

**Independent Auditors' Report
To The Members of Saraswati Sugar Mills Limited****Report On the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Saraswati Sugar Mills Limited ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 judgement and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2017 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure – "A" 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 and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.



- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure - B".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigation on its financial position in its financial statements- Refer Note 39.1 to the financial statements;
 - ii) as there is not any material foreseeable losses, on long term contracts including derivative contract therefore the Company has not made any provision, required under the applicable law or Indian accounting standards;
 - iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - i) The company has provided requisite disclosure in its Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. And on the basis of information & explanation provided these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the company. Refer Note 50 to the Ind AS financial statements.

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



Neeraj Bansal
Partner

Membership No. 95960

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08.05.2017

ANNEXURE – “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS 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) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a phased program of physical verification of its fixed assets which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Management has physically verified major fixed assets during the year. There were no major discrepancies noticed on such verification between the physical balances and fixed assets record.
- (c) The titles of Immovable properties are based on available records. However the original are being placed with banker as security for borrowing.
- (ii) (a) The inventories, other than in-transit, 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) (a) The Company has not given any loan, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) There are no such loans, comments on repayment of the principal amount and interest thereon and overdue amount at the year-end are not required.
- (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 complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder with regard to fixed deposits accepted from public.



(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account relating to materials, labour and other items of cost maintained by the Company as specified by the Central Government of India under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.

(vii) (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, 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, the particulars of dues of income tax, sales tax, custom duty, wealth tax, excise duty, value added tax, service tax and cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows: -

S. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs. in Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
1	Cane Purchase Tax Act	Cane Purchase Tax	32.98	1991-1996	Punjab & Haryana Court, Chandigarh
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	05.50	2011-12 & 2012-13	CESAT Panchkula
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty on Export Quota	87.82	2010-11 & 2012-13	CESAT Panchkula

(viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its dues to banks. The Company has not taken any loans from financial institutions or debenture holders.

(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 moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.

(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 by the company or on the Company by its officers or employees noticed or reported during the year, nor have we 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, Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration, hence provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- (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 sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements – Refer Note 42 to the financial statements.
- (xiv) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) 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



Neeraj Bansal

Neeraj Bansal
Partner

Membership No. 095960

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08.05.2017

**ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS 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 Saraswati Sugar Mills Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion based on Internal Financial Control document, 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 March 31, 2017, based on "the internal control over financial reporting system & procedures established by the unit considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For S. S. KOTHARI MEHTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 000756N



Neeraj Bansal

Neeraj Bansal

Partner

Membership No. 095960

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08.05.2017

SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
CIN: U01115HR2000PLC034519
Balance Sheet As At March 31, 2017

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
ASSETS					
(1)	Non - current assets		-		
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		10,443.13	10,778.35	11,483.80
	(b) Capital work - in - progress	4	10.42	-	39.67
	(c) Intangible assets		4.87	2.82	4.20
	(d) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments	5	825.94	323.10	196.44
	(ii) Loans	6	78.09	80.31	61.22
	(e) Other Non-current assets	7	48.59	43.44	39.34
	(f) Deferred Tax Assets(Net)	8	-	1,188.72	745.14
	Sub total (Non current assets)		11,411.04	12,416.74	12,569.81
(2)	Current assets				
	(a) Inventories	9	42,528.45	44,667.18	32,574.43
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	10	-	-	656.79
	(ii) Trade receivables	11	237.08	21.64	517.90
	(iii) Loans	12	41.90	27.24	51.87
	(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	13	261.54	91.65	183.54
	(v) Bank Balances other than (iv) above	14	109.76	-	-
	(vi) Others	15	3.73	2.72	3.79
	(c) Other current assets	16	604.49	603.13	384.69
	Sub total (Current assets)		43,786.95	45,413.56	34,373.01
	Total Assets		55,197.99	57,830.30	46,942.81
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
(1)	EQUITY				
	(a) Equity Share capital	17	709.99	709.99	709.99
	(b) Other Equity	18	18,012.91	13,025.08	13,993.33
	Sub total (Equity)		18,722.90	13,735.07	14,703.32
(2)	LIABILITIES				
	Non - current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Long Term Borrowings	19	3,191.87	7,757.98	4,337.00
	(ii) Others	20	216.67	211.06	14.74
	(b) Provisions	21	189.64	203.05	295.60
	(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	8	471.19	-	-
	(d) Other Non-current liabilities	22	38.56	-	-
	Sub total (Non current liabilities)		4,107.93	8,172.09	4,647.34
(3)	Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Short Term Borrowings	23	18,494.96	22,767.41	10,204.22
	(ii) Trade payables	24	6,882.99	6,809.45	14,821.03
	(iii) Others	25	2,557.81	2,412.54	512.66
	(b) Other current liabilities	26	4,157.69	3,751.53	1,881.84
	(c) Provisions	27	151.65	148.31	145.20
	(d) Current Tax Liability	28	122.06	33.90	27.20
	Sub total (Current liabilities)		32,367.16	35,923.14	27,592.15
	Total Equity & Liabilities		55,197.99	57,830.30	46,942.81

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N

Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960

Place: Noida

Date: 08.05.2017

Pankaj Malik
Sr. Vice President (Finance)

S.K. Khorana
Company Secretary
Membership No. 1872

J.K. Chowdhery
Sr. Vice President (Internal Audit)

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Reva Khanna
Director

DIN:00413270

Aditya Puri

Managing Director

DIN:00052534

SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
CIN: U01115HR2000PLC034519
Statement Of Profit & Loss For The Year Ended March 31, 2017

(Rs in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
I	Revenue from operations	29	62,746.77	41,852.15
II	Other income	30	1,181.76	1,469.37
III	Total income (I + II)		63,928.53	43,321.52
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	31	40,535.82	44,262.29
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and work - in - progress	32	2,154.77	(12,152.31)
	Employee benefits expenses	33	3,048.73	2,960.99
	Finance costs	34	1,808.38	2,489.14
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	35	580.12	660.83
	Other expenses	36	6,720.32	6,658.93
	Total expenses (IV)		54,848.15	44,879.86
V	Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		9,080.38	(1,558.34)
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
VII	Profit / (loss) before tax (V - VI)		9,080.38	(1,558.34)
VIII	Tax expense			
	Less: Current Tax	37	1,640.04	-
	Less: Deferred Tax	8	1,976.26	(449.71)
	MAT credit entitlement		(327.89)	-
IX	Profit / (loss) for the period (VII - VIII)		5,791.97	(1,108.63)
X	Other comprehensive income			
	A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Remeasurements of Post Employment Benefits Obligations		33.34	19.84
	-Change in fair value of FVOCI equity investments		502.84	126.67
	(ii) Income tax relating to above items		-11.54	-6.13
XI	Total comprehensive income for the period (IX + X)		6,316.61	(968.25)
XII	Earnings per equity share Basic / Diluted	38	81.58	(15.61)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N

Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960



[Signature]

Pankaj Malik
Sr. Vice President (Finance)

[Signature]

S.K. Khorana
Company Secretary
Membership No. 1872

[Signature]

J.K. Chowdhery
Sr. Vice President (Internal Audit)

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

[Signature]

Reva Khanna
Director
DIN: 00413270

[Signature]

Aditya Puri
Managing Director
DIN:00052534

Place: Noida

Date: 08.05.2017

SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

CIN: U01115HR2000PLC034519

Statement of changes in cash flow for the year ended as on March 31, 2017

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
A. Cash flow from Operating activities:		
Net (loss)/profit before tax but after exceptional/extraordinary items	9,080.38	(1,558.34)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	580.12	660.83
Interest Expense	1,763.20	2,002.45
Interest/Dividend Income	(8.76)	(8.63)
(Profit)/Loss on Fixed Assets sold (Net)	(3.64)	(5.16)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale/Revaluation of Investment	-	(331.13)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale/Revaluation of store	-	20.85
Debts / Advances Written off	-	2.66
Liability no longer required written back	(3.28)	(13.80)
Provision for Gratuity	33.34	2.97
Provision for Leave Encashment	5.72	39.94
Pension Provision	(15.79)	226.75
Provision for Bonus	-	0.52
Operating profit before working capital changes	11,431.29	509.76
Adjustments for changes in working capital :		
- (Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivable	(215.44)	493.60
- (Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	(13.87)	(144.54)
- (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	2,138.73	(12,113.59)
- Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	943.86	(6,618.97)
Cash generated from operations	14,284.57	(17,873.74)
- Taxes (Paid) / Received (Net of TDS)	(1,556.96)	6.71
Net cash from operating activities	12,727.61	(17,867.03)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(303.82)	(23.04)
Proceeds from Sale of fixed assets	50.11	113.86
Investment in FDR	(109.76)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	-	987.93
Interest/Dividend Received (Revenue)	7.76	9.70
Net cash from Investing activities	(355.71)	1,088.45
C. Cash flow from Financing activities:		
Proceeds/(Repayment) of Secured loans	(23,804.13)	15,764.65
Proceeds/(Repayment) of unsecured loans	14,528.50	1,590.76
Interest Paid	(1,597.58)	(1,198.88)
Dividend Paid	(1,104.03)	-
Corporate Dividend Tax Paid	(224.76)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(12,202.00)	16,686.68



Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	169.90	(91.90)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	91.65	183.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	261.54	91.65
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Cash, cheques & drafts (in hand) and remittances in transit	4.13	75.86
Balance with Scheduled Banks	257.41	15.79
Total	261.54	91.65

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N



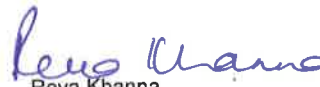
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Partner
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Company Secretary
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Pankaj Malik
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J.K. Chowdhery
Sr. Vice President (Internal Audit)

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors


Reva Khanna
Director
DIN:00413270


Aditya Puri
Managing Director
DIN:00052534

Place: Noida

Date: 08.05.2017

SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
CIN: U01115HR2000PLC034519
Statement of changes In equity for the year ended as on March 31, 2017

A. Equity Share Capital (Rs in Lakhs)

As at April 1, 2015	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2016	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2017
709.99	-	709.99	-	709.99

B. Other Equity

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Others Reserves	Total
	Securities premium account	General Reserve	Retained earnings	FVOCI equity Investment reserve	
Restated Balance as at April 1, 2015	6,300.00	1,318.74	6,483.51	(108.92)	13,993.33
Profit for the year	-	-	(1,108.63)	-	(1,108.63)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	13.71	126.67	140.38
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,094.92)	126.67	(968.25)
Balance as at March 31, 2016	6,300.00	1,318.74	5,388.59	17.75	13,025.08
Profit for the year	-	-	5,791.97	-	5,791.97
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	21.80	502.84	524.64
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,813.77	502.84	6,316.61
Dividend paid, including tax	-	-	(1,328.79)	-	(1,328.79)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	6,300.00	1,318.74	9,873.57	520.59	18,012.91

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N

Neeraj Bansal

Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960

S.K. Khorana
S.K. Khorana
Company Secretary
Membership No. 1872

Reva Khanna
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Director
DIN: 00413270

Pankaj Malik
Pankaj Malik
Sr. Vice President (Finance)

J.K. Chowdhery
J.K. Chowdhery
Sr. Vice President (Internal Audit)

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Aditya Puri
Aditya Puri
Managing Director
DIN:00052534

Place: Noida

Date: 08.05.2017

1. Corporate Information

Saraswati Sugar Mills Limited (the "Company") was established in 1933 and is situated in Yamunanagar, Haryana. The business, which was part of Isgec Heavy Engineering Limited (formerly The Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Limited), was demerged in 2002 into a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company of Isgec Heavy Engineering Limited and the Company was named as Saraswati Sugar Mills Limited.

Its existing capacity is 10,000 Tonnes of cane crushing per day. The factory has been certified for ISO 9001 for Quality Management System, ISO 14001 for Environment Management System, OHSAS 18001 for Safety and Health Management System and HACCP System for food safety management by Lloyd's Registers of Quality Assurance. About 35,000 farmers from 670 villages supply sugarcane to the Sugar Mill.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the directors on 8th May 2017.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company, with effect from 1 April 2016, has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (the 'Ind AS') notified under the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amended) Rules, 2016. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March 2016, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (referred to as 'Indian GAAP').

These financial statements are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoptions were carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 '*First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards*'. Previous period numbers in the financial statements have been restated to IND AS (Refer Note No. 46 and 47). Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note No.47.

The details of the first time adoption exemptions availed by the Company are given in Note No. 46(A).

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) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs and two decimals thereof, except if otherwise stated.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments and provisions which are measured at fair value 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) require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount 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 outcome requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future period.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of products

Revenue from the sale of products is recognized on dispatch of goods from the factory/ other locations, when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. The amount of revenues and costs associated with the transaction can be measured reliably and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from the sales of goods.

Revenue is recognized at the fair value (refer 2.19) of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

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, escalations, 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.

Dividend

Dividends are recognised

- (i) the right to receive payment of the dividend is established;
- (ii) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and
- (iii) The amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.4 Inventories

Raw materials and Stores & Spares: valued at lower of cost or net realisable value (NRV). However



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items held for use in the production are valued at cost inclusive of incidental expense calculated on first in first out basis. In case if material cost is below NRV the value is reduced to NRV. In such cases replacement cost is the best estimate of NRV.

Finished goods (Sugar): valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and applicable direct manufacturing and administrative overheads, but excludes borrowing costs.

Finished goods (Molasses): valued at average net realizable value.

Work in progress (Sugar): valued at cost. Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and applicable direct manufacturing and administrative overheads, but excluding borrowing cost.

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

2.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has adopted optional exemption under Ind AS-101 and elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statement at the date of transition i.e. at 1st April, 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP and used that as its deemed cost as at the transition date, refer note no 46(A)(a)(i).

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 CENVAT / 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 the management and the borrowing costs for qualifying assets and the initial estimate of restoration cost if the recognition criteria is met.

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.

Cost in respect of assets acquired by virtue of slump sale agreement with ISGEC Heavy Engineering Ltd. (formerly The Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd.) is same as acquisition price.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.



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 asset's residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

2.6 Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

On the date of transition to Ind AS, existing carrying value as per previous GAAP has been adopted as deemed cost.

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.

2.7 Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and 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, on pro-rata basis for additions & deletions. However useful life of sugar rollers under the head of Plant & Machinery has been estimated at three years based on the technical estimates, which is different from the life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital spares directly attributable to the assets are depreciated with the cost of the assets.

Assets costing not more than Rs.5000 are fully depreciated in the year of their acquisition.



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Intangible assets are amortised on straight line method over the expected duration of benefits not exceeding ten years.

2.8 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 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 financial statements 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.

2.9 Employee Benefits

(i) Provident Fund

Contribution to provident fund is made as per defined contribution plan through a trust managed by the holding company and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest payable to the members shall not be at a rate lower than the statutory rate.

(ii) Gratuity

The Company operates a Gratuity fund Trust which in turn has taken Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance policy with the Life Insurance Corporation of India for all.

Gratuity is a post-employment benefit and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustment for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs.

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

(iii) Leave Encashment

The expected cost of accumulated leaves is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the



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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.

Re-measurement as a result of past experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

2.10 Taxes

Current tax

Current 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, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax is charged at the end of the reporting period to statement of profit & loss.

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 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 the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been 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.

MAT

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 the company 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 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 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 a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or 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 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant & equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to statement to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of related assets and presented within other income.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

2.15 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.

Subsequent measurement

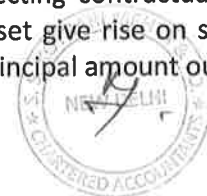
For the purposes of subsequent measurement financial instruments are classified as follows:

(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.



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(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) Equity Investments

The Company measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company has elected to make an irrevocable election to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments which are not held for trading, in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value of gains and losses to profit or loss.

(v) 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.

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

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.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in 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.

2.17 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.



2.18 Research and development

Research and Development expenditure not fulfilling the recognition criteria as set out in Ind AS- 38 'Intangible Assets' is charged to the statement of profit and loss. Capital expenditure on R & D is shown as addition to property, plant & equipment or intangible assets.

2.19 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments 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

Management judgement 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.



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Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 4 : Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets/Capital work in progress

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment										Intangible Assets		Capital work in progress
	Freehold land	Buildings & Roads	Plant and Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total	Computer Software (acquired)		Total			
								Computer Software	Acquired				
Gross carrying value													
At April 1, 2015	2,642.73	1,551.80	18,422.97	69.25	516.41	282.50	23,485.66	35.15		39.67			
Additions			49.21	1.89	8.09	3.52	62.71			24.90			
Disposals			112.88	0.39	1.75	0.11	115.13			64.57			
At March 31, 2016	2,642.73	1,551.80	18,359.30	70.75	522.75	285.91	23,433.24	35.15		-			
Additions		3.38	237.37	3.63	6.65	38.51	289.54		3.86	232.22			
Disposals		0.79	235.49	2.43	0.02	12.11	250.84			221.80			
At March 31, 2017	2,642.73	1,554.39	18,361.18	71.95	529.38	312.31	23,471.94	39.01		10.42			
Accumulated Depreciation													
At April 1, 2015			10,271.40	59.23	426.70	250.30	12,001.86		30.95				
Depreciation charge for the year		994.23	535.03	3.16	29.22	15.60	659.45		1.38				
Disposals		76.44	5.91		0.49	0.02	6.42						
At March 31, 2016	-	1,070.67	10,800.52	62.39	455.43	265.88	12,654.89	32.33		-			
Depreciation charge for the year		61.77	481.69	2.96	20.70	11.18	578.30		1.81				
Disposals		0.75	189.51	2.38	0.02	11.71	204.37						
At March 31, 2017	-	1,131.69	11,092.70	62.97	476.11	265.35	13,028.82	34.14		-			
Net carrying value													
At March 31, 2017	2,642.73	422.70	7,268.48	8.98	53.27	46.96	10,443.12		4.87	10.42			
At March 31, 2016	2,642.73	481.13	7,558.78	8.36	67.32	20.03	10,778.35		2.82	-			
At April 01, 2015	2,642.73	557.57	8,151.57	10.02	89.71	32.20	11,483.80		4.20	39.67			

Note:

- Contractual Commitment towards purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Refer Note No. 40
- Cost of software includes purchase price, duties and taxes (other than refundable from tax authorities)
- Opening balances of Gross block and accumulated depreciation have been regrouped/ reclassified/rearranged wherever considered necessary.
- Borrowing cost capitalised during the periods is nil.
- For assets charged as security, please refer note No. 19 and 23



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 5 : Non current Financial Assets-Investments

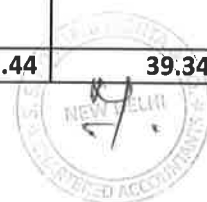
Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Non Current Investments			
Quoted			
a) Investments in equity instruments			
- 2,65,000 (Previous year 2,65,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each of DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.	825.34	322.50	195.84
Unquoted			
b) Investments in government or trust securities			
- Post Office Saving Account	0.60	0.60	0.60
Total	825.94	323.10	196.44
i) Aggregate Acquisition Cost of Quoted Investments:	304.75	304.75	304.75
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments:	825.34	322.50	195.84
Aggregate Book Value of Unquoted Investments:	0.60	0.60	0.60
ii) Investment in Post Office Saving Account have been pledged as security with Cane Commissioner Haryana			

Note 6 : Non current Financial Assets-Loans

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
i) Secured, considered good			
- Loans to employees (Loans to employees are secured by way of hypothecation of vehicles)	18.09	20.25	13.09
ii) Unsecured, considered good			
- Security deposits	60.00	60.06	48.13
Total	78.09	80.31	61.22

Note 7 : Other Non current Assets

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Advances other than capital advances:			
Unsecured, considered good			
- Security Deposits	39.06	38.99	38.99
- Income Tax on cumulative deposit scheme	9.53	4.45	0.35
Total	48.59	43.44	39.34



Note : 8 Deferred Tax

8.1 The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to: (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)			
Property, Plant and Equipment	(932.30)	(844.13)	(860.43)
Fair Valuation of Investment	-	-	(0.55)
Provision for Leave Encashment	38.40	40.17	36.91
Provision for Pension	70.17	70.17	99.30
Provision for bonus	0.16	0.16	0.14
Accumulated Tax Losses	-	1,897.87	1,445.30
Trade receivables (provision for doubtful debts)	24.48	24.48	24.48
Net deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(799.08)	1,188.72	745.14
(b) MAT credit Entitlement	327.89	-	-
Total Deferred tax assets/(Liabilities)	(471.19)	1,188.72	745.14

8.2 The Company has recognized deferred tax assets on carried forward tax losses for year ended March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015. The company operations are expected to be profitable in future years. The losses are available for eight years for offsetting against future taxable income.

8.3 Movement in Deferred tax (Liabilities)/Assets (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property Plant and Equipment	Investment	Employee Benefit	Tax Losses	Other items	Total
At April 1, 2015	(860.43)	(0.55)	136.34	1,445.30	24.48	745.14
(Charged)/credited:-						
-to profit & loss	16.30	0.55	(19.71)	452.57	(0.00)	449.71
-to other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(6.13)	-	-	(6.13)
At March 31, 2016	(844.13)	-	110.50	1,897.87	24.48	1,188.72
(Charged)/credited:-						
-to profit & loss	(88.16)	-	9.77	(1,897.87)	-	(1,976.26)
-to other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(11.54)	-	-	(11.54)
At March 31, 2017	(932.30)	-	108.73	-	24.48	(799.08)

8.4 Movement in MAT credit entitlement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
At April 1, 2015	-
(Charged)/credited:-	
-to profit & loss	-
-to other Comprehensive Income	-
At March 31, 2016	-
(Charged)/credited:-	
-to profit & loss	327.89
-to other Comprehensive Income	-
At March 31, 2017	327.89



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 9 : Inventories

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Stores & Spare parts	541.67	526.60	578.87
(b) Sugar Cane in transit	13.54	12.56	19.86
(c) Work-in-Progress: - Sugar	116.99	108.01	88.09
(d) Finished Stock: - Sugar	40,933.95	43,402.19	30,915.67
-Molasses	922.30	617.82	971.94
Total	42,528.45	44,667.18	32,574.43

Note 10 : Current Financial Assets- Investments

(Rs.in lakhs)

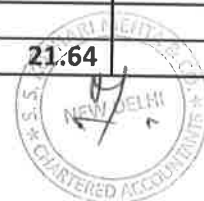
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Investments in Mutual Fund - SBI Ultra short term debt fund	-	-	656.79
Total	-	-	656.79

Aggregate Acquisition Cost of Quoted Investments:	-	-	-
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments:	-	-	-
Aggregate Book Value of Unquoted Investments:	-	-	655.00

Note 11 : Current Financial Assets-Trade Receivables

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade Receivables (Other than Related party)			
- Unsecured, considered good	237.08	21.64	517.90
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	79.23	79.23	79.23
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(79.23)	(79.23)	(79.23)
Total	237.08	21.64	517.90



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 12 : Current Financial Assets-Loans

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Unsecured, considered good - Loans to Employees	41.90	27.24	51.87
Total	41.90	27.24	51.87

Note 13 : Current Financial Assets-Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
(i) Balances with Banks	257.41	15.79	74.86
(ii) Cheques in hand	-	73.37	91.66
(iii) Cash in hand	4.13	2.49	17.02
Total	261.54	91.65	183.54

Note 14 : Current Financial Assets-Other Bank Balances

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Deposits with original maturity upto twelve months	109.76	-	-
Total	109.76	-	-



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 15 :Current Financial Assets-Others

(Rs.in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Interest accrued but not due	3.73	2.72	3.79
Total	3.73	2.72	3.79

Note 16 : Other Current Assets

(Rs.in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Unsecured, considered good			
(i) Advances other than Capital Advances			
- Related Parties	25.04	-	25.00
- Others			
- Store Purchases	16.83	9.75	8.70
- Contractors/Others	58.56	4.76	4.29
- Cane Suppliers	94.33	101.83	34.73
(ii) Employees Group Gratuity-cum-LIC Scheme (Refer Note 33.1)	300.67	253.41	180.96
(iii) Others			
- Prepaid Expenses	43.37	41.12	39.67
- Balances with Excise & Customs	65.68	58.68	91.34
- Cane Purchase Tax Recoverable	-	133.57	-
Total	604.49	603.13	384.69



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 17 : Share Capital

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
<u>Authorized</u>			
71,00,000 (Previous year 71,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	710.00	710.00	710.00
<u>Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up</u>			
70,99,900 (Previous year 70,99,900) equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	709.99	709.99	709.99
Total	709.99	709.99	709.99

Notes :

- i) The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching 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 if any proposed by the Board of Directors will be subject to approval of the share holders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of the 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 preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion of number of equity shares held by each equity share holder.

- ii) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting Year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	(Rs.in lakhs)	No. of shares	(Rs.in lakhs)	No. of shares	(Rs.in lakhs)
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	70,99,900	709.99	70,99,900	709.99	70,99,900	709.99
Add : issued during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : shares bought back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the close of the Year	70,99,900	709.99	70,99,900	709.99	70,99,900	709.99

- iii) Shares held by holding company or ultimate holding company and shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Class of Shares / Names of Shareholder:	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity Shares with voting rights - Isgec Heavy Engineering Limited and its nominees (600 shares)	70,99,900	100%	70,99,900	100%	70,99,900	100%



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 18 : Other Equity

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
A. Reserve and Surplus		
(i) Securities Premium Reserve		
Balance outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,300.00	6,300.00
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of year	6,300.00	6,300.00
(ii) General Reserve		
Balance outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,318.74	1,318.74
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of year	1,318.74	1,318.74
(iii) Retained Earnings		
Balance outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,388.59	6,483.51
Add:		
Net Profit for the period	5,791.97	(1,108.63)
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation (See Note 18.1)	21.80	13.71
Less: <u>Appropriations</u>		
Interim Dividend	1,104.03	-
Dividend Tax	224.76	-
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	9,873.57	5,388.59
Total (i+ii+iii)	17,492.31	13,007.33

Note 18.1: This is an item of Other Comprehensive Income, recognised directly in retained earnings

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
B. Other Reserves		
FVOCI Equity Investment		
Balance outstanding at the beginning of the year	17.75	(108.92)
Add: Additions during the year	502.84	126.67
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of year	520.59	17.75
Grand Total (A+B)	18,012.91	13,025.08

Note 18.2 : Nature and Purposes of Reserves

Securities Premium Reserves

Securities premium reserves is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

General Reserve

This represents appropriation of profit by the company.

Retained Earnings

This comprise company's undistributed profit after taxes.

FVOCI Equity Investment

The company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of certain investments in equity securities through OCI as Other Reserves. The company transfers amount from this reserves to retained earnings when the relevant investment is sold and realised.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 19 : Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Secured Long Term Borrowings (Refer Note 19.1)			
- Term Loan Under "Scheme For Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings"(SEFASU), 2014 Scheme	886.97	2,366.00	3,549.00
- Term Loan from Banks (Under Scheme of Soft Loan to sugar mills to facilitate payment of cane dues during season 2014-15)	583.13	2,904.69	-
Total	1,470.10	5,270.69	3,549.00
(b) Unsecured Long Term Borrowings			
Deposits - Refer Note 19.2			
- Public	1,721.77	2,477.29	788.00
- Directors	-	10.00	-
Total	1,721.77	2,487.29	788.00
Total	3,191.87	7,757.98	4,337.00

Note 19.1 : Terms of Repayment of Borrowings are as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Title	Term Loan outstanding as on 31.03.17	Current maturity of Long Term Debts	Long term	Rate of Interest and Terms of Repayment
Term Loan Under "Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings(SEFASU- 2014)"	2,069.97 (3,549.00)	1,183.00 (1,183.00)	886.97 (2,366.00)	Rate of interest is 12% p.a. The loan is repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments, after moratorium period of 2 years. Instalments of Rs.295.75 Lac each start from April, 2016 and end in January, 2019. The Government of India will give interest subvention of actual rate of interest upto 12% p.a during the tenure of the loan.
Loan From Banks ("Scheme of Soft Loan to sugar mills to facilitate payment of cane dues of the farmers for the sugar season 2014-15")	816.36 (3,575.00)	233.23 (670.31)	583.13 (2,904.69)	The rate of interest is 11.70% p.a. The loan is repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments, after moratorium period of one year. Instalments of Rs.58.31 Lakhs each is to be paid from August,2016 to May, 2020. The Government of India will give interest subvention upto 10% p.a for initial period of one year.
Total	2,886.33 (7,124.00)	1,416.23 (1,853.31)	1,470.10 (5,270.69)	

N Term Loan Under SEFASU, 2014 Scheme is secured by way of extension of first pari passu charge on fixed & current assets of the Company.

N Soft Loan from Banks is secured by way of pledge of Sugar stocks and Gunny bags on pari passu basis and 1st charge on fixed assets on pari passu basis.

Note 19.2 : Details of Deposits

(Rs.in lakhs)

Deposits	Deposit outstanding as on 31.03.17	Current maturity	Short term	Long term	Period of Deposit : Rate of Interest (p.a.)	Term of repayment
Public	2,450.69 (2,477.29)	-	728.92	1,721.77 (2,477.29)	1 Year 8.00%	Repayment on maturity date
Directors	(10.00)	-	-	(10.00)	2 Years 8.00%	
					3 Years 10.00%	
Total	2,450.69 (2,487.29)	-	728.92	1,721.77 (2,487.29)	*For Employees 10.25% for 3 years	



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 20 : Non-Current Financial Liabilities-Others

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Interest accrued but not due on public deposits	216.67	211.06	14.74
Total	216.67	211.06	14.74

Note 21 : Non-Current Liabilities-Provisions

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for Employees Benefits:			
-Provision for Pension (Unfunded)	189.64	203.05	295.60
Total	189.64	203.05	295.60

Note 22 : Other Non Current Liabilities

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
- Deferred Government Grant (Refer Note: 22.1)	38.56	-	-
Total	38.56	-	-

Note : 22.1 "Moist Heat Air Treatment" (MHAT) plant and other agricultural implements for cane development worth Rs. 44.50 Lakhs received free of cost under a scheme of Haryana Government. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to these grants.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Note 23 : Current Financial Liabilities-Short Term Borrowings

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
i) Secured			
(a) Loans repayable on demand			
- Cash credit - (Refer Note 23.1 (a), (b))	1,200.94	3,315.50	5,095.69
- Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL) (Refer Note 23.1(c))	2,000.00	9,500.00	5,000.00
-Short Term Loan from Bank	-	9,951.91	-
ii) Unsecured			
(a) Loans & Advances from Related Parties :			
- ISGEC Heavy Engineering Ltd. (Refer Note 23.2)	7,270.00	-	7.49
- ISGEC Exports Ltd.	-	-	101.04
(b) Loan from Haryana Government (Refer Note 23.3)	3,795.10	-	-
(c) Short Term Loan from Bank (Refer Note No. 23.4)	3500.00	-	-
(d) Deposits:			
- Public (Refer note 19.2)	728.92	-	-
Total	18,494.96	22,767.41	10,204.22

Note 23.1

a) Secured by pledge of sugar and gunny bags in the mill and hypothecation of inventories and by a charge on book debts, and first charge on fixed assets of the Company.

b) Cash Credit is repayable on demand

c) WCDL is taken as sub limit under Cash Credit limit for a period of 30 days from the date of disbursement. It bears interest @8.25% p.a.

Note 23.2

Loan is taken at interest rate of @8% p.a and repayable on demand.

Note 23.3

a) Haryana Government gave financial assistance of Rs.4005 Lakhs in the form of interest free loan to clear the outstanding dues of cane growers pertaining to season 2015-16.

Note 23.4

Loan is taken at interest rate of @8% p.a from the Bank for tenor of 180 days.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 24 : Current Financial Liabilities: Trade payables

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) To Micro & Small Enterprises (Refer Note 24.1)	-	-	-
(b) To Other than Micro & Small Enterprises			
(i) To Store Suppliers	183.90	127.99	153.95
(ii) To Others (Including Cane Suppliers)	6,663.88	6,587.13	14,611.47
(iii) To Related Parties	35.21	94.33	55.61
Total	6,882.99	6,809.45	14,821.03

Note 24.1 : Trade Payables to Micro and Small Enterprises

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier			
Principal Amount	-	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-	-
b) Interest paid under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Development) Act, 2006	-	-	-
c) Interest due (other than (b) above)	-	-	-
d) Interest accrued and unpaid	-	-	-
e) Interest due and payable till actual payment	-	-	-



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 25 : Current Financial Liabilities: Others

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Current maturities of long term debts*	1,416.25	1,853.31	-
(b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	56.67	116.96	39.86
(c) Interest accrued but not due on Public Deposits	220.30	-	-
(d) Creditors for Capital Expenditure:			
-Related Parties	43.28	21.36	30.85
-Others	-	-	10.97
(e) Employee Benefits	324.04	13.47	26.38
(f) Security deposits received	250.30	242.26	254.56
(j) Payable to Sugar Agents	246.98	165.18	150.04
Total	2,557.81	2,412.54	512.66

*For detail of security for current maturities of long term debt please refer Note 19.1

Note 26 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Statutory Remittances:			
- Statutory Dues			
- Excise Duty on Closing Stock of Finished Goods	2,700.95	2,971.72	1,263.38
- Excise Duty Payable	1.08	-	-
- Other statutory remittances (Contribution to PF, Vat , Service tax & TDS)	93.37	125.23	100.59
(b) Advances received from customers	915.17	239.54	273.93
(c) Deferred Government grants (Refer Note no. 22.1 & 23.3)	213.23	48.09	-
(d) Other Liabilities	233.89	366.95	243.94
Total	4,157.69	3,751.53	1,881.84

Note 27 : Current Liabilities- Provisions

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for Employees Benefits:			
(i) Provision for Leave Encashment (Unfunded) (Refer Note 33.1)	130.00	124.28	119.45
(ii) Provision for pension (Unfunded)	21.65	24.04	25.75
Total	151.65	148.31	145.20

Note 28 : Current Tax Liability

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for Income Tax	1,672.06	33.90	33.98
Less: Prepaid Taxes	1,550.00	-	6.78
Total	122.06	33.90	27.20



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 29 : Revenue from Operations

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Sale of Products:		
- Sugar	57,421.57	37,300.36
- Molasses	3,629.78	2,953.44
	61,051.35	40,253.80
(b) Sale of by-products	1,393.97	1,458.47
Total (a+b)	62,445.32	41,712.27
(c) Other Operating Income :		
- Sale of waste	60.35	86.22
- Insurance claims	39.72	0.88
- Miscellaneous receipts	16.29	36.31
- Lease & rent receipts	0.79	0.79
-Excess provision written back	184.29	15.68
Total (c)	301.45	139.88
Grand Total	62,746.77	41,852.15



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED**Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017****Note 30 : Other Income****(RS.in lakhs)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Interest income	8.76	8.63
Dividend income on investments		
- from Mutual Fund	-	-
- from Trade Investment	-	-
(b) Profit on sale of current investment	95.06	331.13
(c) Profit on sale/write off of assets	3.64	5.15
(d) Unclaimed balances written back	3.28	13.80
(e) Reimbursement of interest on SEFASU-2014 scheme of Loan	425.14	408.89
(f) Reimbursement of interest on Soft Loans from Banks	53.91	37.44
(g) Rent receipt	0.63	0.60
(h) Bad Debts written off now realised	-	-
(i) VAT refund	-	-
(j) Refund of Cane Purchase Tax	3.35	133.57
(k) Production subsidy claim	314.56	-
(l) Government Grant (Revenue)	1.51	-
(m) Government Grant-Gain on Fair valuation of Loans received at concessional/nil rate (Refer Note No. 23.3)	268.96	530.15
(n) Amortization of Government Grant on Fixed Assets (Refer Note No. 23.1)	2.97	-
Total	1,181.76	1,469.37



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 31 : Raw Material Consumption

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Cost of raw material consumed		
- Cane consumed	40,535.82	44,262.29
Total	40,535.82	44,262.29

Detail of Raw Material Consumed

Type of Material	Year Ended 31-03-2017	
	Quantity (Quintal)	Value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Sugar Cane*	1,25,02,391	40,535.82

*There is no purchase of imported raw material.

Note 32 : Changes in inventories of finished goods & work in progress

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Closing Stock: :		
Finished stock	41,856.26	44,020.01
Work-in-Progress	116.99	108.01
Total	41,973.25	44,128.02
Less: Opening Stock :		
Finished stock	44,020.01	31,887.62
Work-in-progress	108.01	88.09
Total	44,128.02	31,975.71
Net(Increase)/Decrease in stock	2,154.77	(12,152.31)



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 33 : Employee Benefit Expenses

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Salary Wages & Bonus	2,675.29	2,674.14
(b) Contribution to Provident Fund & other funds	222.89	167.54
(c) Workmen & Staff welfare expenses	150.55	119.30
Total	3,048.73	2,960.99

Note 33.1: Detail of Employee Benefit Expenses

The disclosures required by Ind- AS-19 "Employee Benefits" are as under:

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The employer contribution to Provident Fund is Rs 88.89 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs.84.36 Lakhs). The fund is administered by Trust managed by the Group. Contribution to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner on account of Family Pension Scheme is Rs. 78.46 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 83.23 Lakhs). The contributions are charged to statement of profit & loss.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

The liability for employee gratuity and leave encashment is determined on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method. The obligations are as under:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity			Leave Encashment		
	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1. Change In Present Value of Obligation						
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the period	1,157.16	1,150.61	1,148.07	124.28	119.45	121.97
Acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost	92.57	89.17	97.59	9.94	9.26	10.37
Current service cost	48.59	49.14	49.34	11.05	10.10	9.92
Benefits paid	(139.73)	(111.73)	(159.27)	(9.36)	(7.53)	(8.45)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(33.79)	(20.03)	14.88	(5.92)	(7.01)	(14.36)
Present value of obligation at end of period	1,124.81	1,157.16	1,150.61	130.00	124.28	119.45
2. Change In Fair Value of Plan Assets						
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	1,410.58	1,331.57	1,283.61	N.A	N.A	N.A
Acquisition adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	112.39	103.02	113.60	-	-	-
Contributions	42.24	87.72	99.36	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(139.73)	(111.73)	(159.27)	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-	(5.74)	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	1,425.48	1,410.58	1,331.57	-	-	-
3. Amount to be recognised In Balance Sheet						
Present value of obligation as at end of the period	1,124.81	1,157.16	1,150.61	130.00	124.28	119.45
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	1,425.48	1,410.57	1,331.57	-	-	-
Net Asset/(liability)	300.67	253.41	180.96	(130.00)	(124.28)	(119.45)



4. Expenses recognised in the statement of profit & loss.						
Current service cost	48.59	49.14	49.34	11.05	10.10	9.92
net Interest cost	(20.27)	(14.02)	97.59	9.94	9.25	10.37
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	(113.60)	-	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in profit/loss	-	-	20.62	(5.91)	(7.00)	(14.36)
Expenses recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss	28.32	35.11	53.95	15.08	12.35	5.93
5. 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	33.79	20.03				
c. Actuarial gain /(loss) for the year on Asset	(0.45)	(0.18)				
d. Unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) at the end of the year	33.34	19.84				
6. Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation						
1. Within the next 12	153.71			17.94		
2. Between 2 and 5 years	397.23			23.90		
3. Between 6 and 10 years	573.87			88.16		
7. Quantitative sensitivity						
(i). Impact of the change in discount rate						
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	1,124.81			130.00		
a. Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(26.42)			(4.17)		
b. Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	27.60			4.42		
Impact of the change in salary increase						
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	1,124.81			130.00		
a. Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	27.88			(4.17)		
b. Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(26.92)			4.42		

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 applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

(II) Sensitivity Analysis

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

8. Major categories of plan Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%			
9. Actuarial assumptions					
a) Economic Assumptions					
i. Discounting Rate	7.54	8		7.54	8
ii. Salary escalation	6	6		6	6
b) Demographic					
i) Retirement Age (Years)	60	60		60	60
ii) Mortality rates	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)		100% of IALM (2006 - 08)	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)
iii) Ages	Withdrawal	Withdrawal		Withdrawal Rate	Withdrawal
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					
Age	Mor	Age	Mortality Rate	Age	Mortality Rate
15	0	45	0.002874	75	0.039637
20	0	50	0.004946	80	0.060558
25	0	55	0.007888	85	0.091982
30	0	60	0.011534	90	0.138895
35	0	65	0.017009	95	0.208585
40	0	70	0.025855	100	0.311628



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 34 : Finance Cost

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Interest expenses on Borrowings		
From Banks	1,041.27	1,667.02
From Others	721.93	781.76
(b) Other borrowing cost	45.19	40.36
Total	1,808.38	2,489.14

Note 35 : Depreciation and Amortisation expenses

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	578.74	659.45
(b) Amortisation of intangible assets	1.38	1.38
Total	580.12	660.83



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note : 36 Other expenses

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Consumption of store & spare parts	1,245.72	1,006.12
(b) Chemical consumed	219.19	254.45
(c) Power & Fuel	247.65	228.67
(d) Rent	70.04	65.37
(e) Repairs to :		
- Machinery	323.59	227.01
- Building	110.38	122.19
- Others	25.93	20.67
(f) Insurance	75.90	72.05
(g) Rates & Taxes (Refer Note 39.2)	243.80	12.22
(h) Miscellaneous Expenses		
- Packing, Forwarding & Transportation	369.51	269.86
- Office & Miscellaneous Expenses	422.75	495.17
- Commission to Selling Agents & Others	106.83	92.94
- Auditors Remuneration	3.54	3.50
- Excise duty difference on opening &	(270.77)	1,708.34
- Excise Duty Paid on Finished Goods	3,482.16	2,046.44
- Legal expenses	5.87	6.91
- Loss on Assets sold and/or written off	-	20.85
- Loss on sale /write off stores	6.32	-
- Rebate & Discount	31.14	2.03
- Director Sitting & Other Expenses	0.50	0.56
- Donation	-	0.92
- Bad Debts Written Off	0.27	2.66
Total	6,720.32	6,658.93



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 37 : Tax Expense

A. Income Tax Expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the period	1,640.04	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		
Total Current tax expense	1,640.04	-
(b) Deferred tax		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	1,888.10	(432.86)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax Liabilities	88.16	(16.85)
Total Deffered Tax Expenses	1,976.26	(449.71)
(c) MAT		
Mat Credit Entitlement	(327.89)	-
Total Income tax Expense	3,288.41	(449.71)

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit before tax	9,080.38	(1,558.34)
Tax at Indian tax rate of 34.608% (F.Y. 2015-16-30.9%)	3,142.54	(481.53)
Add: Expenses disallowed for Tax Purposes		
-- Donation	-	0.28
-- Tax on perquisites u/s 40(a)	-	0.84
Less: Non- Taxable Income		
----Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	(1.26)	-1.59
----Amortisation of Government Grant	(1.03)	0.00
Due to Change in Tax Rate	139.71	-
Others	8.45	32.29
Income Tax expenses Charged to P/L	3,288.41	(449.71)



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 38 : Earning Per Share

In accordance with Ind-AS 33 on 'Earning Per Share', the following table reconciles the numerator and denominator used to calculate Basic and Diluted earning per Share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Profit/(Loss) available to Equity Shareholders (Rs. In lakhs)	5,791.97	(1,108.63)
(b) Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	70,99,900	70,99,900
(c) Nominal value of Equity Shares (In Rs.)	10	10
(d) Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share {(a)/(b)}	81.58	(15.61)



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 39 : Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

Particular	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Cenvat reversal	5.50	26.71	14.92
Additional excise duty on export quota	87.82	87.82	87.82
Cane suppliers	88.81	77.63	66.65
Local Area Development Tax (LADT)	-	207.03	190.39

Note 39.1 : The case challenging the Levy Sugar Price Fixation for the season 1980-81 to 1999-2000 was decided in favour of the Company. The Company requested the Central Government to refix the levy sugar prices as directed by the Court. The Central Government has since amended the Essential Commodities Act nullifying the Court Judgement. The Company has challenged the amendment as malafide in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Similar challenge has been made in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by another sugar factory. The hearing of the case before the Hon'ble Supreme court is yet to take place. The case filed by us has been transferred to Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Note 39.2 : The Company and other parties challenged the levy of Local Area Development Tax under The Haryana Local Area Development Tax Act, 2000 and the Haryana Entry of Goods into The Local Areas Act, 2008 in the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana. The Hon'ble High Court decided the matter in company's favour, hence no liability was accounted for. Subsequently the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an interim order, on the appeal of the State Government, and directed all the assesses to file the returns under the Local Area Development Tax Act. The company has been since filing the return. During the current year, Hon'ble Supreme court decided the matter in the favour of State and accordingly the company has recognised the liability of Rs. 228.28 lakhs

Note 40 : Commitments

Particular	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil	Nil	4.8

Note: 41 Operating Segment Information

The Company operates in only one segment of Sugar business which comprises of production and sales of Sugar, identified in accordance with principles 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.

No Customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue in the year ended March 31,2017 and March 31, 2016.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note: 42 Related party transactions

(A) List of related parties

(a) Parent Entity

Name	Type	Ownership Interest		
		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Isgec Heavy Engineering Limited	Immediate and ultimate holding	100%	100%	100%

(b) Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Aditya Puri (Managing Director)
- Mr. S.K.Khorana (Executive Director & Company Secretary)

(c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Ranjit Puri, (Chairman) (Father of Mr. Aditya Puri, Managing Director)
- Mrs. Nina Puri (Mother of Mr. Aditya Puri, Managing Director)
- Mrs. Tanupriya Puri (Wife of Mr. Aditya Puri, Managing Director)

(d) Entities over which Directors and their relatives can exercise significant influence

- ISGEC Engineering and Projects Limited
- ISGEC Hitachi Zosen Limited
- ISGEC Foster wheeler BOLLERS Private Limited
- Free Look Software Private Limited
- ISGEC Titan Metal Fabricators Private Limited
- ISGEC Redecam Enviro Solutions Private Limited
- Yamuna Syndicate Ltd.
- ISGEC Covema Ltd.
- ISGEC Exports Ltd.

(e) Other related party

Saraswati Sugar Mill Employees group
 gratuity cum life Insurance scheme
 trust

(Post-employment benefit plan of ISGEC)

Note: 42 Related party transactions.....cont.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note: 42 Related party transactions....cont.

(B) Transactions between related parties

(i) Related party transactions

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Parent Entity	Entitles over which key management personnel can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Total
Purchase of Goods	March 31, 2017	17.64	221.21	3.71	3.60	246.16
	March 31, 2016	7.84	237.80	2.54	2.59	250.77
Purchase of Capital Goods	March 31, 2017	27.29	-	-	-	27.29
	March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Services Received	March 31, 2017	12.00	13.58	-	-	25.58
	March 31, 2016	5.37	0.55	-	-	5.92
Loan Received	March 31, 2017	7270.00	-	-	-	7,270.00
	March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid/Payable	March 31, 2017	174.55	-	-	-	174.55
	March 31, 2016	0.13	6.06	-	-	6.19

(ii) Trust under control

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Contribution made during the year	42.24	87.72

(C) Balance Outstanding during the year

Particulars		Parent Entity	Entitles over which key management personnel can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Total
Amt. Receivable at year end	As at March 31, 2017	0.25	25.00	-	-	25.25
	As at March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	0.00
	As at April 1, 2015	-	25.00	-	-	25.00
Amt. Payable as at year end	As at March 31, 2017	7319.34	28.30	0.38	0.48	7348.50
	As at March 31, 2016	23.67	91.82	-	0.20	115.69
	As at April 1, 2015	46.07	148.92	-	-	194.99

(d) 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 unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 43 : Fair Value Measurement

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Asset						
Investments						
-Investments in equity instruments	-	-	825.34	-	-	195.84
-Investments in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	656.79	-
-Other investments	-	0.60	-	0.60	0.60	-
Trade receivables	237.08	-	-	21.64	-	-
Loans	119.99	-	-	107.55	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	371.30	-	-	91.65	-	-
Others	3.73	-	-	2.72	-	-
Total Financial Assets	732.09	0.60	825.34	223.56	0.60	322.50
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	23,596.71	-	-	32,706.72	-	-
Trade payables	6,882.99	-	-	6,809.45	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	864.59	-	-	442.27	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	31,344.29	-	-	39,958.44	-	-
				818.32	657.39	195.84

(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 group 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

Note 43 contd...



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 43 contd...

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value April 1, 2015	Fair Value Measurement using		
		Quoted price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Investments				
-Investments in equity instruments	195.84	195.84		
-Investments in mutual funds	656.79	656.79		
-Other investments	0.60	0.60		
Total	853.23	853.23	-	-
(B) Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at April 1, 2015				
(i) Financial Assets				
Loans & Advances				
Loans to Employees	13.09			13.09
Security Deposit	48.13			48.13
Total	61.22	-		61.22
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	14,595.82			14,595.82
Total	14,595.82			14,595.82

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2016	Fair Value Measurement using		
		Quoted price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Investments				
Investments in equity instruments	322.50	322.50		
Investments in mutual funds	-	-		
Other investments	0.60	0.60		
Total	323.10	323.10	-	
(B) Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at April 1, 2015				
(i) Financial Assets				
Loans & Advances				
Loans to Employees	20.25			20.249
Security Deposit	60.06			60.06
Total	80.31	-	-	80.31
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	32,706.72			32,706.72
Total	32,706.72	-		32,706.72

Note 43 contd...



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 43 contd...

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2017	Fair Value Measurement using		
		Quoted price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(A) Financial assets at fair value				
Investments				
Investments in equity instruments	825.34	825.34		
Investments in mutual funds	-	-		
Other investments	0.60	0.60		
Total	825.94	825.94	-	
(B) Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at April 1, 2015				
(i) Financial Assets				
Loans & Advances				
Loans to Employees	18.09			18.09
Security Deposit	60.00			60.00
Total	78.09	-		78.09
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	23,596.71			23,596.71
Total	23,596.71	-		23,596.71

(II) Valuation techniques 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 the fair value.



Note 44 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The Company's activities are exposed to **market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.**

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 price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

(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	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Variable rate borrowings	1,200.94	3,315.50	5,095.69
Fixed rate borrowings	22,395.77	29,391.22	9,500.13
Total borrowings	23,596.71	32,706.72	14,595.82

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017			As at March 31, 2016		
	Weighted average interest rate	Balance	% of total loans	Weighted average interest rate	Balance	% of total loans
Cash Credit Limit	10.93%	1,200.94	5.09%	11.73%	3,315.50	10.14%
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		1,200.94			3,315.50	

(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	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
INR	+50	+50	6.00	16.58
	- 50	- 50	(6.00)	(16.58)

(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 does not operate internationally and as the Company has not obtained any foreign currency loans and also doesn't have any foreign currency trade payables and foreign receivables outstanding therefore, the company is not exposed to any foreign exchange risk.

(c) Price Risk

The company exposure to equity securities price risk arises from the investments held by company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit and loss. The company does not have any investments at the current year end and previous year which are held for trading. Therefore no sensitivity is provided.

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 on going 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 on 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

The company major exposure is from trade receivables, which are unsecured and derived from external customers. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, quoted securities and certificates of deposit which are funds deposited at a bank for a specified time period.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 44 contd..

Expected credit loss for trade receivable on simplified approach :

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 30 days	More than 30 days and Less than 180 days	More than 180 days and Less than 365 days	More than one year	Total
As at April 1, 2015						
Gross Carrying Amount	-	517.90	-	-	79.23	597.13
Expected Credit Loss (in `)	-	-	-	-	79.23	79.23
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	-	517.90	-	-	-	517.90
As at March 31, 2016						
Gross Carrying Amount	-	21.64	-	-	79.23	100.87
Expected Credit Loss (in `)	-	-	-	-	79.23	79.23
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	-	21.64	-	-	-	21.64
As at March 31, 2017						
Gross Carrying Amount	-	237.08	-	-	79.23	316.31
Expected Credit Loss (in `)	-	-	-	-	79.23	79.23
Carrying Amount (net of impairment)	-	237.08	-	-	-	237.08

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default 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%

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

Particulars	ECL for Trade Receivables
As at 01-04-2015	79.23
Provided/Reversal during the year	
As at 31-03-2016	79.23
Provided/Reversal during the year	
As at 31-03-2017	79.23

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 management 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:

As at March 31, 2017	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than three year	More than 3 Years	Total
Borrowings	23,596.71	8,470.94	11,927.67	3,408.53	-	23,807.15
Trade payables	6,882.99	1,846.12	5,036.87	-	-	6,882.99
Other Liabilities	864.59	-	864.59	-	-	864.59
Total	31,344.29	10,317.06	17,829.14	3,408.53	-	31,554.73
As at March 31, 2016	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than three year	More than 3 Years	Total
Borrowings	32,706.72	3,315.50	21,470.27	7,969.04	-	32,754.81
Trade payables	6,809.45	1,846.12	4,963.33	-	-	6,809.45
Other Liabilities	442.26	-	442.26	-	-	442.26
Total	39,958.43	5,161.62	26,875.86	7,969.04	-	40,006.52
As at April 1, 2015	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than three year	More than 3 Years	Total
Borrowings	14,595.82	5,204.22	5,039.86	4,351.74	-	14,595.82
Trade payables	14,821.03	1,846.12	12,974.91	-	-	14,821.03
Other Liabilities	472.80	-	472.80	-	-	472.80
Total	29,889.65	7,050.34	18,487.57	4,351.74	-	29,889.65

Financing arrangements

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Expiring within one year (Bank overdraft and other facilities)	16,964.06	10,849.50	8,569.31



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 45 : 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.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Debt	23,103.07	32,378.70	14,541.22
Cash & bank balances	(261.54)	(91.65)	(183.54)
Net Debt	22,841.53	32,287.05	14,357.68
Total Equity	18,722.90	13,735.07	14,703.32
Total Equity and Net Debt	41,564.43	46,022.13	29,061.00
Net debt to debt and equity ratio (Gearing Ratio)	0.55	0.70	0.49

Notes-

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities (excluding derivatives) as described in notes 19 & 23

(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.

(c) Dividends

The company has declared an interim dividend on equity share for the year ended March 31, 2017 of Rs 15.55 per share.(p.y. Nil) amounting to Rs.1104.03 lakhs (p.y. Nil)



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 46: Transition to Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31st March, 2017, are the first, the company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the periods upto and including the year ended 31st March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the company has prepared its financial statement to comply with the Ind AS for the year ending 31st March, 2017, together with the comparative date as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1st April, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

Note 46(A): Exemptions and Exceptions opted by the company on the date of transition:-

Ind As 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions and exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind As. The Company has applied the following exemptions and exceptions:

a) Exemptions from retrospective application

i) Deemed Cost

Ind As 101 permits first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 intangible Assets. Accordingly, the company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

ii) Leases

The Company has applied the transition provision in Appendix C of IND AS 17, "Determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease", and has assessed all arrangement as at the date of transition to Ind AS.

b) Exceptions from retrospective application

i) Classification and measurement of financial assets:-

The Company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exists at the date of transition to Ind AS.

ii) Estimates

The estimates of 01.04.2015 and 31.03.2016 are consistent with those made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017
Note 47: Reconciliation between balance sheet, statement of profit and loss and cash flow statement prepared under previous IGAAP and those presented under Ind AS
(a) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016
(Rs. In lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per IND AS
	ASSETS				
(1)	Non - current assets				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment		10,778.35	-	10,778.35
	(b) Capital work - in - progress		-	-	-
	(c) Other intangible assets		2.82	-	2.82
	(d) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	1(b)	305.35	17.75	323.10
	(ii) Long Term Loans & Advances		80.32		80.31
	(e) Other Non-current assets		43.44		43.44
	(f) Deferred Tax Asset(net)	3	1,018.91	169.81	1,188.72
	Sub total (Non Current Assets)		12,229.18	187.56	12,416.74
(2)	Current assets				
	(a) Inventories		44,667.18	-	44,667.18
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments		-	-	-
	(ii) Trade receivables		21.64	-	21.64
	(iii) Short Term Loans & Advances		27.24		27.24
	(iv) Cash and cash equivalents		91.65		91.65
	(v) Bank Balances other than (iv) above		-		-
	(vi) Others		2.72		2.72
	(d) Other current assets		603.12		603.13
	Sub total (Current Assets)		45,413.54	-	45,413.56
	Total assets		57,642.73	187.56	57,830.30
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1)	EQUITY				
	(a) Equity share capital		709.99	-	709.99
	(b) Other equity		12,837.49	187.56	13,025.08
	Sub total (Equity)		13,547.48	187.56	13,735.07
(2)	LIABILITIES				
	Non - current liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Long Term Borrowings		7,757.98		7,757.98
	(ii) others		211.06		211.06
	(b) Provisions		311.06		203.05
	(c) Deferred Tax Liability		-		-
	(e) Other non-current liabilities		0.00		-
	Sub total (Non Current liabilities)		8,280.10	-	8,172.09
(3)	Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Short Term Borrowings		22,815.50		22,767.41
	(ii) Trade payables		6,809.45	-	6,809.45
	(iii) others		2,412.54		2,412.54
	(b) Other current liabilities		3,703.44		3,751.53
	(c) Provisions		40.31		148.31
	(d) Current Tax Liability		33.90		33.90
	Sub total (Current liabilities)		35,815.13	-	35,923.14
	Total Equity & Liabilities		57,642.73	187.56	57,830.30

Note: 47...contd.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note: 47...contd.

(b) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2015

					(Rs. In lakhs)		
	Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per IND AS		
	ASSETS						
(1)	Non - current assets						
	(a) Property, plant and equipment		11,483.80		11,483.80		
	(b) Capital work - in - progress		39.67		39.67		
	(c) Other intangible assets		4.20		4.20		
	(d) Financial assets						
	(i) Investments	1(b)	305.35	(108.92)	196.44		
	(ii) Long Term Loans & Advances		61.23		61.22		
	(e) Other Non-current assets		39.33		39.34		
	(f) Deferred Tax Asset(net)	3	543.60	201.54	745.14		
	Sub total (Non Current Assets)		12,477.18	92.62	12,569.80		
(2)	Current assets						
	(a) Inventories		32,574.43		32,574.43		
	(b) Financial assets						
	(i) Investments	1(a)	655.00	1.79	656.79		
	(ii) Trade receivables		517.90		517.90		
	(iii) Short Term Loans & Advances		76.87		51.87		
	(iv) Cash and cash equivalents		183.54		183.54		
	(v) Bank Balances other than (iv) above		-		-		
	(vi) Others		3.79		3.79		
	(d) Other current assets		359.69		384.69		
	Sub total (Current Assets)		34,371.22	1.79	34,373.01		
	Total assets		46,848.40	94.41	46,942.81		
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
(1)	EQUITY						
	(a) Equity share capital		709.99	-	709.99		
	(b) Other equity		13,898.92	94.41	13,993.33		
	Sub total (Equity)		14,608.91	94.41	14,703.32		
(2)	LIABILITIES						
	Non - current liabilities						
	(a) Financial liabilities						
	(i) Long Term Borrowings		4,337.00		4,337.00		
	(ii) others		14.74		14.74		
	(b) Provisions		406.15		295.60		
	(c) Deferred Tax Liability				-		
	(e) Other non-current liabilities		0.00		-		
	Sub total (Non Current liabilities)		4,757.89	-	4,647.34		
(3)	Current Liabilities						
	(a) Financial liabilities						
	(i) Short Term Borrowings		10,204.22		10,204.22		
	(ii) Trade payables		14,821.03		14,821.03		
	(iii) others		512.66		512.66		
	(b) Other current liabilities		1,881.84		1,881.84		
	(c) Provisions		34.66		145.20		
	(d) Current Tax Liability		27.19		27.20		
	Sub total (Current liabilities)		27,481.60	-	27,592.15		
	Total Equity & Liabilities		46,848.40	94.41	46,942.81		

Note: 47...contd.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note: 47...contd.

(c) Reconciliation to statement of profit and loss as previously reported as on March 31, 2016 under IGAAP to Ind AS

		(Rs. In lakhs)			
	Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	IGAAP Year ended March 31, 2016	Ind AS Adjustments	IND AS Year ended March 31, 2016
I	Revenue from operations	4	39,805.71	2,046.44	41,852.15
II	Other income	1(a), 5	941.00	528.36	1,469.37
III	Total income (I + II)		40,746.72	2,574.80	43,321.52
IV	Expenses				
	Cost of materials consumed		44,262.29	-	44,262.29
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and		(12,152.31)	-	(12,152.31)
	Employee benefits expenses	2	2,941.14	19.84	2,960.99
	Finance costs	6	1,958.99	530.15	2,489.14
	Depreciation and amortization expenses		660.83	-	660.83
	Other expenses	4	4,612.51	2,046.44	6,658.93
	Total expenses (IV)		42,283.44	2,596.43	44,879.86
V	Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)	3	(1,536.74)	(21.61)	(1,558.34)
VI	Exceptional items				
VII	Profit / (loss) before tax (V - VI)		(1,536.74)	(21.61)	(1,558.34)
VIII	Tax expense				
	Less Current tax				
	Less Deferred tax	3	(475.31)	25.60	(449.71)
IX	Profit / (loss) for the period (VII - VIII)		(1,061.43)	(47.21)	(1,108.63)
X	Other comprehensive income				
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Remeasurement of Post Employment Benefit Obligation	2		19.84	19.84
	Change in fair value of FVOCI Equity Investments	1(b)		126.67	126.67
	(ii) Income tax relating to above items	3		(6.13)	(6.13)
				140.38	140.38
XI	Total comprehensive income for the period (IX + X)		(1,061.43)	93.16	(968.25)

Cash flow Statement

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

Note: 47...contd.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note: 47...contd.

(d) Equity Reconciliation As At March 31, 2016

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium A/c	General reserve	FVOCI Equity Investment Reserve	Total Impact on Other Equity
As at 31st March, 2016 (IGAAP) (A)		5,218.75	6,300.00	1,318.74	-	12,837.49
Adjustments						
1) Difference in other equity on transition as at April 1, 2015		203.33			(108.92)	94.41
2) Fair Valuation of Investments in shares of DCM Shriram Industries	1(b)				126.67	126.67
3) Reversal of profit on investments in mutual funds recognised in P&L (IGAAP)	1(a)	(1.79)				(1.79)
4) Government Grant-Gain on Fair valuation of Loans received at concessional/nil rate (Refer Note No. 20.3)	5	530.15				530.15
5) Interest Expense in respect of winding up loan received from govt above	6	(530.15)				(530.15)
6) Change in Deferred tax Assets	3	(31.73)				(31.73)
Total IND AS adjustments (B)		169.81	-	-	17.75	187.56
As at March 31, 2016 (Ind AS) (A) + (B)		5,388.56	6,300.00	1,318.74	17.75	13,025.05

(e) Equity Reconciliation As At April 1, 2015

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium A/c	General reserve	FVOCI Equity Investment Reserve	Total Impact on Other Equity
As at April 1, 2015 (IGAAP) (A)		6,280.18	6,300.00	1,318.74	-	13,898.92
Adjustments						
1) Fair Valuation of Investments in shares of DCM Shriram Industries	1(b)				(108.92)	(108.92)
2) Fair Valuation of Investments in mutual funds	1(a)	1.79				1.79
3) Change in Deferred tax Assets	3	201.54				201.54
Total IND AS adjustments (B)		203.33	-	-	(108.92)	94.41
As at April 1, 2015 (Ind AS) (A) + (B)		6,483.51	6,300.00	1,318.74	(108.92)	13,993.33

(f) Total Comprehensive Reconciliation

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	Year ended March 31, 2016
Net Income under previous GAAP		-1061.43
Adjustments		
1) Reversal of profit on investments in mutual funds recognised in P&L (IGAAP)	1(a)	-1.79
2) Government Grant-Gain on Fair valuation of Loans received at concessional/nil rate	5	530.15
3) Interest Expense in respect of winding up loan	6	-530.15
4) Change in Deferred tax	3	-25.60
5) Employee benefits	2	-19.84
Profit for the period under Ind AS		-1108.66
Other comprehensive income		140.38
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS		-968.28

Note: 47...contd.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note: 47...contd.

Notes to the first time of adoption to Ind AS

1) Fair Value of Investments

Under the previous gaap, Loang term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than permanent diminution in the value of such investment. Current investment were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under IND AS they are required to be measured at fair value

a) Under Ind AS, financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) are fair valued at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Mutual fund investments have been classified as FVTPL. Consequently, increase in fair value of such investments in quoted mutual funds has resulted in a gain of INR 1.79 lacs as on April 1, 2015

b) Under Ind AS, financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) are fair valued at each reporting date with changes in fair value (net of deferred taxes) recognized directly in other comprehensive income. The company has make an irrevocable election to measure its certain equity Investments through OCI. Consequently, fair value of such equity instruments designated at FVTOCI has resulted in a gain in other comprehensive income by INR 126.67 lacs for the year ended 31st March,2016(1st April 2015- reduced by INR 108.92 lacs).

2)Defined benefit liabilities

iv. Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income. Consequently, the tax effect of the same has also been recognised in other comprehensive income under Ind AS instead of the statement of profit and loss.

3)Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity. On the date of transition, the deferred tax Assets is increased by INR 201.53 lacs and for the year ending March, 31 2016 deferred tax assets has been increased by 31.73 lacs.

4)Sale of goods

Under Indian GAAP, sale of goods was presented as net of excise duty. However, under Ind AS, sale of goods includes excise duty. Excise duty on sale of goods is presented as a part of other expenses in statement of profit and loss. Thus sale of goods under Ind AS has increased by INR 2046.44 lacs with a corresponding increase in other expense.

5)Government Grant

Under Ind AS when loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. Consequently retained earnings for the year ended 31st march 2016 has been increase by the amount of 530.15 lacs.

6)Borrowings

As per Ind AS 109, borrowings has to be measured at fair value on the the date transaction by using Effective interest rate method and interst has to be charged in P&L A/c as per effective interest rate. In our case loan which was received as interest free has been fair valued and reduced by the the amount of 578.23 lacs and will be unwinded during the terms of the loan. For the year ended 31st march 2016 interest has been unwinded hv 530 15 lacs



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note: 48 Revenue expenditure on Research & Development:

(Rs.In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Salary	2.90	2.95
Contribution to Provident Fund	0.17	0.17
Total	3.07	3.12

Note: 49 Information on Cost Audit :

As per General Circular no.15/2011 dated April 11, 2011 Issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, the required information are as under :-

Sl.No.	Particulars	Description	
(a)	Product covered for Cost Audit	Sugar	
(b)	Full Particulars of Cost Auditor	M/S Jugal K. Puri & Associates Cost Accountants, Plot No. 3, Sector-22, Gurgaon 122015, Haryana	
(c)	Filing of Cost Audit Report	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
	i) Date of filing of Cost Audit Report	Not Yet due	21.09.2016
	ii) Due date of filing of Cost Audit Report	27.09.2017	23.09.2016

Note 50 : Details of Specified Bank Notes ("SBNs") held and transacted during the period from 08th November 2016 to 31st December 2016 as defined in MCA notification G.S.R. 308 (E) dated March 31, 2017 provided in the table below:

(Rs.In Lakhs)

Particulars	SBNs	Other	Total
		Denomination Notes	
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	9.34	0.70	10.04
(+) Permitted receipts	-	6.64	6.64
(-) Permitted payments	-	4.86	4.86
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	9.34	-	9.34
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	2.48	2.48

Note: 51 Revisions of Useful Lives of Fixed Assets:

The estimated useful lives of the fixed assets have been revised in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, with effect from 1st April, 2014. Pursuant to these changes in useful lives, the depreciation expense for the Year ended 31st March 2015 was decreased by Rs.440.71Lakhs and for the assets whose revised useful lives have been expired on or before 31st March, 2014, the net book value of Rs.260.52Lakhs (net of deferred tax of Rs. 116.50Lakhs) has been adjusted from the retained earnings.



SARASWATI SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note : 52 Standards issued but not yet effective

The standard issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company financial statements is disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt this standard when it becomes effective.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued in February 2015 and establishes a five step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. This standard will come into force from accounting period commencing on or after 1st April 2018. The Company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date. During the current year, the Company performed a preliminary assessment of Ind AS 115, which is subject to changes arising from a more detailed ongoing analysis.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards)(Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendment to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'. This amendment is in accordance with the recent amendment made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7. The amendments is applicable to the company from April 1, 2017

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash flow items, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

Note: 53 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date
For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.000756N


Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960

Place: Noida

Date: 08.05.2017.


S.K. Khorana
Company Secretary
Membership No. 1872


Reva Khanna
Director
DIN:00413270


Pankaj Malik
Sr. Vice President (Finance)


J.K. Chowdhery
Sr. Vice President (Internal Audit)

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors


Aditya Puri
Managing Director
DIN:00052534