Gratuity (Non Funded)	Leave Encashment (Non-funded)
	2018-19	2018-19	2017-18	2017-18
	i. Change in Present value of Obligation			
a. Present Value of Obligation at the beginning of the Period	-	-		
b. Interest cost				
c. Current service cost	71,529	52,425		
d. Benefits paid	5,749	2,119		
e. Actuarial (gain) / loss				
f. Present Value of Obligation at the end of the Period	77,278	54,544		
ii. Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets				
a. Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the Period				
Acquisition adjustment				
b. Fund opening difference				
c. Actual return on plan assets				
d. Fund charges				
e. Contributions				
f. Benefits paid				
g. Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on Plan Assets				
h. Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period				

Description	Gratuity (Non- Funded)	Leave Encashment (Non-funded)	Gratuity (Non- Funded)	Leave Encashment (Non-funded)
	2018-19	2018-19	2017-18	2017-18
iii. Reconciliation of Fair Value of Assets and Obligations in				
a. Present Value of Obligation at the end of the Period	77278	54544		
b. Fair value of Planned assets at the end of the Period	0	0		
c. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet	(77278)	(54544)		
iv. Expenses reconciled in the statement of Profit & Loss				
a. Current Service Cost	77278	54544		
b. Net interest Cost	0	0		
c. Expected Return on Plan Assets				
d. Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in profit/loss				
e. Expenses recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss	77278	54544		
v. Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year				
a. Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) opening				
b. Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on PBO				



vi Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation			
1	Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	143	3,865
2	Between 2 and 5 years	6,931	5,185
3	Between 6 and 10 years	70,204	45,494
vii Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below			
(i). Impact of the change in discount rate			
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period		77,278	54,544
a.	Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(7,360)	(5,122)
b.	Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	8,327	5,816
(ii) Impact of the change in salary increase			
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period		77,278	54,544
a.	Impact due to Increase of 0.50 %	8,380	5,854
b.	Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(7,467)	(5,196)

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

Sensitivities as to rate of Inflation, rate of Increase of pensions in payment, rate of Increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not

(ii) Sensitivity Analysis Method

Sensitivity analysis is determined based on the expected movement in liability if the assumptions were not proved to be true on different count.

viii	Major categories of plan assets (as percentage of total plan assets)				
	Insurer Managed Funds	100%		100%	
ix	Actuarial assumptions				
a.	Economic Assumptions				
i.	Discounting Rate	7.66%	7.66%		
ii.	Salary escalation	6.50%	6.50%		
b.	Demographic Assumption				
i.	Retirement Age (Years)	60	60		
ii.	Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)			
iii.	Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)	Withdrawal Rate (%)	Withdrawal Rate (%)	Withdrawal Rate (%)
	Up to 30 Years	3	3	3	3
	From 31 to 44 years	2	2	2	2
	Above 44 years	1	1	1	1
Mortality Rates for specimen ages					

Age	Mortality Rate	Age	Mortality Rate	Age	Mortality Rate
15	0.000614	45	0.002874	75	0.039637
20	0.000888	50	0.004946	80	0.060558
25	0.000984	55	0.007888	85	0.091982
30	0.001056	60	0.011534	90	0.138895
35	0.001282	65	0.017009	95	0.208585
40	0.001803	70	0.025855	100	0.311628



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2019

29. Finance costs

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Interest Expense	52,73,578	37,36,095
Other borrowing costs	1,00,000	1,00,500
Total	53,73,578	38,36,595

30. Depreciation and amortization expense

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	3,14,841	1,42,588
Amortization of Intangible assets	3,200	
Total	3,18,041	1,42,588

31. Other expense

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Excise duty on sale of goods	-	64,463
Other Manufacturing Expenses	2,45,00,657	2,59,47,877
Power Consumed	-	10,88,830
Packing, Forwarding & Transportation Charges	13,86,776	3,80,221
Bank Charges	9,03,570	3,79,383
Facility Charges	61,50,469	20,00,000
General Expenses	4,57,544	19,65,064
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	2,27,774	20,09,362
Printing & Stationary	1,11,180	49,101
Legal & Professional Charges	-	50,000
Brokerage and Commission	5,60,498	-
News Paper & Periodicals (Reimbursement)	3,000	357
Rates & Taxes	55,224	1,46,250
Repair & Maintenance:		
- Machinery repair	20,38,035	1,46,507
- Building Repair	9,97,728	3,08,499
- Furniture and Other Repairs	1,02,078	1,22,500
Advertisement Charges	7,31,401	
Insurance Charges	95,097	56,493
Travelling Expenses	23,67,926	13,62,813
Professional Services	1,85,71,595	1,07,78,905
Auditors Remuneration:		
Statutory audit fees	60,000	60,000
Total	5,93,20,552	4,69,16,624



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2019

32. Tax expense

(a) Income Tax Expense

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
(a) Current Taxes		
Current tax on profits for the year	62,64,826	33,03,743
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(57,320)	8,324
Total Current tax Expense	62,07,506	33,12,067
(b) Deferred Tax		
Decrease/ (Increase) in deferred tax assets	44,249	22,792
Total	62,51,755	33,34,859

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Profit before income tax expense	2,20,39,240	1,17,30,590
Tax at Indian tax rate of 27.82% (in 2017-18 tax rate was 27.5525%)	61,31,317	32,32,071
Add: Change in rate of Tax	1,20,438	1,02,788
Income tax Expense	62,51,755	33,34,859



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2019

33 Earning per share(Ind As 33):

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-33) on 'Earnings Per Share' the following table reconciles the numerator and denominator used to calculate Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Net Profit / (Loss) available to Equity Shareholders (In Rs.)	1,57,87,485	83,95,731
Number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year for the purpose of calculation of Earning Per Share	10,00,000	10,00,000
Nominal value of Equity Share (In Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic & Diluted Earning per Share (In Rs.)	15.79	8.40

34 Contingent Liabilities & Assets

Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Letters of Credit outstanding at year end	15,84,000	-

35 Commitments

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
(a) Lease Rent Charges		
(i) The Company has taken equipments, plant & machinery and other movable assets under non cancellable operating lease in accordance with Ind As -17 on 'leases ', the lease rent charged to statement of profit and loss for the year.	50,00,000	20,00,000
(ii) The Company has taken equipments, plant & machinery and other movable assets under non cancellable operating lease. In accordance with Ind As -17 on 'leases disclosure' of the future minimum lease rent to be paid under non cancellable operating leases in the aggregate and for each of the following periods.		
Future minimum lease payments	-	-
Not later than one year	84,00,000	50,00,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,31,00,000	37,50,000
Total	3,15,00,000	87,50,000



36 Segment Reporting

The Company operates in only one segment of engineering business which comprises of production and sales of Engineering Equipment's, identified in accordance with principle enunciated in Indian Accounting Standard AS-108, Segment Reporting. Hence, separate business segment information is not applicable.

The MD of the company has been identified as The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Chief Operating Decision Maker also monitors the operating results as one single segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.

- a) The company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue is broken on the basis of location of customer.

(Amount in Rs.)

Description	Year ended 31.03.2019			Year ended 31.03.2018		
	India	Outside India	Total	India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from Customers	24,97,93,141	4,27,73,625	29,25,66,766	14,73,52,794		14,73,52,794

- b) These assets are allocated based on the operation and physical location of the assets.

(Amount in Rs.)

Description	Year ended 31.03.2019			Year ended 31.03.2018		
	India	Outside India	Total	India	Outside India	Total
Carrying amount of assets	24,35,588	-	24,35,588	10,25,677	-	10,25,677
Addition to fixed assets	13,44,877	-	13,44,877	10,70,043	-	10,70,043



37 Related party transactions (Ind AS 24)

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS-24), the disclosures in respect of Related Parties and Transactions with them, as identified and certified by the Management, are as follows:

1) Description and name of related parties

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Country of Incorporation	% of Equity interest	
			As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i) Joint Venture Partner				
1	ISGEC Heavy Engineering Limited	India	51	51
2	Titan Metal Fabricators Inc	USA	49	49
(ii) Key Management Personnel				
1	Mr. Aditya Puri	Director		
2	Mr. Ravi Jaidka	Director		
3	Mr. Steven Fredrick Muscarella	Director		
4	Mr. Thomas William Muscarella	Director		
(iii) Entities over which key management personnel can exercise significant influence				
1	Yamuna Syndicate Limited			
2	ISGEC Hitachi Zosen Limited			

2) Details of related party transactions and outstanding balance as at 31st March,2019

S. No.	Nature of Transaction/ Relationship	2018-19	2017-18
a) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business			
Joint Venture Partners			
- ISGEC Heavy Engineering Limited			
i)	Purchase of Goods	2,35,847	22,85,611
ii)	Services Received	3,75,21,992	3,11,27,058
iii)	Sale of Goods	1,56,96,140	2,36,000
iv)	Services Rendered	50,54,994	52,58,001
- ISGEC Hitachi Zosen Limited			
i)	Purchase of Goods		26,15,204
ii)	Services Received	4,28,560	-
- Titan Metal Fabricators			
i)	Purchase of Goods	7,700	-
- The Yamuna Syndicate Limited			
i)	Purchase of Capital Goods	8,776	-
b) Amount due to / from related parties			
Joint Venture Partners			
- ISGEC Heavy Engineering Limited			
i)	Amount payable as at year end	10,35,132	27,71,259
- Titan Metal Fabricators			
i)	Amount receivable as at year end	16,213	23,913

Terms and Conditions

The transactions with the related parties are made on term equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The assessment is under taken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and in the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year end are un-secured and settlement occurs in cash.



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
Financial Instruments- Accounting classification and fair value measurement

38 : Fair Value Measurement
Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019			As at 31.03.2018		
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Asset						
Forward derivatives						
Trade receivables	8,45,14,249			5,78,530		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,66,876			3,78,422		
Others	14,30,000					
Bank Balances						
Total Financial Assets	8,64,11,125			9,56,953		
Financial Liabilities						
Forward derivatives		29,62,115			6,569	
Borrowings	6,85,72,837			3,51,68,334		
Trade payables	2,06,46,387			1,00,98,438		
Other Financial Liabilities	38,68,339			4,00,813		
Total Financial Liabilities	9,30,87,563			4,56,67,585		

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (A) recognised and measured at fair value and (B) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of inputs used in determining fair values, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

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.

Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31.03.2018	Fair Value Measurement using			
	Carrying Value 31.03.2018	Quoted price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets				
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings				
Trade payables				
Other financial liabilities				
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited

Financial Instruments- Accounting classification and fair value measurement

Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31.03.2019	Fair Value Measurement using			
	Carrying Value 31.03.2019	Quoted price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets				
Other	14,30,000	-	-	14,30,000
Total Financial Assets	14,30,000	-	-	14,30,000
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		-	-	-
Trade payables		-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities		-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instrument includes:

- > the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar financial instruments.
- > the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The following method and assumptions are used to estimate fair values:

The Carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits etc. are considered to be their fair value , due to their short term nature.

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. For borrowing fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and the carrying amount is the fair value.



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2019

39 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to **market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk**. In order to minimise adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments such as forward contracts and interest rates swaps are entered into to hedge foreign currency risk exposure. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not for trading and speculative instruments.

I. Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts of varying maturity depending upon the underlying contract and risk management strategy to manage its exposures to foreign exchange fluctuations.

(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. In order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of the fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

(i) The exposure of group borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
Variable rate borrowings	6,85,72,837	3,51,68,334
Fixed rate borrowings		
Total borrowings	6,85,72,837	3,51,68,334

(ii) As at the end of reporting period, the company had the following variable rate borrowings and interest rate swap contracts outstanding:

Particulars	31/03/2019			31/03/2018		
	Weighted average interest rate (%)	Balance	% of total loans	Weighted average interest rate (%)	Balance	% of total loans
Loans repayable on demand (Cash Credit)	9.61%	6,85,72,837	100%	9.36%	3,51,68,334	100%
External Commercial Borrowings (including USD_INR Hedging Cost)	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Interest rate swaps(notional principal amount)	-	-		-	-	
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate		6,85,72,837			3,51,68,334	

(iii) Sensitivity

Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points		Impact on Profit before Tax	
	31/03/2019	31/03/2018	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
INR	+60	+60	4,11,437	2,11,010
	-60	-60	4,11,437	2,11,010



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2019****(b) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates internationally and the Company has obtained foreign currency loans and has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk.

The Company hedges its exposure to fluctuations by using foreign currency forwards contracts on the basis of risk perception of the management.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)			
Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2019	USD	Euro	Total
Trade Receivables	1,08,42,975	-	1,08,42,975
Trade payables	47,600	10,08,857	10,56,457
Hedged Portion	98,18,866	10,08,857	1,08,27,723
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk	10,71,709	-	10,71,709
Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2018	USD	Euro	Total
Trade Receivables	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-
Hedged Portion	-	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% Increase	1% decrease
USD	10,717.00	10,717.00	-	-
Euro	-	-	-	-

The assumed movement in exchange rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

(c) Price Risk

The company does not hold any investments in equity as well as in debt instrument. Therefore, the company is not exposed to any price risk.



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2019

II. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is significant increase in credit risk, it considers reasonable and supportive forward looking information such as:

- (i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business.
- (ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty.
- (iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligation
- (iv) Significant increase in credit risk and other financial instruments of the same counterparty
- (v) significant changes in the value of collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third party guarantees or credit enhancements

b) The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

Ageing	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	More than 12 Months	Total
As at 31-03-2019					
Gross Carrying Amount	3,99,82,522	4,45,31,727	-	-	8,45,14,249
Expected loss Rate (in percentage)		-			
Expected Credit Loss (in Rs.)					-
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	3,99,82,522	4,45,31,727	-	-	8,45,14,249

Ageing	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	More than 12 Months	Total
As at 31-03-2018					
Gross Carrying Amount	-	5,78,530	-	-	5,78,530
Expected loss Rate (in percentage)		-			
Expected Credit Loss (in Rs.)					-
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	-	5,78,530	-	-	5,78,530

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed data over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. In case of probability of non collection, default rate is 100%

b) The following table summarises the change in the loss allowances measured using expected credit loss model (ECL):

Particulars	ECL for Trade Receivables
As at 01-04-2018	-
Provided during the year	-
Reversed During the Year	-
As at 31-03-2019	-



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2019

III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Amount in Rs.)

As at 31-03-2019	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 12 months	12 months to 3 years	Total
Borrowings	6,85,72,837	6,85,72,837			6,85,72,837
Trade payables	1,85,61,857		1,85,61,857		1,85,61,857
Other Liabilities	38,68,339		38,68,339		38,68,339
Total	9,10,03,033	6,85,72,837	2,24,30,196	-	9,10,03,033

As at 31-03-2018	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 12 months	12 months to 3 years	Total
Borrowings	3,51,68,334	3,51,68,334			3,51,68,334
Trade payables	1,00,98,438		1,00,98,438		1,00,98,438
Other Liabilities	4,00,813		4,00,813		4,00,813
Total	4,56,67,585	3,51,68,334	1,04,99,251	-	4,56,67,585

Financing Arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of reporting period:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Fund based limit	8,14,27,163	11,48,31,666



ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31.03.2019

40. Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize the shareholder value and also maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital. In order to manage the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return on capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts. The Company monitors capital on the basis of following gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus debt.

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Borrowings	6,85,72,837	3,51,68,334
Less : Cash & Cash Equivalents (note 12)	4,66,876	3,78,422
Net Debt	6,81,05,961	3,47,89,912
Total Equity	3,41,59,316	1,83,71,831
Total Capital and Net Debt	10,22,65,277	5,31,61,743
Net debt to debt and equity ratio (Gearing Ratio)	0.67	0.65

Notes-

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities (excluding derivatives) as described in notes 18.

(ii) Total equity (as shown in balance sheet) includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.

(b) Loan Covenants

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 call loans and borrowings or charge some penal interest. 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 current years and previous years.

