25.09.2018

To

Corporate Service Department
Bombay Stock Exchange Limited
P.J.Tower, Dalal Street
Mumbai-400002

Script Code: 502015

Dear Sir,

Sub: Submission of Annual Report as per Regulation 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015

With reference to the above, please find attached here with Annual Report of the Company duly approved and adopted by the Shareholders of the Company at 72nd Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 24th September, 2018.

This is for your information and record.

Thanking you

For ASI Industries Limited

Manoj Jain

ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Manoj Jain

Company Secretary

CONTACT INFO
P: +91 22 4089 6100
E: info@asigroup.co.in
W: www.asigroup.co.in
Formerly known as Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Limited

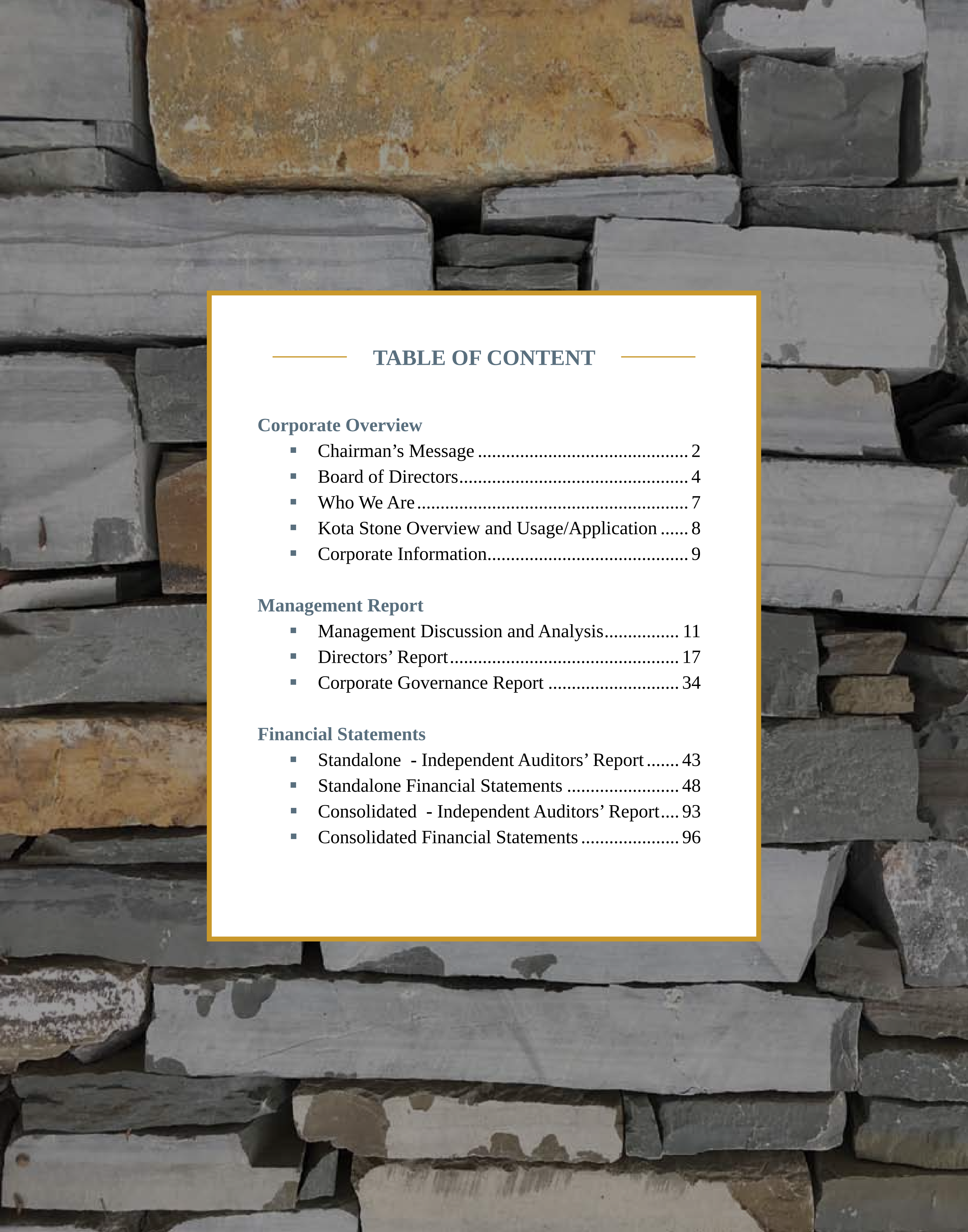
REGISTERED OFFICE
Marathon Innova, A Wing, 7th Floor
Off Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel
Mumbai – 400 013, India
CIN: L14101MH1945PLC256122

Building from a Solid Foundation

72nd Annual Report 2017-18

ASI Industries Limited

BSE: 502015 | ISIN: INE443A01030 | CIN: L14101MH1945PLC256122



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Chairman's Message

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present to you our Annual Report for the fiscal year ended 31st March 2018.

It has been a satisfying year for ASI Industries Limited, a year which has highlighted the dexterity, resilience and sheer devotion of the company towards providing its customers with perfect quality products. Your company has been successfully making strides towards its goal of creating long-term value and grasping every opportunity with vigour and determination. With growing uncertainties underlying the global economy, the Company was still able to deliver and flourish in all capacities.

Let me take this opportunity to brief you on the key financial highlights before discussing our operational performance; revenues from stone business grew from ₹ 19,340 lakhs to ₹ 20,441 lakhs, reflecting healthy business growth, while wind power business generated revenue worth ₹ 75 lakhs as against ₹ 79 lakhs during last year. Trading business reported revenues worth ₹10,895 lakhs as against ₹11,345 lakhs during last year. Consolidated profit for the FY18 stood at ₹1,926 lakhs as against previous year's profit of ₹ 2,352 lakhs.

Al Rawasi Rock & Aggregate LLC, our wholly owned UAE subsidiary, reported turnover of ₹ 7,500 lakhs in FY2018, increase by 3% from ₹ 7,256 lakhs and net profit stood at ₹ 479 lakhs for FY18 as compared to ₹548 lakhs in FY17.

The natural stone business has performed well and has progressed/continued to build up on the momentum of the previous year. Steady demand, coupled with the possession of the largest quarries in the world has enabled the Company to grow steadily during the course of the year. Owing to increasing competition from Brazil and Norway in the sandstone industry, your Company had to face a challenging market situation but it continued to maintain its strong position in the market.

Your Company's focus on wind power, under its green initiative, continues to prove that green and clean energy is the cornerstone of the Company's policies and will continue to remain so in the future. The machines, with a total of 3.625 MW wind power capacity, which have been set up in Karnataka and Maharashtra, contribute towards the reduction of CO_2 emissions to the extent of 4000 tonnes per year. Your Company will continue to retain its environment-friendly and sustainable development approach. The Company places utmost importance upon the safety of its workers and will continue to undertake all the activities that ensure hundred percent safety of its employees. Along with that, your company also takes its social responsibilities such as maintaining ecological balance, providing housing, educational and medical facilities for the employees, in earnest and will look forward to providing the best for its employees.

As we enter the next year, we are excited about the new opportunities and possibilities that await us. It is our goal to be recognized as one of the finest and largest producers of natural stones in the country and we believe that with the right plans, investment and hardworking workforce, we will strengthen our position and deliver value to our shareholders. The Company is working towards establishing a prominent brand presence as well as a more integrated and wide customer network in the coming year.

No obstacle is too difficult to overcome when you have a dedicated and hardworking team with you and that is what the Company harbours, a skilled, devoted and strong-willed group of employees who help the Company to remain on the top. The level of talent, determination, hard work, and strength that every single employee displays is commendable. They have helped the Company deliver on its promise of superior quality products by displaying sheer commitment to their job.

I would like to show my gratitude towards the Board and the entire team for their continued support and belief. Their trust in our business propositions and policies along with their suggestions for the adoption of new technologies has helped the Company scale new heights.

I would like to take this opportunity to also thank all our investors, customers, banks, vendors, and all other stakeholders for their constant support. Their guidance and policies help us move ahead on our path to success.

With best regards,

Mr. Deepak Jatia
Chairman and Managing Director

Mr. Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director

Mrs. Anita Jatia
Executive Director

Mr. Tushya Jatia
Executive Director

Mr. Gaurang Gandhi
Independent Director

Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala
Independent Director

Mr. Sanjay Seksaria
Independent Director


Kota Blue Shot
Blast River

Largest Stone Mining Company

Who We Are

ASI Industries Ltd (formerly known Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Limited) is one among the largest stone mining company in the world and proudly holds the rank of being the only listed player in its field in India. Ever since its' establishment in the pre-independence era in 1945, we have been successful in providing our customers with high quality Kota stone products, time and again. We, at ASI, house the world's largest stone mining quarry which is spread across 10 square kms at Ramganjmandi, Rajasthan; the home of impeccable and finest quality Kota stone. Our quarries produce over 12 million square meters of immaculate Kota stone every year. Al Rawasi Rocks and Aggregates L.L.C operates as a subsidiary of ASI Industries Ltd. The company has been a pioneer in the production and manufacturing of diversified range of superior quality limestone

Through our ground breaking innovations such as the uniting cutting-edge technology progression and the state-of-art diamond tool units, we have continually gained ground in the stone mining industry for over seven decades now and counting. With the adoption of advanced mining techniques, ASI has helped revolutionize the Indian stone industry and has set a benchmark which is unparalleled by anyone in the industry. Powered with the latest as well the best technologies and a dedicated, hardworking and skilled work force of 5000, we are able to deliver to our customers the finest and refined products which are at par with the global standards. With a relentless commitment towards quality and fineness, we strive to keep up with the changing technological trends and adapt accordingly. Through years of persistence and unwavering dedication, ASI has paved the way for building a global standard for the stone mining industry and will continue to march ahead with the same focus and avidity.

Kota Stone Overview and Usage/Application

Kota Stone is a naturally available, fine-grained variety of lime-stone which is found only in Kota district in Rajasthan, which is where it gets its name from. Its high durability and low cost, coupled with its natural look, make it one of the most extensively used materials in exterior as well as interior of houses and in commercial areas. It is mainly used in constructions of exteriors, pathways, corridors, driveways, balconies, commercial buildings etc. Known for its lustrous appearance, it comes in different types, colours, shapes and sizes. The different types of Kota Stones include Kota Blue, Kota Brown, covings, bricks and cobbles. Kota Blue stones can be used in various forms such as polished tiles, tumbled tiles, natural bricks, cobbles, and covings. In terms of colour, it is usually available in a bluish green which adds a soothing effect to the home décor. On the other hand, Kota Brown stone can be used in interior as well as exteriors. It is usually available in three colours, yellow, green and brown. Kota stone covings are mainly used in the corners of spaces in industries where the hygiene requirements are strict such as dairy industries, pharmaceutical industries and food industries.

There are a number of reasons why Kota stone is preferred by many. The primary reason lies in its durability and strength. Kota stone is the most durable naturally occurring stone available. It is extremely sturdy by nature and being non-porous and homogenous makes it a material which can be used widely for a variety of purposes. Kota stone is anti-slip by nature and non-water absorbent which makes it a perfect flooring option in humid conditions. Another reason that makes Kota stone so widely desirable is the low costs. Even though it possesses a number of unique features, the stone is extremely affordable and non-expensive unlike other natural stones such as marble and granite. On comparing with marble, Kota stone is found to be stronger, more durable, inexpensive and it also requires lesser maintenance than marble. Since it is fit to sustain almost any climate- dry, humid or cold, it is used to lay a strong foundation for kitchen countertops. Very often, granite and marble slabs are placed on the top of the Kota stone base to make the tops more durable and long lasting.

For a very long time, marble and granite heavily dominated the construction scene, side-lining Kota stone as the secondary option, especially for passive areas, but now, people have finally started realising and analysing the advantages of Kota stone. This is lead to a growth in the demand for them. Its rustic yet sophisticated look makes it a huge asset in earthy constructions.

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director

Mrs. Anita Jatia
Executive Director

Mr. Tushya Jatia
Executive Director

Mr. Gaurang Gandhi
Independent Director

Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala
Independent Director

Mr. Sanjay Seksaria
Independent Director

COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. Manoj Jain

MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVES

Mr. S.R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Pavan Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. S. M. Meena
General Manager (Operations)

Mr. George Mathew
General Manager (Import & Export)

AUDITORS

M/s. S. C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Mumbai - 400 021

BANKERS

ICICI Bank Ltd.
HDFC Bank Ltd.
IDBI Bank Ltd.

LISTED ON

BSE Limited
Security ID: ASIIL
Security code: 502015

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS

M/s Link Intime India Private Limited, C-101, 247 Park
L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai- 400 083,
Tel: 022 - 49186270, Fax: 022 - 49186060,
Email: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

REGISTERED OFFICE

Marathon Innova, 'A' Wing, 7th Floor,
Off: Ganpatrao Kadam Marg,
Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013

WORKS

ASI House,
Kudayla Industrial Area,
Ramganjmandi – 326519
Dist: Kota, Rajasthan

Management Discussion And Analysis

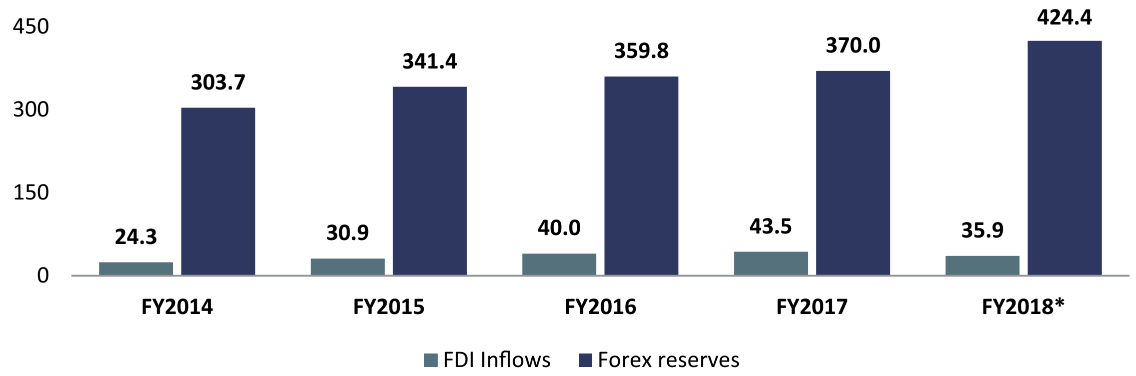
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

In 2017, global economic conditions remained largely favourable with a growth rate of 3.8%. World trade and global GDP have maintained their good pace. As per the Institute of International Finance (IIF), the lower tax rate in the United States is expected to drive the global economy at faster rate in 2018. Global trade strengthened significantly in 2017, benefiting from a cyclical recovery in global manufacturing and investment growth, expected to grow at 5.1% in 2018, up from 4.9% in 2017. Advanced economies experience significant growth in 2017 driven by recovery in capital spending and exports.

Among the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries, only India continues to be recording the highest growth rate. In 14 years Moody's upgraded India's sovereign rating for the first time to Baa2 from Baa3 and changed the outlook to stable from positive.

India has developed as the fastest growing economy in the world and continues to move towards the path of macro-economic stability, supported by improving inflation and fiscal deficit. According to the IMF, Indian economy is expected to grow at faster rate than the Chinese economy. India has ranked at the 10th position in a new Commonwealth Innovation Index created in collaboration with the United Nations World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) as a part of the Commonwealth Innovation Hub. Inflation in India remained under control. Trade balances with the rest of the world have improved, and the current account deficit has widened considerably. Export has increased by 9.78% for FY18. Global investors have been pulled in by India's solid economic fundamentals, witnessing a total investment of INR 21,506 crores in equity and INR 114,532 crores in debt during FY18. FIIs net investments in Indian equities, debt and hybrid stood at INR 145,068 crores in FY18. Foreign exchange reserves of the country hit a life-time high of USD 424 billion in FY18.

FDI inflows and Forex reserves (USD billion)



Note: FY2018- FDI inflow is for April-December 2017*
Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP); Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

The projected GDP growth rate for India is expected to accelerate from 6.7% in FY17 to 7.3% in FY18 as the country's economy has recouped from the impacts of demonetisation and the Goods and Services Tax. Global demand has been improving, which should encourage exports and boost fresh investments.

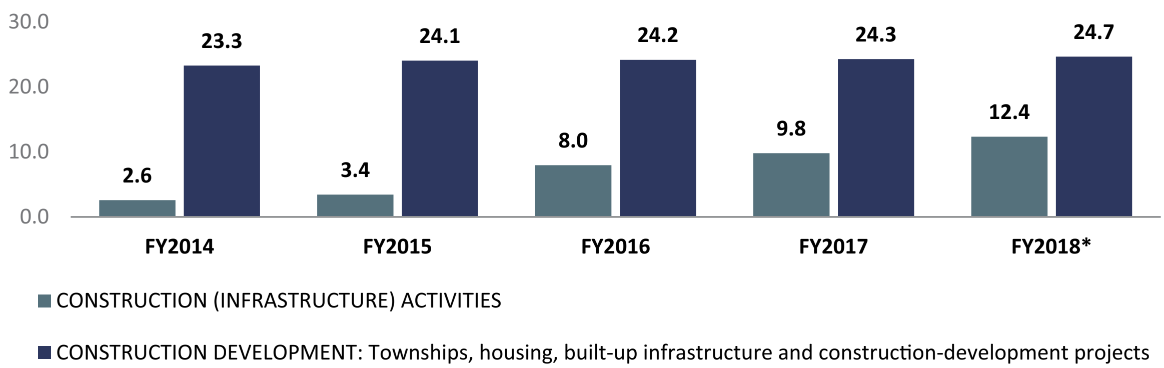
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Infrastructure has turned out to be progressively vital to both the global economy and the daily lives of billions of people around the world. Infrastructure investment is critically essential for the most advanced economies and those at the early stages of development alike. In developing economies, as streets are constructed, reliable electricity installed, and clean water made accessible to all, infrastructure can have a genuinely transformative effect on the lives of residents and the prospects of businesses. In the more developed economies too, keeping pace with demand, and building new and upgraded infrastructure, is fundamental in endeavours to sustain economic growth.

Infrastructure sector is a key driver for the Indian economy. The sector is highly responsible for propelling India's overall development and enjoys intense focus from Government for initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure in the country. Over last two – three years, infrastructure spending has risen significantly in asset creation, particularly in areas like highways, metros, railways, border roads and tunnels. The country witnessed 33 deals in FY2016-17 involving USD 3.49 billion as against USD 2.98 billion raised across 31 deals in FY2015-16, with the majority of deals being led by the power, roads and renewable sectors. Also, in April 2017, companies in Malaysia and India signed deals for infrastructure projects worth USD 3.86 billion to be implemented in India. An extensive number of highway projects were awarded in FY18 and more projects are expected to be awarded in Q2FY19/Q3FY19.

Cumulative FDI inflows in the Construction Development sector, which includes townships, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects, reached USD 24.67 billion between April 2000 – December 2017. In January 2018, the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) partnered with UAE-based DP World to create a platform that will mobilise investments worth USD 3 billion into ports, terminals, transportation, and logistics businesses in India. Squared Capital, a global infrastructure investment company, plans to raise up to US$ 4 billion through its second infrastructure fund, which will be invested in infrastructure assets in India and across the globe.

FDI inflows and Forex reserves (USD billion)



Note: FY2018- Cumulative FDI inflow is for April-December 2017*
Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)

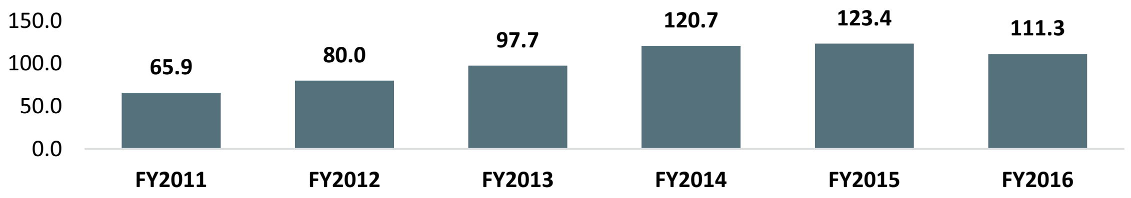
The Government of India has given a massive push to boost the infrastructure sector. In the Union Budget 2018-19, the Government of India has declared to allocate INR 6 lakh crore (USD 92 billion) to the infrastructure sector. The Indian railways received the highest ever budgetary allocation. The Indian railways has decided to redevelop 68 major stations under the engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) model, and is estimated to spend around INR 3,000 to INR 4,000 crores.

MINING AND STONE SECTOR

Rise in infrastructure development and automotive production are driving growth in the sector. Power and cement industries are also supporting development in mining sector. In FY18, India had 1,531 operative mines. During April 2000 – December 2017, cumulative FDI inflows into the mining sector stood at USD 14 billion.

The stone is obtained from underground by a process of digging, blasting or cutting. India has major resources of marble, granite, sandstone, Kota stone, quartzite & slate. Natural stone or sand stone are the most widely used types. India is a major exporter of natural stone. With every passing year, India experiences an increase in export of natural stones.

FDI inflows and Forex reserves (USD billion)



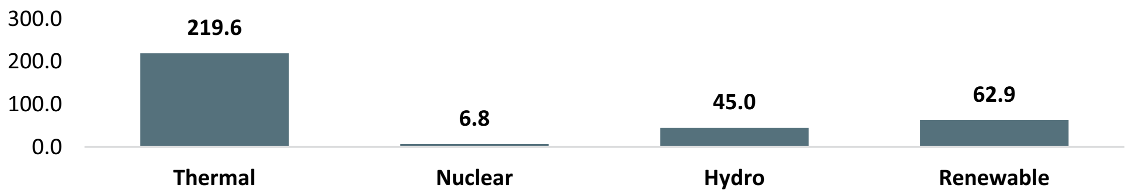
Source: Federation of Indian Granite & Stone Industry

In India, stone quarries are mainly located in the states of in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and few locations in Gujarat, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar, although they can also be found in many other places. Natural stone products are the largest Forex earners in the mineral category.

POWER SECTOR

Power is one of the most critical components of infrastructure and is essential for the economic growth and welfare of nations. India is the third largest producer and fourth largest consumer of electricity in the world, with the installed power capacity reaching 334.1 GW as of February 2018. The country also has the fifth largest installed capacity in the world.

Installed capacity for different sources of power – FY18* (Gigawatt)



Note: FY2018- Data up to February 2018*
Source: IBEF

Wind power is one of the fastest-growing renewable energy technologies. It is the largest renewable energy source in India. As of February 2018, India has 62.85 GW of renewable energy capacity. Under the Union Budget 2018-19, the Government of India has allocated USD 649 billion to increase capacity of Green Energy Corridor Project along with other wind and solar power projects.

PERFORMANCE AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Financial results for the year ended 31st March 2018, segment wise are as under:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Stone		Wind Power		Trading		Total	
	2017-18	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**
REVENUE								
External Sales	12,941.65	12,083.34	74.80	78.59	10,894.76	11,344.74	23,911.21	23,506.67
Other Income	733.94	1,103.70	-	-	-	-	733.94	1,103.70
RESULTS								
Profit before Finance Cost & Tax	2,797.93	3,001.74	(44.23)	(37.36)	224.95	522.12	2,978.65	3,486.50
Finance Cost	818.47	930.05	-	-	-	-	818.47	930.05
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax & Exceptional Item	1,979.46	2,071.69	(44.23)	(37.36)	224.95	522.12	2,160.18	2,556.45
Add: Exceptional item	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	**1,979.46**	**2,071.69**	**(44.23)**	**(37.36)**	**224.95**	**522.12**	**2,160.18**	**2,556.45**
Provision for Taxation								
Current Tax							693.91	806.13
Deferred Tax							17.39	(8.03)
Income Tax for Earlier Years							1.33	(45.79)
Net Profit/(Loss)							**1,447.55**	**1,804.14**

During the year under review, the turnover of Stone was substantially increased to ₹ 12,941.65 lakhs and the turnover of trading goods was ₹ 10,894.76 lakhs having steel product ₹ 6,195.75 lakhs and fabric ₹ 4,699.01 lakhs.

The Generation of Power depends on flow of wind. However, as a part of its efforts to augment "Green Power", the Company continue to operate Wind Power Plant at Gadag District of Karnataka and at Satara District of Maharashtra with the total installed capacity of 3.625 MW. During the year company generate 1959.47 mwh of electricity and total turnover was ₹ 74.80 lakhs.

OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

The massive development and investment in the Indian infrastructure industry is attracting both domestic as well as international players. Under the Union Budget 2018-19, USD 92.22 billion has been allocated to this sector. Private sector is emerging as a key player across various infrastructure segments, varying from roads to power to airports. To boost the construction of buildings in the country, the Government has come up with a single window clearance facility to accord speedy approval of construction projects. But for a while now, the government policies have been unsatisfactory in keeping the Indian Stone industry on a positive note. Another aspect that may pose threat to the company is the high availability of substitutes in the market. Also, the seasonal consumption and production patterns hamper the growth of the company to a certain limits.

The real estate sector is projected to grow over 30% in the next decade. The Indian real estate market is expected to touch US$ 180 billion by 2020. The effects of demonetization can be seen through the benefits on the affordable housing segment as opposed to the luxury housing segment.

With the GST being reduced from 28% to 18%, the market is looking steady for the stone industry. The demand is likely to increase due to the reduction of taxes and that will eventually lead to increased production.

Due to your Company's modern technologies and machinery, the Company is well equipped to gain from the increased demand and meet the market requirements perfectly. Its updated technologies help keep the production process cost effective, in turn making our products affordable.

OUR EDGE

The Company maintains a strong position in the stone segment as it offers superior quality products and services at a competitive price. This position is further strengthened by maintaining great relations with the customer, thus earning their loyalty and trust. The subsidiary company, based in UAE, provides us with an opportunity to tap the international market. While the company charges on by undertaking various operations, it not only focuses on the professional and economic aspect, but also on the environmental and safety perspective.

OVERSEAS SUBSIDIARY

The Company has two foreign subsidiaries, namely Al Rawasi Rock and Aggregates LLC, which is based in UAE and ASI Global Ltd., which is based in Mauritius. Their international presence enables your Company to tap the window of huge volume of industrial, infrastructural, reclamation and other construction work which is currently underway in the Gulf region. The net profit of Al Rawasi Rock and Aggregates Ltd., increased from 3,243,444 AED in 2016-17 to 3,066,404 AED in 2017-18.

SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

Your Company places high value on environmentally clean and safe operations. With the company considering environmental balance and safety as vital criterions, all of its policies require the operations to be conducted in such a manner that they ensure the safety of all involved while being in tandem with the environmental regulations and preservation of natural resources. Due to its unwavering focus on the safety of its workforce and its concern for the environment, the Company has been awarded multiple times for the various measures that they adopted to ensure it.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company is equipped with an efficient and smoothly functioning internal control and risk-mitigation system. Its constant assessment and revision based on the new/updated standard operating procedures helps it remain up to date. The internal control system of the company is equivalent to the size, scale and complexities of the operations that it undertakes. The internal and operational audit is entrusted to M/s. L.B.Jha & Co., a firm of Chartered Accountants. The major focus of the internal audit is to review and analyse the controls and business processes along with benchmarking controls with the best methodologies in the industry. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors actively reviews the adequacy and efficiency of the internal control systems and makes suggestions to strengthen the same. The Company has a robust Management Information System, which is an integral part of the control mechanism. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, Statutory Auditors and the Business Heads are periodically apprised for their well-researched internal audit findings and the corrective actions taken or suggested by them. Audit plays an important role in providing assurance to the Board of Directors. Significant audit observations and corrective actions taken band suggested by the management are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board. The Internal Audit function reports to the Chairman of the Company and Audit Committee in order to maintain its independence and objectivity.

DEVELOPMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCE / INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Company takes immense satisfaction and pride in the knowledge that each of our employees displays excellent commitment, hard work and dedication in all areas of business. The Company has adopted a structured and well managed induction process as well as management development programmes to help upgrade the skillset of its managers. The senior management staff has a system of objective appraisal in place which is based on key result areas. The Company is committed to nurturing, enhancing and retaining its top talent through organizational development. This is an integral part of our Corporate HR function and is a critical pillar to support the organization's growth and sustainability in the long run.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

As a part of its initiative under the "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) drive, the Company has undertaken and greenlit a lot of projects in the area with the view of urban and rural development, eradicating hunger, promoting health care and education in mind. These projects are in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company's CSR policy. The Report on CSR activities as required under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure "A" and forms an integral part of this Report. Apart from the CSR activities under the Companies Act, 2013, the Company continues to voluntarily support and provide assistance in any way possible various social initiatives and projects.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements made in this Management Discussion and Analysis describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the concerned report. Important factors that could make difference to the Company's operations include demand and pricing in the Company's principle markets, changes in Government regulations, Tax regimes, economic developments within India and the countries in and with which the Company conducts business and other ancillary factors.

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors hereby submit the Report of Business and Operation of the Company along with audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2018.

Results of Operation and state of Affairs

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Revenue from operation	23911.21	23506.67	31410.97	30762.88
Profit before Finance Cost & Depreciation	3573.53	4029.18	5271.79	5970.44
Less: Finance Cost	818.47	930.05	1067.26	1198.80
Less: Depreciation	594.88	542.68	1565.78	1666.96
Profit before Taxation & Exceptional Item	**2160.18**	**2556.45**	**2638.75**	**3104.68**
Less: Tax	712.63	752.31	712.63	752.31
Profit After Tax	1447.55	1804.14	1926.12	2352.37
Other Comprehensive Income net of Tax	(12.55)	183.19	(2.55)	125.60
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**1435.00**	**1987.33**	**1923.57**	**2477.97**
EPS (Basic and Diluted)	1.75	2.18	2.32	2..84

Note: The above figures are extracted from the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements prepared as per India Accounting Standard (Ind AS). For the purpose of transition of Ind AS, the Company has followed the guidelines prescribed in Ind AS-101 "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard" with effect from April, 2016.

PERFORMANCE - STANDALONE

Total revenue from operation was ₹ 23911.21 Lakhs for FY 2017-18 as compared to ₹ 23506.67 Lakhs in FY 2016- 17, an increase of 1.72%. EBITDA stood at ₹ 3573.53 Lakhs as compared to ₹ 4029.18 Lakhs during FY 2016-17, a decrease of 11.31%. Total Profit after Tax stood at ₹ 1447.55 Lakhs for FY 2017-18 as compared to ₹ 1804.14 Lakhs for FY 2016-17, a decrease of 19.77%

PERFORMANCE- CONSOLIDATED

Total revenue from operation was ₹ 31410.97 Lakhs for FY 2017-18 as compared to ₹ 30762.88 Lakhs in FY 2016-17, an increase of 2.11%. EBITDA stood at ₹.5271.79 as compared to ₹.5970.44 during FY 2016-17, a decrease of 11.70%. Total Profit after Tax stood at ₹.1926.12 Lakhs for FY 2017-18 as compared to ₹.2352.31 Lakhs for FY 2016-17, a decrease of 18.12%.

WIND POWER PROJECT

The Company continues to operate at its installed 3.625 MW capacity Wind Power Plant comprising of 1.125 MW capacity at Gadag District of Karnataka and 2.50 MW capacity at Satara District of Maharashtra supplying to Electricity Boards.

DIVIDEND

The Board, in its meeting held on 26th May, 2018 has recommend a final dividend of Re.0. 30 (equivalent to 30%) per equity share for the financial year 2017-18. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at ensuing Annual General Meeting to be held on Monday, 24th September, 2018. The total outflow as dividend declared (excluding dividend tax) is ₹.248.56 Lacs. (Previous Year outflow was ₹. 248.56 Lakhs)

TRANFER TO RESERVES

We proposed to transfer ₹. 200.00 Lacs to the General Reserve Account. An amount of ₹.10471.22 Lacs is proposed to be retained in the Retaining Earnings.

PARTICULAR OF LOAN, GUARANTEE AND INVESTEMENT

During the year, the Company has provided Loans and Corporate Guarantee to its Subsidiaries for business purpose. Please refer Note No. 6(A)(2), Not No. 32 and Not No. 30 (C) of the standalone financial statements for Investments made, Loans given to and Corporate Guarantee given for the subsidiaries.

For details of loans given to other parties please refer Note No 39 of standalone financial statements`

FIXED DEPOSIT

We have not accepted any deposit and, as such, no amount of principle or interest was outstanding as of the Balance Sheet date.

BONUS SHARES/SHARES WITH DIFFERENTIAL VOTING RIGHT/STOCK OPTION

The Company has neither issued any Bonus Share or Shares with differential voting rights nor granted any stock options/sweat equity shares, during the year under review.

MATERIAL CHANGE AFFECTING THE COMPANY

There has been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and date of this report. There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company

CHANGE OF NAME

The Directors had proposed to change the name of the Company from "ASSOCIATED STONE INDUSTRIES (KOTAH) LIMITED" to "ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED". Subsequently, the company had accorded the approval of the Members of the company through Postal Ballot, and the result of the same was declared on 9th February 2018. Registrar of Companies, Mumbai had given its approval and certificate of change of name was issued and the same is effected from 16th February 2018. Also, all the regulatory authorities including SEBI, BSE CDSL & NSDL were intimated about the change of Name of the Company.

PARTICULAR OF CONTRACT OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RELATED PARTY

All contracts/ arrangements/ transactions entered by the Company during the year under review with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and do not attract the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company presents a detailed landscape of all related party transactions before the Audit Committee on quarterly basis, specifying the nature, value and terms and conditions of the transaction. Transactions with related parties are conducted in a transparent manner with the interest of the Company and Stakeholders as utmost priority. Further, during the year, the Company had not entered into any contract/ arrangement/ transaction with related parties which could be considered material in accordance with the policy of the Company on materiality of related party transaction.

Since all related party transactions entered into by the Company were in ordinary course of business and were on arm's length basis, Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company.

The policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions as approved by the Board may be accessed on the Company's website at www.asigroup.co.in.

Your Directors draw attention of the members to Note No. 32 of the standalone financial statements which sets out related party disclosures.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORTS

In terms of Regulation 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Corporate Governance and Management Discussion and Analysis Report, which form an integral part of this Report together with the Certificate from Auditors of the Company regarding compliances with the requirements of Corporate Governance as stipulated in aforementioned Regulations.

PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARIES

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 110 the Company has prepared the consolidated financial statement. The audited consolidated financial statement is provided in the Annual Report

The Company has foreign subsidiaries viz: ASI Global Limited, Mauritius and Al Rawasi Rock & Aggregate LLC, Fujairah, UAE.

Your directors draw attention of the members to the Note No. 44 of Consolidated Financial Statements which set out salient features of Financial Statement of Subsidiary Companies.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

As stipulated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors subscribe to the "Directors' Responsibility Statement" and the Board of Directors of the Company confirm that:

- in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2018, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2018 and of the profit or loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- the Directors have prepared annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis;
- the Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and
- the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per provision of Section 135 read with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 along with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and any other statutory amendment or modification thereof and the Company's CSR Policy in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility activity, a separate Report on CSR activities is attached as **Annexure "A"** to this Report. The CSR Policy has been posted on the website of the Company at www.asigroup.co.in also refer Note No. 28(b) notes to accounts of standalone financial statement for CSR Expenditure.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Company recognizes that risk is an integral part of business and is committed to managing the risks in a proactive and efficient manner. Your Company periodically assesses risks in the internal and external environment, along with the cost of treating risks and incorporates risk management plans in its strategy, business and operational plans.

Your Company, through its risk management process, strive to contain impact and likelihood of the risks within the risk appetite as agreed from time to time with the Board of Directors.

There are no risks which in the opinion of the Board threaten the existence of your Company. However, some of the risks which may pose challenges are set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis which forms part of this Report.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND ITS ADEQUACY

The Board has adopted policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguard of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Number of Meetings of Board

The Board met seven times during the financial year. The meeting details are provided under Corporate Governance Report that forms part of this Annual Report. The maximum gap between two board meetings did not exceed 120 days as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Policy of Directors' Appointment and Remuneration

The current policy is to have an appropriate mix of executive and independent directors to maintain the independence of the Board. As of 31st March, 2018, the Board had 6 members three of whom were executive or whole time and managing director and three were independent director.

The policy of the Company on director's appointment and remuneration, including, the criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes and other matters as required under sub-section 3 of section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 is available on Company's website at www.asigroup.co.in.

There has been no change in the policy. We affirm that remuneration paid to the directors is as per the terms laid out in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company.

Directors

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152(6)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Tushya Jatia (DIN:02228722) is liable retires by rotation at the forth coming Annual General Meeting and being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends his re-appointment. The brief profile of retiring director is given in the notice calling the Annual General Meeting.

Statement on declaration given by Independent Directors

The independent directors have submitted the declaration of independence, as required pursuant to Section 149 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013 confirming that they meet the criteria of independence provided in section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.

Board Evaluation

The Company has devised a policy for performance evaluation of the Board, Committee and other individual directors (including independent directors) which include criteria for performance evaluation of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. The evaluation process *inter alia* considers the attendance of directors at the Board and committees meeting, effective participation, domain knowledge, compliance with code of conduct, vision and strategy.

The Board carried out annual performance evaluation of the Board, Committees, Individual Directors and the Chairperson. The Chairman of the respective Committees shared the report on evaluation with the respective committee members. The performance of each committee was evaluated by the Board, based on the report on evaluation received from the respective committee.

The report on performance evaluation of the individual directors was reviewed by the Chairman of the Board and feedback was given to directors.

Appointment/ Cessation of KMP

During the year under review, no person were appointed/ceased as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company:

AUDIT REPORTS AND AUDITORS

Audit Reports

The notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer.

The Secretarial Auditors' Report for the financial year 2017-18 not contain any qualification, reservation and adverse remark. The Secretarial Auditors' Report is enclosed as **Annexure "B"** of the Board's Report of this Annual Report.

As required by the Listing Regulations, the auditors' certificate on corporate governance is enclosed in this Annual Report. The auditors' certificates for the financial year 2017-18 not contain any qualification, reservation and adverse remark.

AUDITORS

Statutory Auditors

M/s. S.C.Bandi & Co., Chartered Accountants was appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company, for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 22nd September, 2017. He has confirmed that he is not disqualified from continuing as Auditor of the Company.

Secretarial Auditor

As required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Board has appointed M/s. GMJ & Associates, Company Secretaries, as Secretarial Auditor of the Company in relation to the financial year 2018-19. The Company has received their consent for such appointment.

Cost Auditors

As per the requirement of the Central Government and pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, your Company has been carrying out audit of cost records. Accordingly, M/s. N.D. Birla & Co., a firm of Cost Accountants in practice was appointed to undertake the cost audit for the financial year ended 31st March, 2018. The Company has maintained cost record as specified by the Central Govt. under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Company Act 2013.

Further, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, have appointed M/s. N.D. Birla & Co., a firm of Cost Accountants to undertake the audit of cost records of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019.

DISCLOSURES

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of independent directors namely Mr. Gaurang Gandhi, Chairman, Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala and Mr. Sanjay Seksaria as members. All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board. The terms of reference of audit committee and other details are explained in brief in Corporate Governance Report.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee and its policy

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of independent directors namely Mr. Sanjay Seksaria, Chairman, Mr. Gaurang Gandhi and Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala as members. The Nomination and Remuneration policy has been posted on the website of the Company at www.asigroup.co.in.

Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism

In compliance with the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has a Whistle Blower Policy to report genuine concern, grievances, fraud and mismanagements, if any. The policy has been posted on the website of the Company at www.asigroup.co.in.

Extract of Annual Return

The extract of the Annual Return in Form No. MGT-9 as required under Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 is attached as **Annexure "C"** to this Report.

Investors Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, all unpaid and unclaimed dividends are required to be transferred by the Company to IEPF established by the Central Government, after the completion of seven years. Further, according to the rules, the shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more shall also be transferred to the demat account created by the IEPF Authority, accordingly the Company has transferred unclaimed and unpaid dividend. Further, the corresponding shares were also transferred to the IEPF Authority as per the requirements of IEPF Rules, details of which are provided on Company's website at www.asigroup.co.in.

Significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals

No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Sexual Harassment

Your Company has constituted an Internal Complaint Committee as required under Section 4 of Sexual Harassment of Woman at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. There were no incidences of sexual harassment reported during the year under review.

Depository Services

The Company's Equity Shares have been admitted to the depository mechanism of the National Securities Depository Limited and the Central Depository Services (India) Limited. The Company has been allotted ISIN No. INE443A01030.

The Shareholders therefore are requested to take full benefit of the same and lodge their holdings with Depository Participants with whom they have their Demat Accounts for getting their holdings in electronic form.

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo

As per provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a statement in respect of Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo is attached as **Annexure "D"** to this Report.

Particulars of Employees

In terms of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the statement showing the name of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limit specified in the Rules are not applicable on the Company as during the period, no employee of the Company was drawing salary in excess of the limits prescribed therein.

The information required pursuant to Section 197 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is attached as **Annexure "E"** to this report. The Remuneration policy has been posted on the website of the Company at www.asigroup.co.in.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors would like to acknowledge and place on record their sincere appreciation to all Stakeholders, Clients, Financial Institutions, Banks, Central and State Governments, the Company's valued investors and all other business partners for their continued co-operation and excellent support received during the year.

Your Directors recognize and appreciate the efforts and hard work of all the employees of the Company and their continued contribution to its progress.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 01068689

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

Annexure "A"

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CSR ACTIVITIES

Report on Corporate Social Responsibility as per Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programmes proposed to be undertaken by the Company has been given on the website of the Company. A brief area of CSR activities are given below:
   - eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
   - promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vacation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled people and livelihood enhancement projects;
   - promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
   - ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water;
   - rural development projects, etc. web link: www.asigroup.co.in
2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	Chairman
2	Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	Member
3	Mr. Tushya Jatia	Member

3. Average Net profit for last three Financial Years:

Net Profit	For the Financial Year ended 31st March (₹ in Lacs)		
	2017	2016	2015
	2108.31	1982.27	3141.91
Average Net Profit for the preceding three Financial Years	2410..83		

4. Prescribed CSR expenditure (2% of Average Net Profit) : **₹ 48.22 Lacs**
5. Amount unspent during previous year : **₹ 6.81 Lacs**
6. Total eligible fund for expenditure : **₹ 55.03 Lacs**
7. **Details of CSR spend & Unspent for the financial year**
   a. Total amount spent for the financial year : **₹ 44.67 Lacs**
   b. Amount unspent, if any : **₹ 10.36 Lacs**

Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads (₹ In Lacs)	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period (₹ In Lacs)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
1.	Water Cooler & RO System Fitted in Govt. Girls School, Forest Mukanadara Hills Department, Govt. School, Satalkhedi, Kumbhkot Mines Area and provide Drinking water to nearby village	Providing Safe Drinking Water	Local Area, Ramganjmandi , Dist: Kota, Rajasthan	15.00	13.56	13.56	Amount spent Directly

Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads (₹ In Lacs)	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period (₹ In Lacs)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
2.	**a)** Paid to Rajasthan Medicare Relief Society, Govt. Hospital, Ramganjmandi towards cleaning Charges **b)** Expenses Incurred for Medical Corpus of Rajasthan mahila Mandal, **c)** Expenses incurred for Free Osteopathic Camp at Marium Hospital	Medical and Healthcare	Local Area, Ramganjmandi, Dist: Kota, Rajasthan	9.00	6.70	20.26	Amount spent Directly
3.	Providing sports material and other help for sports activities	Promoting Sports	Amount Spent at various Districts in Rajasthan	3.00	2.12	22.38	Amount spent Directly
4	Expenses incurred for providing Cattle Food to Goshala at Satguru Rana Rampuriji Goseva Samiti,Village Khimach	Animal Welfare & Environment Sustainability	Local Area, Ramganjmandi, Dist: Kota, Rajasthan	2.00	0.94	23.32	Amount spent Directly
5	a) Construction of Room at Laxmipura School b) Expenses incurred to Jila Pariyojana Samanvak, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan,Kota c) Providing Furniture at Kumbhkot Govt. School d) Providing Bus facilities to girls students	Promoting Education	Local Area, Ramganjmandi, Dist: Kota, Rajasthan	17.00	14.07	37.39	Amount spent Directly
6.	Expenditure incurred on repairing of kachha Road	Rural Development Project	Local Area, Ramganjmandi, Dist: Kota, Rajasthan	2.00	2.00	39.39	Amount spent Directly
7.	Construction of wall around the government hospital	Restoration work	Local Area, Ramganjmandi, Dist: Kota, Rajasthan	1.00	0.30	39.69	Amount spent Directly
8.	a) Distribution of foods packets, clothes and ceiling fans to Orphanage and girls shelter b) Construction of Toilet	Eradicating of Hunger and Poverty & Sanitation	Local Area, Ramganjmandi, Dist: Kota, Rajasthan	6.00	4.98	44.67	Amount spent Directly
Total				**55.00**	**44.67**	**44.67**	

The Company needs to spend ₹ 55.03 Lacs (including previous unspent amount of ₹ 6.81 Lacs). During the year under review, CSR expenditure was short by ₹ 10.36 Lacs.

We hereby declare that implementation and monitoring of projects and programmes, are in compliance with CSR objectives and CSR policy of the Company.

Anshul M. Sonawala
Chairman – CSR Committee
DIN: 00133376

Deepak Jatia
Managing Director
DIN: 01068689

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

Annexure "B"

FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

(Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To,
The Members,
ASI Industries Limited
[Formerly known as Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Limited]

Marathon Innova, A wing, 7th Floor,
Off Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel,
Mumbai – 400 013

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **ASI Industries Limited** (hereinafter called "**the Company**"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2018 complied with the statutory provisions of the applicable Acts listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2018 according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

ii. The Companies Amendment Act, 2017 (to the extent notified);

iii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

iv. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

v. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

vi. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') viz:-

  a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011.

  b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

  c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

  d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client.

  e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; **[Not applicable during the period of audit].**

  f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 and SEBI (Share based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; **[Not applicable during the period of audit].**

  g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; **[Not applicable during the period of audit].**

  h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; **[Not applicable during the period of audit].**

i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; **[Not applicable during the period of audit].**

vii. Other laws applicable specifically to the Company namely:

a) The Mines Act, 1952.

b) The Explosive Act, 1884.

c) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.

d) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

e) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

f) The Air (Prevention & Control) of Pollution Act, 1981.

g) Mineral Conservation & Development Rules, 1988.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

a) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India;

b) The Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with BSE Limited read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

During the year under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that -

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

Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, Board Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent well in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. As per the minutes of the meetings duly recorded and signed by the Chairman, the decisions of the Board were unanimous and no dissenting views have been recorded.

We further report that based on the information provided and the representation made by the Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary, taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, in our opinion, adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the period under report, the Company had following events which had bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, etc. referred to above:

a) Change of name of the Company from "Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Limited" to "ASI Industries Limited";

b) Alteration of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

For GMJ & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries
[CS PRABHAT MAHESHWARI]
PARTNER
FCS No. : 2405
COP No. : 1432

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

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

ANNEXURE I

To,

The Members,

ASI Industries Limited
[Formerly known as Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Limited]

Marathon Innova, A wing, 7th Floor,
Off Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel,
Mumbai – 400 013

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

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

For GMJ & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries
[CS PRABHAT MAHESHWARI]
PARTNER
FCS No. : 2405
COP No. : 1432

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

Annexure "C"

Form No. MGT - 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

as on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2018

[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

i)	CIN	L14101MH1945PLC256122
ii)	Registration Date	17.01.1945
iii)	Name of the Company	ASI Industries Limited
iv)	Category/Sub-Category of the Company	Company Limited by Shares / Public Company
v)	Address of the Registered Office and Contract details	Marathon Innova, "A" Wing 7th Floor, Off: Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013
vi)	Whether listed Company	YES (BSE Limited)
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Link Intime India Private Limited, C-101,247 Park , L.B.S.Marg,Vikhroli (West) , Mumbai-400083. Phone: 022-4918 6000, Fax: 022-4918 6060

II PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the Company shall be stated

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main Products/Services	NIC Code of the Product/Service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Kotah Stone	08103	54.12
2	Fabric	46411	19.65
3	Steel and Allied Product	46620	25.91

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/Subsidiary / Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	ASI Global Limited, Mauritius	N.A	Wholly owned Subsidiary	100%	Section 2 (87)
2	Al Rawasi Rock & Aggregate LLC, UAE	N.A	Wholly owned Subsidiary	100%#	Section 2 (87)

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary ASI Global Limited, Mauritius holds 99% shares (51% shares held by nominee as required by local law for beneficial interest of the Company) in Al Rawasi Rock & Aggregate LLC. UAE (RRA), having Limestone Quarry at Fujairah,UAE. The Company also holds 1% share in RRA accordingly RRA is also a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company.

IV SHAREHOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Shareholding

Sl. No	Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2017)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (as on 31.03.2018)				% of total shares
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total		
A.	**Promoters**									
1	**Indian**									
(a)	Individual/ HUF	3,395,898	-	3,395,898	4.10	3,395,898	-	3,395,898		4.10
(b)	Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
(c)	State Government(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
(d)	Bodies Corporate	54,936,224	-	54,936,224	66.30	54,936,224	-	54,936,224		66.30
(e)	Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
(f)	Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Sub Total (A) (1):-	**58,332,122**	**-**	**58,332,122**	**70.40**	**58,332,122**	**-**	**58,332,122**		**70.40**
2	**Foreign**									
(a)	NRI-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
(b)	Other-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
(c)	Bodies Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

Sl. No	Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2017)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (as on 31.03.2018)			% of total shares
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	
(d)	Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total (A) (2):-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total Share holding of Promoter (A) = (A) (1)+(A)(2)	**58,332,122**	**-**	**58,332,122**	**70.40**	**58,332,122**	**-**	**58,332,122**	**70.40**
B.	**Public Shareholding**								
1	**Institutions**								
(a)	Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	State Government(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f)	Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g)	FIIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h)	Foreign Portfolio Investor	82,900	-	82,900.00	0.10	-	-	-	-
(i)	Investor Education and Protection Fund	-	-	-	-	496,890	-	496,890	0.60
	Sub Total (B) (1):-	82,900	-	82,900.00	0.10	496,890	-	496,890	0.60
2	**Non-Institutions**								
a)	Bodies Corporate	4,576,252	0	4,576,252	5.52	4,468,587	-	4,468,587	5.39
b)	Individuals							-	
i)	Individual Shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 2 lakh	10,719,753	3,422,188	14,141,941	17.07	10,750,252	2,734,414	13,484,666	16.28
ii)	Individual Shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 2 lakh	2,392,025	1,326,699	3,718,724	4.49	2,400,505	1,326,699	3,727,204	4.50
c)	Other (Specify)							-	
i	HUF/Clearing Member/Director	1,202,258	-	1,202,258	1.45	1,154,081	-	1,154,081	1.39
ii	Foreign National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iii	Non Resident Individuals (rep)	442,985	-	442,985	0.53	483,787	-	483,787	0.54
iv.	Non Resident Individuals (non-rep)	336,731	20,750	357,481	0.43	703,176	4,150	707,326	0.85
v	Overseas Corporate Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub - Total (B) (2):-	**19,670,004**	**4,769,637**	**24,439,641**	29.50	**19,960,388**	**4,065,263**	24,025,651	**29.00**
	Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+B(2)	**19,752,904**	**4,769,637**	**24,522,541**	29.60	**20,457,278**	**4,065,263**	24,522,541	**29.60**
C.	**Share held by Custodian for GDR & ADRs**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**78,085,026**	**4,769,637**	**82,854,663**	**100.00**	**78,789,400**	**4,065,263**	**82,854,663**	**100.00**

ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl. No	Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year		
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total share	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares
1	Deepak Jatia	1,408,512	1.70	-	1,408,512	1.70	-
2	Anita Jatia	961,762	1.16	-	961,762	1.16	-
3	Deepak Jatia HUF	776,387	0.94	-	776,387	0.94	-
4	Tushya Jatia	134,237	0.16	-	134,237	0.16	-
5	Prerna Agarwal	115,000	0.14	-	115,000	0.14	-
6	Deejay Mining and Exports Pvt. Ltd	40,714,762	5.36	-	40,714,762	49.14	-
7	Stone Masters (India) Private Limited	14,221,462	-	-	14,221,462	17.16	-
	TOTAL	**58,332,122**	**70.40**	**-**	**58,332,122**	**70.40**	-

iii) During the year promoters holding has not been changed

iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (Other than Directors, Promoters and Holder of SDR and ADRs)

Sl. No	Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year		
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1	Halan Properties Pvt. Ltd	3,812,500	4.60	Halan Properties Pvt. Ltd	3,812,500	4.60
2	Mita Deepak Shah	862,500	1.04	Mita Deepak Shah	862,500	1.04
3	Satjit Singh	858,075	1.04	Satjit Singh	858,075	1.04
4	Subramanian P	844,900	1.02	Subramanian P	844,900	1.02
5	Patel Bhupendrabhai Chinubhai	428,100	0.52	Patel Bhupendrabhai Chinubhai	100,000	0.12
6	Saravjeet Singh Anand	256,525	0.31	Saravjeet Singh Anand	256,525	0.31
7	Gurnam Singh Anand	252,337	0.30	Gurnam Singh Anand	252,337	0.30
8	Visheshh Jatia	175,857	0.21	Visheshh Jatia	175,857	0.21
9	Agia Kaur Anand	216,287	0.26	Agia Kaur Anand	216,287	0.26
10	Bijal Suresh Dalal	193,750	0.23	Bijal Suresh Dalal	193,750	0.23

V) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sl. No	For each of the Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	Particulars	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
A	**Directors**				
1	Deepak Jatia	1,408,512	1.70	1,408,512	1.70
2	Tushya Jatia	134,237	0.16	134,237	0.16
3	Anita Jatia	961,762	1.16	961,762	1.16
4	Pramod G Lath	-	-	-	-
5	Anshul M Sonawala	-	-	-	-
6	Gaurang Gandhi	-	-	-	-
7	Sanjay Seksaria	15,000	0.02	936	0.00
B	**Key Managerial Personnel**				
1	S.R. Soni	-	-	-	-
2	Pavan Soni	-	-	-	-
3	Manoj Jain	-	-	-	-

VI. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

(₹ in Lacs.)

Particulars	Secured Loan excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the Financial Year				
i) Principal Amount	12678.64	68.04	-	12746.68
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest Accrued but not due	39.45	-	-	39.45
Total (i+ii+iii)	**12718.09**	**68.04**	-	**12786.13**
Change in Indebtedness during the Financial Year				
Addition	2793.24	4199.57	-	6992.81
Reduction	3547.66	4267.61	-	7815.27
Net Change	**(754.42)**	**(68.04)**	-	**(822.46)**
Indebtedness at the end of the Financial Year				
i) Principal Amount	11928.37	-	-	11928.37
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest Accrued but not due	35.30		-	35.30
Total (i+ii+iii)	**11963.67**	-	**-**	**11963.67**

VII. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr. Deepak Jatia (Managing Director)	Mrs. Anita Jatia (Executive Director)	Mr. Tushya Jatia (Executive Director)	Total Amount
1	Gross Salary				
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	82.50	24.12	53.00	**159.62**
	b) Value of prequisites u/s. 17(2) of the Income-Tax Act,1961	14.31	0.73	7.95	**22.99**
	c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	**-**
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	**-**
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	**-**
4	Commission				
	- as % of Profit	-	-	-	**-**
5	Others,specify	-	-	-	**-**
	Total (A)	**96.81**	**24.85**	**60.95**	**182.61**
	Ceiling as per the Act	₹258.80 Lacs (being 10% of the net profit of the Company calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013			

B. Remuneration to other Directors

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			
		Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	Mr. Anshul M Sonawala	Mr. Sanjay Seksaria	Total
1	Independent Directors Fee for attending board/committee meetings	0.14	0.14	0.14	**0.42**
	Commission	-	-	-	-
	Others,please specify	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	0.14	0.14	0.14	**0.42**
2	Other Non-Executive Directors fee for attending board/ committee meetings	-	-		**-**
	Commission				
	Others,please specify	-	-	-	**-**
	Total (2)	-	-	-	**-**
	Total (B)=(1+2)	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.42**
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A+B)	**183.03**			

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary	Total
		Mr. S.R. Soni	Mr. Pavan Soni	Mr. Manoj Jain	Amount
1	Gross Salary				
	a) Salary as per provision contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act,1961	15.75	16.91	14.34	**47.00**
	b) Value of perquisites u/s. 17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	0.95	0.90	0.40	**2.25**
	c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	**-**
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary	Total
		Mr. S.R. Soni	Mr. Pavan Soni	Mr. Manoj Jain	Amount
4	Commission				
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	
5	Others, Please Specify	-	-	-	
	Total	**16.70**	**17.81**	**14.74**	**49.25**

VII. PENALTIES/PUNISHMENT/COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

A. Company

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment / Compounding fees imposed	Authority (RD/NCLT/COURT)
Penalty	-	-	-	-
Punishment	-	-	-	-
Compounding	-	-	-	-

B. Directors

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment / Compounding fees imposed	Authority (RD/NCLT/COURT)
Penalty	-	-	-	-
Punishment	-	-	-	-
Compounding	-	-	-	-

C. Other officers in default

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment / Compounding fees imposed	Authority (RD/NCLT/COURT)
Penalty	-	-	-	-
Punishment	-	-	-	-
Compounding	-	-	-	-

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 26.05.2018
Place: Mumbai

Mr. Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN:01068689

Annexure "D"

The Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 (3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014:

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

In line with Company's commitment towards conservation of energy, all areas of operation continue with efforts aimed at improving energy efficiency through improved operational and maintenance practices.

The steps taken in this direction at Mining areas is as under:

- Most of the conventional lighting in Mining areas and offices were replaced with suitable capacity of LED thereby Company has drastically reduced energy consumption.
- The Company has started using electricity based compressors for drilling activity at the Mining areas by replacing compressors running on High Speed Diesel. This is at initial stage but looking to expected cost savings, the Company intends to induct some more compressors running on electricity.
- Replaced old inefficient motor of JHIRI cutting machine with new motors to save energy to improve operational efficiency.

B. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

- The efforts made towards technology absorption: **Nil**
- The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution: **Nil**
- Details of technology imported during the past 3 years: No technology has been imported during the past 3 years.
- The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: **Nil**

C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUT GO:

Foreign Exchange Earning:	₹ 240.25 Lakhs
Foreign Exchange Outgo:	₹ 268.31 Lakhs

ANNEXURE "E"

Information required under Section 197 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

1. The Ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2017-18:

Sr. No.	Name of the Directors	Ratio to Median Remuneration
1.	Mr. Deepak Jatia	53.40
2.	Mrs. Anita Jatia	13.72
3.	Mr. Tushya Jatia	33.67
4.	Mr. Pramod G. Lath (only sitting fee)	**NA**
5.	Mr. Anshul Sonawala (only sitting fee)	**NA**
6.	Mr. Sanjay Seksaria (only sitting fee)	**NA**
7	Mr. Gaurang Gandhi (only Sitting fee)	**NA**

2. The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Finance Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year 2017-18 compared to financial year 2016-17:

Sr. No.	Name of the Directors	% of Increase
1.	Mr. Deepak Jatia, Chairman & Managing Director	28
2.	Mrs. Anita Jatia, Executive Director	23
3.	Mr. Tushya Jatia, Executive Director*	NA
4.	Mr. S.R.Soni, Chief Executive Officer	-
5.	Mr. Pavan Kumar Soni, Chief Financial Officer	6
6.	Mr. Manoj Jain , Company Secretary	8

*Tushya Jatia was getting remuneration in part of the previous year

3. The Median Remuneration of Employee (MRE) excluding executive director was ₹181767 and ₹148895 in fiscal year 2018 and 2017 respectively. The increase in MRE in fiscal year is 22.00% as compared to fiscal year 2017.
4. Number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company: 1500 employees as on 31.03.2018.
5. Explanation on the relationship between average increase in remuneration and the Company performance: - The Company's reward principle is influenced by individual performance as well as various factors operating in competitive market practice and cost considerations. The salary increase that were made during the year were based on the individual performance as well as the Company's market competitiveness.

6. Key parameters for any variable component of remuneration availed by the Directors: - Considered by the Board of Directors based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as per the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other Employees.

Remuneration of Top 10 Employees of the Company

(₹ In Lacs)

Employees Name	Designation	Education Qualification	Experience in Year	Remuneration	Previous employment and designation
Mr. Deepak Jatia	CMD	Graduate	31 Years	96.81	NA
Mr. Tushya Jatia	WTD	Master in Finance and Investment	11 Years	60.95	NA
Mrs. Anita Jatia	WTD	Graduate	16 Years	24.85	NA
Mr. Pavan Kumar Soni	CFO	F.C. A.	25 Years	17.81	Kesari Vanspati Limited as Finance Controller
Mr. S.R.Soni	CEO	F.C.A. & F.C.S.	34 Years	16.70	Orbit Corporation as Company Secretary
Mr. Manoj Jain	Company Secretary	F.C.S. and JAIIB	13 Years	14.74	Ess Dee Aluminum Limited as Company Secretary
Mr. Kundan Vijayvergiya	DGM (F & A)	A.C.A.	13 Years	12.07	HDFC Bank Ltd as Branch Manager
Mr. Anil Kumar Baid	DGM (Cost & MIS)	B.Com	17 Years	10.74	Prerna Syntex as D.G.M. (Budget & MIS)
Mr. Govind K Gupta	Sr. DGM (Sales)	M.Com	31 Years	10.59	S.B.B.J Bank
Mr. Hari Pillai	Manager Acc. / Adm.	B.Com	20 Years	10.50	Sheetal Manufacturing Pvt. LTd.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The detailed report on Corporate Governance as per the format prescribed by SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is set out below:

I. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our corporate governance is a reflection of our value systems encompassing our culture, policies and relationship with our stakeholders. Integrity and transparency are key to our corporate governance practice to ensure that we can gain and retain the trust of our stakeholders at all times.

The Company believes that timely disclosure, transparent accounting policies and a strong and Independent Board will go a long way in protecting the shareholders' interest while maximizing long term corporate values.

II. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) Composition and Category:

The composition of the Board is in conformity with Regulation 17 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 which *inter alia* stipulates that the Board should have an optimum combination of Executive and Non-executive Directors with at least one Woman Director and at least fifty percent of the Board should consist of Independent Directors, if the Chairman of the Board is an Executive Director.

As on 31st March 2018, the Board comprised of six Directors. Of these, three are Executive Directors, including one Chairman & Managing Director who is a Promoter Director and other two of which one is a woman director and other three are Independent Directors. The composition of Board also complies with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013.

All the Directors possess the requisite qualifications and experience in general corporate management, finance, banking and other allied fields enabling them to contribute effectively in their capacity as Directors of the Company.

All the Independent Directors of the Company furnish declaration annually that they qualify the conditions of their being independent. All such declarations are placed before the Board. Further all the Directors provide declarations annually that they have not been disqualified to act as Director under Section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Composition of the Board as on 31st March, 2018 and category of Directors are as under:

Name of the Directors	Category of Directorship	Number of Directorship held in other outside Companies (#)	Number of outside Committees	
			Chairman	Member
Mr. Deepak Jatia	Promoter/ Executive Chairman	-	-	-
Mrs. Anita Jatia	Promoter/ Executive	-	-	-
Mr. Tushya Jatia	Promoter/ Executive	-	-	-
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	Independent/ Non-Executive	3	-	1
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	Independent/ Non-Executive	-	-	-
Mr. Sanjay Seksaria	Independent/ Non-Executive	1	-	-

(#) excludes directorships in Indian Private Limited Companies & Foreign Company.

(b) Attendance of each Director at the Board Meetings and the last Annual General Meeting:

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2018, Seven Board Meetings were held on 2nd May, 2017, 30th May, 2017, 13th July, 2017, 14th September, 2017, 13th December, 2017, 9th February, 2018 and 26th March, 2018. The attendance of each Director at Board Meetings and the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) is as under:

Name of the Directors	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at last AGM held on 22nd September, 2017
Mr. Deepak Jatia	7	Present
Mrs. Anita Jatia	7	Absent
Mr. Tushya Jatia	7	Present
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	7	Present
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	7	Present
Mr. Sanjay Seksaria	7	Absent

(c) Inter-se relationship between Directors:

Name of the Directors	Inter-se relation
Mr. Deepak Jatia	Husband of Mrs. Anita Jatia and father of Mr. Tushya Jatia
Mrs. Anita Jatia	Wife of Mr. Deepak Jatia and mother of Mr. Tushya Jatia
Mr. Tushya Jatia	Son of Mr. Deepak Jatia and Mrs. Anita Jatia

(d) Shares held by Executive Directors:

Name of the Directors	Number of shares having face value of Re.1/- each	
	As on 31st March, 2018	As on 31st March, 2017
Mr. Deepak Jatia	1408512	1408512
Mrs. Anita Jatia	961762	961762
Mr. Tushya Jatia	134237	134237

(e) Shares held by Non-Executive Directors:

Name of the Directors	Number of shares having face value of Re.1/- each	
	As on 31st March, 2018	As on 31st March, 2017
Mr. Sanjay Seksaria	936	15000
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	-	-
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	-	-

(f) Details of Familiarization Programs:

The details of familiarization programs imparted to independent directors are disclosed in Company's website at www.asigroup.co.in

III. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

1. AUDIT COMMITTEE

(a) Composition and Category:

The Company has a qualified and independent Audit Committee comprising of three Directors. The broad terms of reference of the Audit Committee are in consonance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 18 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. All the members have financial and accounting knowledge.

The Committee acts as a link between the Management, the Statutory Auditors and the Board of Directors of the Company. The Committee focuses its attention on monitoring the financial reporting system within the Company, considering Quarterly & Annual Financial Results of the Company and submitting its observations to the Board of Directors before its adoption by the Board, review of the internal audit report and internal control system, audit methodology and process, major accounting policies and practice, compliance with accounting standards. Committee also reviews the legal compliance reporting system.

(b) Attendance at the meeting of Audit Committee:

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2018, five Audit Committee Meetings were held on 2nd May, 2017, 30th May, 2017, 14th September, 2017, 13th December, 2017, 9th February, 2018 .

The composition of the Audit Committee and attendance at each meeting is as under:-

Name of the Directors	Nature of Membership	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	Chairman	5
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	Member	5
Mr. Sanjay Seksaria	Member	5

The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to the Committee. The Chairman of the Audit Committee was present at the AGM of the Company held on 22nd September, 2017 to answer the queries of the members.

(c) The terms of reference to the Audit Committee inter alia includes:

(1) oversight of the listed entity financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;

(2) recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company;

(3) reviewing with the management, the annual financial statements and auditors' report thereon before submission to the board for approval with particular reference to:

   (a) matter required to be included in Directors' Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's Report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;

   (b) changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same;

   (c) major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment management ;

   (d) significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;

   (e) compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;

   (f) disclosure of any related party transactions; and

   (g) modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report.

(4) reviewing with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;

(5) reviewing with the management, the statement of uses/application of funds raised through an issue (public issues, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.) the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of

recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;

(6) approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;

(7) scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;

(8) evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;

(9) reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;

(10) to review the functioning of Whistle Blower Mechanism;

2. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

(a) Composition and Category:

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee covers the areas as contemplated under Regulation 19 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors comprises of three Independent Non-Executive Directors.

(b) Attendance at the meeting of Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

During the year under review, two meetings of the committee were held on 9th February 2018, and 26th March, 2018.

The composition and attendance of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as on 31st March, 2018 is as under:

Name of the Directors	Nature of Membership	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr. Sanjay Seksaria	Chairman	2
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	Member	2
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	Member	2

(c) Terms of Reference:

(i) Formulation of criteria of determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a

Director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

(ii) Formulation of criteria of evaluation of Independent Directors, Committees and Board.

(iii) Devising a policy on Board diversity.

(iv) Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board, their appointment and removal.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

The details of remuneration paid / payable to the Directors for the Financial Year 2017-18 are as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Name of the Directors	Salary & Allowances	Perquisites	Contribution to PF	Sitting Fee	Total
Mr. Deepak Jatia (Chairman & Managing Director)	82.50	14.31	9.75	-	106.56
Mr. Tushya Jatia (Executive Director)	53.00	7.95	6.21	-	67.16
Mrs. Anita Jatia Executive Director	24.12	0.73	2.74	-	27.59
Mr. Sanjay Seksaria (Independent Director)	-	-	-	0.14	0.14
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala (Independent Director)	-	-	-	0.14	0.14
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi (Independent Director)	-	-	-	0.14	0.14
Total	**159.62**	**22.99**	**18.70**	**0.42**	**200.73**

The Company does not have any Employee Stock Option Scheme.

The Executive Directors are not eligible for sitting fees. Remuneration to Executive Directors are paid pursuant to the approval of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Board of Directors and Members of the Company which is within the limit specified under the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has no pecuniary relations or transactions with its Non-Executive Directors other than payment of sitting fees to them for attending Board Meetings.

The details of the remuneration policy is disclosed in Company's website at www.asigroup.co.in

3. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee covers the areas as contemplated under Regulation 20 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. It deals with matters related to issue of duplicate share certificates, transfer and transmission of shares, review of dematerialized/rematerialized shares, redressal of queries/complaints received from shareholders, expeditious redressal of investors grievance matter received from SEBI, Stock Exchange and ROC and all other matters related to shares of the Company.

(a) Composition, Meeting and Attendance:

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2018, Five Committee Meetings were held on 2nd May, 2017, 30th May, 2017, 14th September, 2017, 13th December, 2017 and 9th February, 2018.

The composition and attendance of the Stakeholder Grievance Committee as on 31st March, 2018 is as under:

Name of the Directors	Nature of Membership	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	Chairman	5
Mr. Sanjay Seksaria	Member	5
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	Member	5

The Company Secretary is the Secretary to the Committee.

(b) Terms of Reference:

(i) Look into redressing of the shareholders complaints and queries and to focus on the strengthening of investors relations.

(ii) Monitor and review any investor complaints received by the Company or through SEBI, SCORES and ensure its timely and speedy resolution, in consultation with the Company Secretary and RTA of the Company.

There were no pending/unattended complaints as on 31st March, 2018.

4. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Company has constituted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(a) Composition, Meeting and Attendance Composition:

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2018, one Committee meeting was held on 30th May, 2017.

Name of the Directors	Nature of Membership	Number of Meeting Attended
Mr. Anshul M. Sonawala	Chairman	1
Mr. Tushya Jatia	Member	1
Mr. Gaurang Gandhi	Member	1

The Company Secretary is the Secretary to the Committee.

(b) Terms of Reference:

(i) Formulate and recommend to the Board, a CSR policy indicating the activities from the specified list of activities in schedule VII of the Act.

(ii) Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred for the chosen activities.

(iii) Monitor the CSR policy from time to time.

A report on the CSR activity is given as annexure to the Board's Report.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

(a) Composition and Meetings of Risk Management Committee:

The Board of Directors of the Company has constituted Risk Management Committee even though it was not mandatory to the Company. The Committee consists Mr. Gaurang Gandhi as Chairman and Mr. Anshul M. Sonawal and Mr. Tushya Jatia as members of the Committee

(b) Terms of Reference:

The Committee's terms of reference, *inter alia,* including framing risk management policy and identifying Company's risk appetite set out for various elements of risk, review the risk management practices & structures and recommend changes to ensure their adequacy, approve & review the risk treatment plans put in place by management and ensure adequacy of risk management practices in the Company.

It prescribes the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders within the Company. The Structure for managing risk and the framework for risk management.

The Policy and the internal financial control comprehensively address the key strategic/business risk and operational risks respectively.

6. SEPARATE MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

As stipulated by Code of Independent Directors under the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, a separate meeting of the Independent Directors was held on 9th February, 2018 to review the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole. The Independent Directors also review the quality, content and timeliness of the flow of information between the Management and the Board and its Committee which is necessary to effectively and reasonably perform and discharge their duties.

IV. EVALUATION OF BOARD'S PERFORMANCE

During the year, the Board adopted a formal mechanism for evaluating the performance of the Board and Individual Directors, including the Chairman of the Board. The exercise was carried out through evaluation process covering various aspects.

The Directors were satisfied with the evaluation results, which reflected the overall engagement of the Board and its Committees.

V. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

The location and time where last three Annual General Meetings were held are as under:

1. Annual General Meeting(s):

AGM	Date	Location of the Meeting	Time
71st AGM	22nd September, 2017	419-B, Kalbadevi Road, Joshiwadi 2nd Floor, Mumbai 400 002	10.00 a.m.
70th AGM	23rd September, 2016	419-B, Kalbadevi Road, Joshiwadi 2nd Floor, Mumbai 400 002.	10.00 a.m.
69th AGM	25th September, 2015	419-B, Kalbadevi Road, Joshiwadi 2nd Floor, Mumbai 400 002.	10.00 a.m.

2. Special Resolutions passed during the last three Annual General Meeting (s):

71st AGM	No Special Resolution was passed
70th AGM	(i) Amendment of Article of Association (ii) Change of place of keeping and inspection of Register and index of member, returns etc.
69th AGM	(i) Payment of remuneration to Mr. Tushya Jatia as General Manager in Al Rawasi Rock & Aggregate LLC. (ii) Adoption of new Article of Association.

3. Postal Ballot

During the previous years, the Company approached the shareholders through Postal Ballot. The details of the postal ballot in previous year are as follow:

Date of Postal Ballot Notice : 13-07-2017

Name of Resolution	Type of Resolu-tion	No of Vote Polled	Vote Cast in Favour		Vote Cast in Against	
			No of Vote	%	No of Vote	%
Alteration of Object Clause	Special	62208105	62208103	100	2	0.00
Alteration of Liability Clause	Special	62208105	62208103	100	2	0.00

Date of Postal Ballot Notice : 13-12-2017

Voting Period : From 09-01-2018 to 07-02.2018

Date of Declaration of Result : 09-02-2018

Date of Approval : 07-02.2018

Name of Resolution	Type of Resolu-tion	No of Vote Polled	Vote Cast in Favour		Vote Cast in Against	
			No of Vote	%	No of Vote	%
Change of Name of Company	Special	62218219	62217216	100	1003	0.00
Alteration of MOA of Company	Special	62217594	62216591	100	1003	0.00
Alteration of AOA of Company	Special	62217594	62216591	100	1003	0.00

Procedure for Postal Ballot

In Compliance of the section 108 and 110 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with related Rules, the Company provides electronic voting (e-voting) facility, in addition to physical ballot, to all its members. For the purpose, the Company has engaged the service of CDSL.

Postal ballot notice and forms are dispatched, along with postage –prepaid business reply envelops to registered members/beneficiaries. The same notice is sent by email to members who have opted to receiving communication through electronic mode. The Company also publish a notice in the newspaper declaring the details and requirements as mandate by the Act and applicable Rules.

Voting right are reckoned on the paid up value of shares registered in the name of members as on the cut-off date. The members who want to exercise their vote by physical postal ballot are requested to return the forms, duly completed and signed to the scrutinizer on or before the close of voting period. Those using the e-voting option are requested to vote before the close of business hour on the last date e-voting.

The Scrutinizer complete his scrutiny and submit his report to the Chairman and consolidated results of the coting are announced by the Chairman or any authorised person. The results are display on Company's website besides being communicated to the Stock Exchange and Registrar and Transfer Agent. The last date for the receipts of postal ballot forms or e-voting shall be the date on which the resolution shall be deemed to be passed, if approved by the requisite majority.

4. None of the business proposed to be transacted in the ensuing Annual General Meeting require passing special resolution conducted through postal ballot**: Nil**

VI. DISCLOSURES

1.	**Related Party Transactions:** During the year ended 31st March, 2018, there were no materially significant related party transactions, which had potential conflict with the interest of the Company. The transactions with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and on arms's length basis are disclosed in the notes to the Annual Accounts. Policy on materially related party transaction has been posted on the website of the Company at www.asigroup.co.in
2.	**Details of Non-Compliance:** The Company has complied with the requirement of the regulatory authorities on capital markets and no penalty was imposed or stricture passed during the last three years.
3.	**Disclosure of Accounting Treatment:** The Company has followed the applicable IND-AS in the preparation of its financial statements.
4.	**Whistle Blower Policy:** The Company affirms that no personnel have been denied access to the Audit Committee. The Whistle Blower Policy is also hosted on the website of the Company.
5.	**Subsidiary Company:** The Company has one wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in Mauritius and one indirect wholly owned subsidiary in UAE. The Audit Committee reviews the financial statements of the subsidiaries and the minutes of the meeting of these subsidiaries are also placed before the Board meeting of the Company.
6.	**Code of Conduct:** The Board has laid down a Code of Conduct covering the ethical requirements to be complied with covering all Board Members & Senior Management Personnel of the Company. An Affirmation of Compliance with the code is received from them on an annual basis
7.	**Proceeds from Public Issues, Right Issues, Preferential Issues, etc:** During the year ended 31stMarch, 2018 there were no proceeds from public issues, right issues, preferential issues, etc.
8.	**Mandatory Requirements of Corporate Governance:** The Company has complied with the mandatory requirements of Corporate Governance Pursuant to Regulation 17-27 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

VII. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

1. The quarterly, half yearly and yearly results are published in Business Standard (English daily) news-paper (having all India editions) and in Mumbai Lakshyadeep (Marathi daily) newspaper circulated in Maharashtra State (regional language news-paper). The Financial Results are also posted on website of the Company at www.asigroup.co.in.

2. For information of Investors, the Company also publishes notice of meeting in which financial results are proposed to be approved by the Board, in a national news-paper and regional news-paper at least seven days in advance.

3. The quarterly, half-yearly and yearly results are published in newspapers with adequate disclosures for the knowledge of shareholders. The Company does not have a system of informing shareholders individually about the financial results. The quarterly results as well as the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting are submitted to the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited after the conclusion of the respective meeting and also uploaded on the website of the Company at www.asistone.com and website of the Stock Exchange at www.bseindia.com.

4. Management Discussion and Analysis forms part of the Annual Report.

5. The Company has created dedicated e-mail ID for Investors complaints viz: investors@asigroup.co.in

6. No presentation has been made to institutional investor or to the analyst.

VIII. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

1. **Registered Office:** Marathon Innova, "A" Wing,
7th Floor, Off: Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel,
Mumbai 400013 (Maharashtra)

   Tel: 022-40896100
   Fax: 022-40896199

2. **Annual General Meeting:**

   Date and Time: Monday, 24th September, 2018 at 10.00 a.m.

   Venue: 419-B, Kalbadevi Road, Joshiwadi 2nd Floor, Mumbai 400002

   (Land mark: Near Bank of India, Round Building, Princess Street, Mumbai)

3. **Financial Calendar:**

The Company follows April – March as its financial year. The audited and unaudited financial results are declared within the statutory time limit as specified under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.

4. **Date of Book Closure:** 18th September, 2018 to 24th September, 2018

   (Both days inclusive)

5. **Dividend Payment:**

   The Board of Directors at their meeting held on 26th May, 2018, have recommended a dividend of Re. 0.30 per equity share of Re 1/- each for the financial year ended 31st March, 2018, for approval of shareholders of the Company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend will be paid to the Shareholders on or after **24th September, 2018**.

6. **Listing of Equity Shares on Stock Exchange:**

   The equity shares of the Company are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) at Phiroze Jeejeebhoy, Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400 001. The Annual Listing Fees as prescribed has been paid to the Stock Exchange for the year 2018-19.

7. **Stock Code:** BSE, Mumbai – 502015

8. **Corporate Identification No:** L14101MH1945PLC256122

9. **International Securities Identification Number**: ISIN-INE443A01030

10. **Stock Price Data:**

The monthly high and low quotations on BSE are as follows:

MONTH	HIGH (in ₹)	LOW (in ₹)
April, 2017	48.00	43.50
May, 2017	49.25	41.00
June, 2017	44.80	38.85
July, 2017	41.90	37.20
August, 2017	44.00	33.80
September, 2017	48.00	38.80
October, 2017	46.65	41.00
November, 2017	42.80	37.65
December, 2017	43.65	38.00
January, 2018	45.90	39.00
February, 2018	40.00	34.00
March, 2018	36.00	26.10

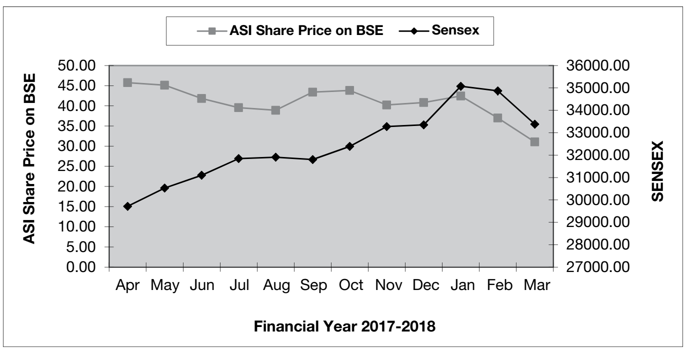
Sources: BSE Limited

11. **Registrar and Share Transfer Agents:**

M/s Link Intime India Private Limited, C-101, 247 Park L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai- 400 083, Tel: 022- 49186270, Fax: 022- 49186060, Email: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

All queries related to Share transfer, dividend payment and other investor related matters are attended to and processed by the Registrar and Share Agents.

12. **Performance in comparison to BSE Sensex**



(Sources: BSE India.com)

13. **Share Transfer System:**

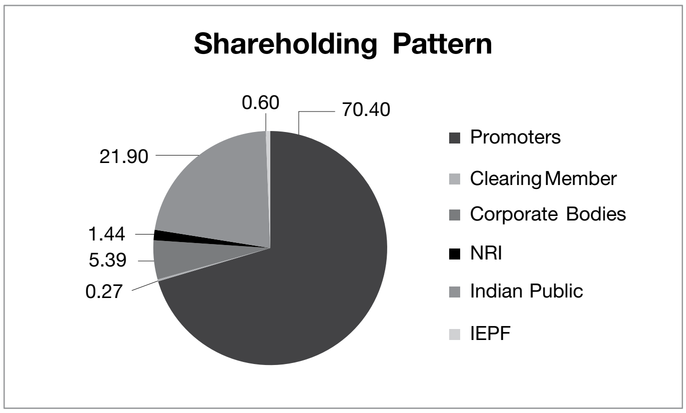
The shares sent for transfer in physical form are transferred expeditiously, provided the documents are complete and valid in all respects and the shares under transfer are not under any dispute. The share certificates duly endorsed are returned immediately to shareholders. Confirmation in respect of requests for dematerialisation of shares is sent to respective depositories i.e. NSDL and CDSL expeditiously.

14. **Distribution of shareholding as on 31st March, 2018:**

No. of Equity Shares held	No. of Share-holders	Percent-age of Shareholders	No. of Shares held	Percentage of Shareholding
Upto 500	4084	55.11	824122	0.99
501 to 1000	1080	14.57	892160	1.08
1001 to 2000	933	12.59	1348175	1.63
2001 to 3000	350	4.72	889280	1.07
3001 to 4000	199	2.69	704007	0.85
4001 to 5000	158	2.15	747592	0.90
5001 to 10000	303	4.09	2029442	2.45
10001 and above	304	4.08	75419885	91.03
Grand Total	**7411**	**100.00**	**82854663**	**100.00**

15. **Shareholding Pattern as on 31st March, 2018:**

Category	No. of Shares held	Percentage
Promoters	58332122	70.40
Clearing Members	231021	0.27
Private Corporate Bodies	4468587	5.39
Indian Public	18134930	21.90
NRI	1191113	1.44
IEPF	496890	0.60
Total	**82854663**	**100.00**



16. Plant Location:

Mining :	Ramganjmandi Dist. Kota, Rajasthan
Wind Power:	1) Beladadi Village, Taluk & Dist. Gadag, Karnataka 2) Rameshwar Village, Taluk Khatau, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra

17. Dematerialization of Shares:

As on 31st March, 2018, 7,87,89,400 equity shares representing 95.09% of the total equity share capital of the Company, were held in dematerialised form with National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited. The break-up of equity shares held in Physical and dematerialised form as on 31st March, 2018, is given below:

Category	No of Share	Percentage
NSDL	17854773	21.55
CDSL	60934627	73.54
Physical	4065263	4.91
Total	82854663	100.00

The Promoters hold their entire equity shareholding in the Company in dematerialized form. The Company's equity shares are regularly traded on the BSE. The Annual Custodian fees for the year 2018-19 have been paid to the Depositories.

18. Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity:

As on 31st March, 2018, the Company does not have any outstanding GDR/ADR/Warrants or any other convertible instruments pending conversion or any instruments likely to impact the equity share capital of the Company.

19. Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

While the Commodity price risk is not applicable to the Company, for other factors please refer to Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

20. Address for Correspondence:

For any assistance regarding transfer, transmission of shares, payment or non-receipt of dividend and any other query relating to the shares of the Company, the shareholders may please correspond with the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents of the Company.

21. Chairman of the Board:

Mr. Deepak Jatia is the Chairman of the Board.

22. Shareholders Rights:

As the Company's quarterly / half yearly results are published in English newspapers having circulation all over India and in Marathi newspaper widely circulated in Maharashtra, the same are not sent to each household of shareholders.

23. CEO/ CFO Certification:

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have certified to the Board in accordance with Regulation 17 (8) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for the financial year ended 31st March, 2018.

24. Declaration:

As provided under Regulation 26(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board Members and the Management personnel have confirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct, for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

On behalf of Board of Directors

Deepak Jatia
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 01068689

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION

We have reviewed the Audited Financial Statements (Standalone & Consolidated) for the year ended **31st March, 2018** and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

(1) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

(2) These statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

A. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2018 which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.

B. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

C. We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit committee that:-

(1) No significant changes have been made in internal control over financial reporting during the year;

(2) No significant changes in accounting policies has been made during the year and that therefore the same was not required to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and

(3) No instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting has been noticed.

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Pavan K. Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To the Members,

ASI Industries Limited,

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by ASI Industries Ltd., for the year ended on 31st March, 2018, as per Regulation 17-27, clause (b) to clause (i) of Regulation 46(2) and in Para C, D and E of Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations")

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementations thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Regulation 17-27, clause (b) to clause (i) of Regulation 46(2) and in Para C, D and E of Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations")

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For S. C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN:130850W)

S.C.Bandi
Proprietor
Membership. No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of

ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Formerly known as Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Limited)

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of ASI Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit (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.

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone 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 there under.

We conducted our audit of the standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone 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 the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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 state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2016 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2016 dated 30th May, 2017 and 28th May, 2016 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the order") issued by the Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the **Annexure-I** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the said order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as 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 operative effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure –II.**

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 no pending litigation as on 31st March, 2018 which would impact the financial position of the company.

ii. The Company has made provisions, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 130850W)

(S.C. Bandi)
Proprietor
Mem. No. - 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

ANNEXURE – I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 of Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("the Company"), on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018,

(i) a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b) The company has a procedure for physical verification of fixed assets at reasonable intervals and in accordance with that the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year. This procedure is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information & explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of company.

(ii) a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year.

b) 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) On the basis of our examination of records of inventory, we are of the opinion that the company is maintaining proper records of inventory. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material

(iii) As informed to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured except advances and payments for goods and services not in the nature of loans, to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the year under audit.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities.

(v) According to the information & explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Therefore, the provisions of clause (v) of Paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the company pursuant to Companies (Cost records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) (d) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and cost records have been maintained. We have however not, made a detailed examination of cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) a) As per information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, GST, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues, to the extent applicable to it, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed dues outstanding as on 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and necessary audit procedures performed by us, statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows -:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Cess Matters	Land Tax Royalty	35.22 2.75	2006-2013 1990-91 to 1993-94	Revenue Dept. Mining Dept./ High Court

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Provident Fund, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, GST, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks and Government. The company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.

(ix) The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Term Loans taken by the company have been utilised for the purposes for which they were obtained.

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

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has paid /provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and details of transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by applicable Accounting Standard.

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

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, clause (xv) of Paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.

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

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 130850W)

(S.C. Bandi)
Proprietor
Mem. No. - 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

ANNEXURE - II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2(f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED for the year ended on 31st March, 2018)

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 **ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED** ("the Company"), as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the company's internal financial control 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2018, 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.

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 130850W)

(S.C. Bandi)
Proprietor
Mem. No. - 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	17,183.63	16,174.76	15,966.57
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	4	17.10	18.29	223.14
(c) Intangible Assets	5	22.55	25.77	29.05
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	6(A)	3,616.32	3,845.66	3,389.61
(ii) Loans	6(B)	3,606.17	4,080.17	4,272.53
(e) Other Non-Current Assets	11	399.21	175.06	300.95
		24,844.98	24,319.71	24,181.85
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	7	1,897.62	1,204.43	995.68
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	6(A)	10.21	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	7,862.49	9,269.99	7,597.19
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	124.50	296.36	232.36
(iv) Bank Balances Other than (iii) above	10	599.82	498.05	1,015.08
(v) Loans	6(B)	1,655.86	2,399.79	1,093.63
(vi) Other Financial Assets	6(C)	162.03	194.75	170.73
(c) Other Current Assets	11	1,019.73	805.39	715.74
		13,332.26	14,668.76	11,820.41
TOTAL		38,177.24	38,988.47	36,002.26
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	12	828.55	828.55	662.84
(b) Other Equity	13	22,912.31	21,776.48	20,194.18
		23,740.86	22,605.03	20,857.02
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	5,307.19	5,746.37	6,693.52
(b) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	15	457.45	485.08	458.30
(c) Provisions	19	-	107.77	-
		5,764.64	6,339.22	7,151.82
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	5,466.13	6,018.09	5,318.69
(ii) Trade Payables	16			
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-	-
Others		47.55	908.90	7.63
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	2,133.03	1,836.11	1,679.72
(b) Other Current Liabilities	18	932.66	1,032.71	836.98
(c) Provisions	19	92.37	248.41	111.86
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	-	-	38.54
		8,671.74	10,044.22	7,993.42
TOTAL		38,177.24	38,988.47	36,002.26
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 42			

As per our report of even date

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN : 01068689)

Pavan Kumar Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	2017-18	2016-17
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations (net)	21	23,911.21	23,506.67
Other income	22	733.94	1,103.70
Total Revenue (I)		**24,645.15**	24,610.37
EXPENSES			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	23	10,669.81	10,822.62
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-process	24	(643.47)	(203.42)
Employee benefits expense	25	3,512.30	3,080.94
Finance costs	26	818.47	930.05
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	594.88	542.68
Other expenses	28	7,532.98	6,881.05
Total Expenses (II)		22,484.97	22,053.92
Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		2,160.18	2,556.45
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		**2,160.18**	2,556.45
Tax expense:			
Current tax		693.91	806.13
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		1.33	(45.79)
Deferred tax		17.39	(8.03)
Profit for the period		1,447.55	1,804.14
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		226.95	(258.16)
Income tax effect		(66.09)	89.34
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		(218.44)	456.04
Income tax effect		45.03	(104.03)
B. Other Comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(12.55)	183.19
Total Comprehensive Income for the period, Net of Tax		1,435.00	1,987.33
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders	29		
Basic and Diluted		1.75	2.18
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 42			

As per our report of even date
For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the year	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
March 31, 2017			
Numbers	**66,283,730**	**16,570,933**	**82,854,663**
Amount	**662.84**	**165.71**	**828.55**
March 31, 2018			
Numbers	**82,854,663**	**-**	**82,854,663**
Amount	**828.55**	**-**	**828.55**

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Equity Instrument through OCI	Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve		
As at April 1, 2016	**2,833.42**	**8,165.30**	**8,755.59**	**439.87**	**20,194.18**
Profit for the period	-	1,804.14	-	-	**1,804.14**
Other comprehensive income	-	(168.82)	-	352.01	**183.19**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**1,635.32**	**-**	**352.01**	**22,181.51**
Transfer from retained earnings	200.00	(200.00)	-	-	**-**
Transfer on sale of revalued assets	7.10	-	(7.10)	-	**-**
Issue of Bonus shares	(165.71)	-	-	-	**(165.71)**
Equity dividend paid	-	(198.84)	-	-	**(198.84)**
Tax on equity dividend paid	-	(40.48)	-	-	**(40.48)**
As at March 31, 2017	**2,874.81**	**9,361.30**	**8,748.49**	**791.88**	**21,776.48**
Profit for the period	-	1,447.55	-	-	**1,447.55**
Other comprehensive income	-	160.86	-	(173.41)	**(12.55)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,608.41	-	(173.41)	**1,435.00**
Transfer from retained earnings	200.00	(200.00)	-	-	**-**
Equity Dividend Paid	-	(248.56)	-	-	**(248.56)**
Tax on equity dividend paid	-	(50.61)	-	-	**(50.61)**
Transfer on sale of FVTOCI investments	-	0.68	-	(0.68)	**-**
As at March 31, 2018	**3,074.81**	**10,471.22**	**8,748.49**	**617.79**	**22,912.31**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 42				

As per our report of even date
For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN : 01068689)

Pavan Kumar Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before income tax:	**2,160.18**	**2,556.45**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	594.88	542.68
Net Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipments	13.79	(220.74)
Allowance for loss on trade receivables	7.92	22.85
Profit on sale of investments	(0.68)	-
Interest income classified as investing cash flows	(677.86)	(635.88)
Finance Costs	818.47	930.05
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	1,399.60	(1,695.65)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(693.19)	(208.75)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(861.36)	901.25
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	128.24	72.66
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(100.05)	195.73
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	33.74	(25.05)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(211.08)	(86.12)
(Increase)/decrease in other bank balances	(101.77)	517.03
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(36.86)	(13.84)
Cash generated from operations	2,473.97	2,852.67
Less: Income taxes paid	(841.15)	(800.50)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,632.82	2,052.17
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,806.37)	(486.91)
Proceeds from sale of investments	57.95	-
Payments for purchase of investments	(56.58)	-
(Increase)/decrease in loans	1,217.93	(1,113.80)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	45.65	309.02
Interest received	676.84	636.91
Net cash outflow from investing activities	135.42	(654.78)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		6,992.81	4,042.67
Repayment of borrowings		(7,811.12)	(4,199.70)
Finance costs paid		(822.62)	(937.04)
Dividends paid		(248.56)	(198.84)
Dividend distribution tax paid		(50.61)	(40.48)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(1,940.10)	(1,333.39)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(171.86)	64.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		296.36	232.36
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year		124.50	296.36
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:			
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:			
Balances with banks on current accounts		113.83	252.21
Cash on hand		10.67	44.15
Balances per statement of cash flows		124.50	296.36
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 42		

As per our report of even date
For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

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(DIN : 01068689)

Pavan Kumar Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

1 Corporate Information

These statements comprise financial statements of ASI Industries Limited (L14101MH1945PLC256122) for the year ended March 31, 2018. The company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated on January 17, 1945 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India. The registered office of the company is located at Marathon Innova, A Wing, 7th FLoor, Off: Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013.

The Company is principally engaged in the mining, windpower and trading activities.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 26, 2018.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards)(Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”).

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to Note 41 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification(refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

- Employee defined benefit assets/(obligations) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations,

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.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land are stated at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. 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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

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

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is neither related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis using the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a item of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition or the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than the envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leasehold assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the balance period of lease.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal.

Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets comprising of Surface Rights are amortized on a straight line basis over the useful life of ten years which is estimated by the management.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

(c) Research and development

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are also charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred, unless a product's technological feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised. These costs are charged to the respective heads in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred. The amount capitalised comprises of expenditure that can be directly attributed or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis for creating, producing and making the asset ready for its intended use. Fixed assets utilised for research and development are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets.

(d) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is entity's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in statement of profit or loss. Non monetary assets and liabilities are carried at cost.

(f) Financial Instruments

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

Initial Recognition

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

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

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

(i) Amortised Cost

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

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

(ii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income

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

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

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

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

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities:

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost. Impairment recognized, if any, is reduced from the carrying value.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(g) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(h) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

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

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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

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

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

(i) Inventories

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

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of direct overheads. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Recognising revenue from major business activities

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

(ii) Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR).

(iii) Dividend income

Revenue is recognised when the company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The earned leave obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet as the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans viz gratuity,

(b) defined contribution plans viz provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The plan assets are administered by the approved gratuity fund trust.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to approved provident fund trust and publicly administered provident funds. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

(l) Leases

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

(i) As a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

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

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs, allocated to qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period which they are incurred.

(o) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments

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

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(r) Current/non current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(s) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(t) Rounding of amounts

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

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Critical estimates and judgements

(i) Estimation of net realizable value for inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV).

NRV for completed inventory is assessed by reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Company, based on comparable transactions identified.

(ii) Impairment of non - financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(iii) Recoverability of trade receivables

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iv) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment/ intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(v) Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note above.

(vi) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equip-ments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equip-ments	Computer Hard-wares	Electric Installa-tions	Total
GROSS CARRYING VALUE									
As at April 1, 2016 (Deemed Cost)	9,583.27	3,603.51	1,481.34	32.74	1,086.90	3.57	4.36	170.88	15,966.57
Additions	158.09	324.42	2.88	22.07	270.54	1.45	11.98	44.44	835.87
Disposals	(9.79)	-	(14.26)	-	(70.05)	-	-	-	(94.10)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**9,731.57**	**3,927.93**	**1,469.96**	**54.81**	**1,287.39**	**5.02**	**16.34**	**215.32**	**16,708.34**
Additions	39.77	101.80	248.76	563.07	580.54	0.75	10.76	114.52	1,659.97
Disposals	-	-	(21.73)	-	(68.59)	-	-	-	(90.32)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**9,771.34**	**4,029.73**	**1,696.99**	**617.88**	**1,799.34**	**5.77**	**27.10**	**329.84**	**18,277.99**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/ IMPAIRMENT									
As at April 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	74.43	181.04	9.17	241.48	1.85	3.47	27.96	539.40
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	-	(1.20)	-	(4.62)	-	-	-	(5.82)
As at March 31, 2017	-	74.43	179.84	9.17	236.86	1.85	3.47	27.96	533.58
Depreciation for the year	-	77.28	169.76	60.70	237.75	1.06	5.43	39.68	591.66
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	-	(7.95)	-	(22.93)	-	-	-	(30.88)
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**151.71**	**341.65**	**69.87**	**451.68**	**2.91**	**8.90**	**67.64**	**1,094.36**
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	**9,771.34**	**3,878.02**	**1,355.34**	**548.01**	**1,347.66**	**2.86**	**18.20**	**262.20**	**17,183.63**
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2017	**9,731.57**	**3,853.50**	**1,290.12**	**45.64**	**1,050.53**	**3.17**	**12.87**	**187.36**	**16,174.76**
Net Carrying value as at April 1, 2016	**9,583.27**	**3,603.51**	**1,481.34**	**32.74**	**1,086.90**	**3.57**	**4.36**	**170.88**	**15,966.57**

Notes:

i. Assets under Construction

Capital work in progress comprises building being constructed/renovated and new equipments installed at Kota, Rajasthan site.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	
As at April 1, 2016	223.14
Additions	40.86
Amount Capitalised	(245.71)
Other Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2017	**18.29**
Additions	154.81
Amount Capitalised	(156.00)
Other Adjustments	
As at March 31, 2018	**17.10**

ii. Contractual Obligations

Refer to Note 30 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
GROSS CARRYING VALUE	
As at April 1, 2016	29.05
Additions	-
Other Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2017	**29.05**
Additions	-
Other Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2018	**29.05**
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT	
As at April 1, 2016	-
Amortisation for the year	3.28
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-
As at March 31, 2017	3.28
Amortisation for the year	3.22
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-
As at March 31, 2018	6.50
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	22.55
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2017	25.77
Net Carrying value as at April 1, 2016	29.05

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
(A) INVESTMENTS			
Non Current			
(1) Investments carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Unquoted			
Investments in Equity Instruments			
4,10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Stone Masters (India) Pvt. Ltd.(March 31, 2017: 4,10,000 and April 1, 2016: 4,10,000)	814.02	1,037.75	585.65
100 Equity Shares of ₹ 25/- each fully paid up in Sarvodaya Sahakari Samiti Limited (March 31, 2017: 100 and April 1, 2016: 100)	0.03	0.03	0.03
NIL Equity Shares of ₹ 10 INR 10 each in Deejay Mining and Exports Private Limited (March 31, 2017: 800 and April 1, 2016: 800)	-	5.61	1.67
	814.05	1,043.39	587.35
(2) Investments carried at Cost			
Unquoted			
Investments in Equity Instruments of Subsidiaries			
41,50,000 Equity Shares of USD 1 each fully paid up in ASI Global Limited, Mauritius (March 31, 2017: 41,50,000 and April 1, 2016: 41,50,000)	2,756.42	2,756.42	2,756.42
100 Equity Shares of AED 1000 each fully paid up in AL-Rawasi Rock and Aggregate LLC, UAE (March 31, 2017: 100 and April 1, 2016: 100)	45.85	45.85	45.84
	2,802.27	2,802.27	2,802.26
Total	3,616.32	3,845.66	3,389.61

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-	-
Market value of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	3,616.32	3,845.66	3,389.61
Current			
Investments carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Quoted			
Investments in Equity Instruments			
7,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Aditya Birla Capital Limited (March 31, 2017: Nil and April 1, 2016: Nil)	10.21	-	-
Total	10.21	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	10.21	-	-
Market value of quoted investments	10.21	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-	-
(B) LOANS			
Non Current			
Unsecured and Considered Good			
Loans to Subsidiary (Refer Note 32)	3,606.17	4,080.17	4,272.53
Total	3,606.17	4,080.17	4,272.53
Current			
Unsecured and Considered Good			
Loans to Employees	12.21	14.49	13.08
Loans to Others	1,643.65	2,385.30	1,080.55
Total	1,655.86	2,399.79	1,093.63
(C) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Current			
Financial assets carried at amortised cost			
Security Deposits	156.64	141.71	117.42
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	3.08	2.06	3.09
Receivables from Subsidiary	2.31	50.98	50.22
Total	162.03	194.75	170.73

7. INVENTORIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable value)			
Work-in-process	671.38	314.93	114.82
Finished goods	1,026.30	739.29	735.97
Stores and Spares including Goods in Transit INR 17.76 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 12.38 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 12.17 Lakhs)	199.94	150.21	144.89
Total	1,897.62	1,204.43	995.68

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Trade Receivables from customers	7,860.38	9,269.99	7,597.19
Trade Receivables from Subsidiary (Refer Note 32)	2.11	-	-
	7,862.49	9,269.99	7,597.19
Breakup of Security details			
Secured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	7,974.07	9,373.67	7,678.02
Doubtful	-	-	-
	7,974.07	9,373.67	7,678.02
Loss Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)			
Unsecured, considered good	111.58	103.68	80.83
Doubtful	-	-	-
	111.58	103.68	80.83
Total	7,862.49	9,269.99	7,597.19

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Balances with banks on current accounts	113.83	252.21	210.89
Cash on hand	10.67	44.15	21.47
Total	124.50	296.36	232.36

10. OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Deposits with banks to the extent held as margin money *	273.96	256.47	276.10
Deposits with banks as security against borrowings **	-	-	500.00
Unclaimed Dividend Accounts	39.25	32.63	30.05
Unclaimed sales proceeds of Fractional Bonus Shares	0.02	0.02	-
Other Deposits with banks ***	286.59	208.93	208.93
Total	599.82	498.05	1,015.08

* Pledged with the Bank towards Letter of Credit and Bank Guarantee availed by the Company. Deposits having maturity period of more than twelve months amounting INR Nil (March 31, 2017: INR 4.99 lakhs, April 1, 2016: INR 4.99 Lakhs)

** Pledged with the Bank towards overdraft facilities availed by the Company

*** Pledged with Government Department as security. Deposits having maturity period of more than twelve months amounting INR 158.93 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 101.08 lakhs, April 1, 2016: INR 158.93 Lakhs).

11. OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non-Current			
Capital Advances	277.21	129.62	273.73
Advances other than Capital advances			
- Prepaid expenses	3.29	6.55	10.08
- Payment of Taxes (Net of Provisions)	118.71	38.89	17.14

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Total	399.21	175.06	300.95
Current			
Advance against purchases and expenses	96.34	54.87	40.52
Prepaid expenses	54.93	59.34	39.39
Balances with Statutory, Government Authorities	396.18	336.07	329.33
Other current assets	472.29	355.11	306.50
Total	1,019.73	805.39	715.74

12. SHARE CAPITAL

i. Authorised Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share		Redeemable Preference Share	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At April 1, 2016	230,000,000	2,300.00	200,000	200.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	230,000,000	2,300.00	200,000	200.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	230,000,000	2,300.00	200,000	200.00

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of INR 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year ended March 31, 2018, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was ₹ 0.30 per share (Previous year ₹ 0.30 per share) (Refer Note 31).

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii. Issued Capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
Equity shares of INR 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2016	**66,283,730**	**662.84**
Bonus shares issued during the period	16,570,933	165.71
At March 31, 2017	**82,854,663**	**828.55**
Issued during the period	-	-
At March 31, 2018	**82,854,663**	**828.55**

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid				
Deejay Mining & Exports Private Limited	40,714,762	49.14%	40,714,762	49.14%
Stone Masters (India) Private Limited	14,221,462	17.15%	14,221,462	17.15%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

iv. **Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:**

Particulars	March 31, 2018 Number	March 31, 2017 Number	March 31, 2016 Number	March 31, 2015 Number	March 31, 2014 Number
Shares have been issued as fully - paid Bonus Shares by capitalisation of General Reserve		1,65,70,933	-	-	

v. **None of the above shares are reserved for issue under options/contract/commitments for sale of shares or disinvestment.**

13. OTHER EQUITY

i. Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
(a) General Reserve	3,074.81	2,874.81	2,833.42
(b) Retained Earnings	10,471.22	9,361.30	8,165.30
(c) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve	8,748.49	8,748.49	8,755.59
	22,294.52	20,984.60	19,754.31

(a) General Reserve

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	2,874.81	2,833.42
Add/(Less):		
Transfer from Retained Earnings	200.00	200.00
Transfer on sale of revalued assets	-	7.10
Issue of Bonus shares	-	(165.71)
Closing Balance	3,074.81	2,874.81

General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer from free reserve for appropriation purpose. General reserve is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

(b) Retained Earnings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	9,361.30	8,165.30
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	1,447.55	1,804.14
Add/(Less):		
Transfer to General Reserve	(200.00)	(200.00)
Equity Dividend Paid	(248.56)	(198.84)
Tax on equity dividend paid	(50.61)	(40.48)
Transfer on Sale of FVTOCI Investments	0.68	-
Items of Other Comprehensive Income directly recognised in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	160.86	(168.82)
Closing balance	10,471.22	9,361.30

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	8,748.49	8,755.59
Add/(Less): Transfer on sale of revalued assets	-	(7.10)
Closing balance	8,748.49	8,748.49

Property, plant and equipment reserve represents reserve created on revaluation of freehold land in the year 2006-07. It is a non distributable reserve.

ii. Components of Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Equity Instruments through OCI	617.79	791.88	439.87
	617.79	791.88	439.87

Equity Instruments through OCI

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	791.88	439.87
Changes in the Fair Valuation	(173.41)	352.01
Transfer on Sale of FVTOCI Investments	(0.68)	-
Closing balance	617.79	791.88

14. BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non Current Borrowings				
Secured				
Term Loans				
From Banks		6,462.24	6,728.59	7,249.19
From Others		-	-	335.83
	(A)	6,462.24	6,728.59	7,585.02
Current Maturity of Non Current Borrowings				
Term Loans				
From Banks		1,155.05	982.22	555.67
From Others		-	-	335.83
	(B)	1,155.05	982.22	891.50
	Total (A)-(B)	5,307.19	5,746.37	6,693.52

Nature of Security and Terms of Repayment

a. Term loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 799.59 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 1010.17 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 1198.35 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 115 EMI of INR 24.94 lakhs starting from November 2011. Last installment due in May, 2021 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 9.50% p.a.)

b. Term loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 1074.56 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 1189.93 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 1289.95 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guarateed by Directors. Repayable in 116 EMI of INR 20.09 lakhs starting from December, 2014. Last installment due in June, 2024 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 10.85% p.a.)

c. Term loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 21.67 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 108.33 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 195 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 36 EMI of INR 7.22 lakhs (excluding interest) starting from July, 2015. Last installment due in June, 2018 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 11.10% p.a.)

d. Equipment and vehicle loan balance outstanding amounting to INR 458.95 lakhs (Previous Year NIL) is secured by hypothecation of specific assets and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 36 EMI of INR 11.84 lakhs starting from Jan, 2018. Last installment due in Dec., 2021 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 8% p.a.)

e. Equipment and vehicle loan balance outstanding amounting to INR 143.70 lakhs (Previous Year NIL) is secured by hypothecation of specific assets and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 36 EMI of INR 3.64 lakhs starting from Feb, 2018. Last installment due in Dec., Jan., 2022 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 8% p.a.)

f. Vehicle loans balance outstanding amounting to INR 374.06 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 362.20 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 316.62 Lakhs) is secured by hypothecation of specific vehicle and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable on various payment dates starting from Mar, 2016 and last installment due in June, 2021. (Rate of Interest ranging from 7.99% to 9.36% p.a.)

g. ECB Loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 3589.71 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 4057.96 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 4249.27 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 26 quarterly installment starting from February, 2017. Last installment due in May, 2023 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 5.16% p.a.).

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current Borrowings			
Secured			
(a) Cash Credit / WCDL / Overdraft from Bank	3,592.33	3,453.09	2,737.18
(b) Bills Payable	1,873.80	2,496.96	2,493.03
Unsecured			
(c) Loans from Related Parties	-	68.04	88.48
Total	5,466.13	6,018.09	5,318.69

Nature of Security

(a) Cash Credit/ WCDL from bank is secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of mining and stone related business stock, book debts, etc. and equitable mortgage on specific immovable property and second charge over the fixed assets of the Company and guaranteed by Directors.

(b) Bank overdraft is secured by fixed deposits of the Company.

(c) Bills Payable is secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of trading business related stock, book debts etc. and equitable mortgage on specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors.

Net debt Reconciliation

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Non Current Borrowings	**Current Borrowings**	**Total**
Net Debt as at April 1, 2016	7,631.46	5,318.69	12,950.15
Cash Inflows	148.00	3,894.67	4,042.67
Cash Outflows	(1,004.43)	(3,195.27)	(4,199.70)
Interest Expense	586.96	310.43	897.39
Interest Paid	(593.95)	(310.43)	(904.38)
Net Debt as at March 31, 2017	6,768.04	6,018.09	12,786.13
Cash Inflows	780.22	6,212.59	6,992.81
Cash Outflows	(1,046.57)	(6,764.55)	(7,811.12)
Interest Expense	475.58	294.48	770.06
Interest Paid	(479.73)	(294.48)	(774.21)
Net Debt as at March 31, 2018	6,497.54	5,466.13	11,963.67

15. INCOME TAX

Deferred Tax

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Deferred tax relates to the following:			
Accelerated Depreciation for Tax purpose	(361.13)	(424.19)	(420.05)
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	(165.44)	(210.46)	(106.43)
Disallowances u/s 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	36.63	113.69	40.21
Impairment on Financial Assets	32.49	35.88	27.97
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	(457.45)	(485.08)	(458.30)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/assets

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance as of April 1	(485.08)	(458.30)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(17.39)	8.03
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	45.03	(34.81)
Closing balance as at March 31	(457.45)	(485.08)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liablities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority

Major Components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Current income tax charge	693.91	806.13
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	1.33	(45.79)
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	17.39	(8.03)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	712.63	752.31

ii. Income tax recognised in OCI

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Unrealised (gain)/loss on FVTOCI equity securities	111.12	(124.15)
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(66.09)	89.34
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	45.03	(34.81)

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Profit before tax	2,160.18	2,556.45
Enacted tax rate in India	34.608%	34.608%
Income tax on accounting profits	747.60	884.74
Tax Effect of		
Expenses not allowable or considered separately under Income Tax	51.39	62.29
Expenses allowable and others	(87.69)	(148.93)
Tax relating to earlier years	1.33	(45.79)
Tax at effective income tax rate	712.63	752.31

Changes in tax rate

The reduction of the Indian corporate tax rate from 30% to 25% and increase in education cess from 3% to 4% was substantively enacted on February 1, 2018 and will be effective from April 1, 2018. As a result, the relevant deferred tax balance have been remeasured. Deferred tax expected to reverse in the year to March 31, 2019 has been measured using the effective rate that will apply in India for the period (29.12%).

The impact of the change in tax rate amounting to INR 53.10 lakhs has been recognised in tax expense in profit or loss.

16. TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Trade Payables to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-
Trade Payables to Others	47.55	908.90	7.63
Total	47.55	908.90	7.63

Note: Based on the information and explanation available with management there are no amounts due to the suppliers covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
Current maturities of long term debts	1,155.05	982.22	891.50
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	35.30	39.45	46.44
Unclaimed Dividend	39.25	32.63	30.05
Unclaimed amount of sale proceeds of fractional coupons of bonus shares issued *	0.02	0.02	-
Unclaimed Matured Public Deposits *	0.50	0.67	0.17
Retention Money and Other Deposits	29.18	3.84	4.15
Creditors for Capital goods	-	-	4.57
Dues to employees	476.33	455.08	416.32
Other Payables	397.40	322.20	286.52
Total	2,133.03	1,836.11	1,679.72

* These figures do not include any amounts, due and outstanding, to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Advance received from Customers	636.61	780.64	540.76
Advance received for sale of property, plant and equipment	74.48	25.46	95.68
Statutory Liabilities	221.57	226.61	200.54
Total	932.66	1,032.71	836.98

19. PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non Current				
Provision for employee benefits		-	107.77	-
	Total	-	107.77	-
Current				
Provision for employee benefits		92.37	248.41	111.86
	Total	92.37	248.41	111.86

20. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY(NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Opening balance		-	38.54	38.54
Add: Current tax payable for the year		693.91	806.13	-
Less: Taxes paid		(693.91)	(844.67)	-
Closing Balance	**Total**	-	-	38.54

21. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Sale of Products			
- Stones		12,941.65	12,083.34
- Wind Power		74.80	78.59
- Traded Goods Sold		10,894.76	11,344.74
	Total	23,911.21	23,506.67

22. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Interest income on			
- Bank deposits		37.49	41.13
- Loans to Subsidiary (Refer Note 32)		214.63	268.47
- Loans to others		425.74	297.16
- Income Tax Refund		-	29.12
Other Non Operating Income			
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	220.74
Insurance Claim Received		14.78	20.05
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain		3.49	-
Miscellaneous Income		37.81	227.03
	Total	733.94	1,103.70

23. PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Purchase of Traded Goods		10,669.81	10,822.62
	Total	10,669.81	10,822.62

24. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Inventories as at the beginning of the year			
Work - in - process		314.93	114.82
Finished goods		739.28	735.97
	Total	1,054.21	850.79
Less : Inventories as at the end of the year			
Work - in - process		671.38	314.93
Finished goods		1,026.30	739.28
		1,697.68	1,054.21
Net decrease / (increase) in inventories	Total	(643.47)	(203.42)

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Salaries, wages and bonus		2,931.85	2,613.37
Directors Remuneration		159.62	104.03
Contribution to provident and other funds		373.10	300.39
Staff welfare expenses		47.73	63.15
	Total	3,512.30	3,080.94

26. FINANCE COST

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Interest expense on debts and borrowings		770.06	897.39
Bank Charges		48.41	32.66
	Total	818.47	930.05

27. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment		591.67	539.40
Amortisation on Intangible Assets		3.21	3.28
	Total	594.88	542.68

28. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Mining and Production Expenses			
Purchase		262.14	216.68
Stores and Spare parts consumed		386.12	388.73
Raising and Mining Expenses		518.42	473.66
Power and Fuel		2,758.24	2,407.01
Royalty and DMFT Contribution on stone		2,009.76	1,943.44
Repairs to Machinery		173.16	119.03
Other Manufacturing expenses		349.80	346.38
	(A)	6,457.64	5,894.93
Selling and Distribution Expenses			
Commission on sales		319.43	293.72
Other Selling and Distribution Expenses		23.57	84.41
	(B)	343.00	378.13
Establishment Expenses			
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note (a) below)		9.65	11.40
Insurance		47.31	43.46
Legal and professional fees		97.70	42.77
Rates and taxes		31.11	55.15
Rent		89.48	9.26
Repairs to Building and Others		54.51	56.65
Travelling and conveyance expenses		67.33	46.13
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		13.79	-
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances		7.92	22.85
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss		-	7.14
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer Note (b) below)		44.67	44.04
Director Fees		0.42	0.62
Charity and Donations		3.99	3.23
General Expense		264.46	265.29
	(C)	732.34	607.99
	Total (A+B+C)	7,532.98	6,881.05

(a) Details of Payments to auditors

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Audit Fee		5.00	5.75
Tax audit fee		0.75	0.87
Limited review fee		0.75	0.87
Reimbursement of expenses		3.15	3.91
	Total	9.65	11.40

(b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

(i) CSR amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Company during the year is INR 55 Lakhs including previous unspent amount of INR 6.80 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 50.84 Lakhs including previous unspent amount of INR 6.49 Lakhs).

(ii) During the year, expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility is INR 44.67 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 44.04 Lakhs). Details of Amount Spent towards CSR given below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**2017-18**	2016-17
Education Projects	14.07	9.52
Safe Drinking Water Projects	13.56	10.47
Healthcare Projects	6.70	13.10
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Projects	4.98	-
Rural Development Projects	2.00	4.16
Other Projects	3.36	6.79
Total	44.67	44.04

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
(a) Basic earnings per share	1.75	2.18
(b) Diluted earnings per share	1.75	2.18
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	1,447.55	1,804.14
Adjustment for calculating diluted earnings per share	-	-
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,447.55	1,804.14
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	82,854,663	82,854,663
Adjustment for calculating diluted earnings per share	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	82,854,663	82,854,663

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Commitments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Capital Commitments	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of advances)	438.34	435.45	435.40

B. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
i. **Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt -** Labour cases and others	68.87	230.37	177.69
ii. **Guarantees excluding financial guarantees**			
Counter guarantees given by the Company in respect of guarantees given by the Bank to Government authorities and others	0.60	6.38	25.58
iii. **Liabilities disputed for which no provision has been made in the accounts as same is contested in appeal by the Company**			
i) Royalty	-	-	67.37
ii) Others	127.36	133.22	132.82

C. Financial Guarantees

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Corporate Guarantee in favour of Foreign Bank for Working Capital facility sanctioned to Subsidiary/JV	5,356.97	2,405.56	2,460.84

31. DISTRIBUTION MADE AND PROPOSED

Cash dividends

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2018: INR 0.30 per share (March 31 2017: INR 0.30 per share)	248.56	198.84
DDT on final dividend	50.61	40.48
	299.17	239.32
Proposed dividends on Equity Shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2018: INR 0.30 per share (March 31, 2017: INR 0.30 per share)	248.56	248.56
DDT on proposed dividend	51.09	50.61
	299.65	299.17

Proposed dividend on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability (including DDT thereon) as at March 31, 2018.

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship
A. Key Management Personnel(KMP) :	
1. Shri Deepak Jatia	Chairman and Managing Director
2. Shri Tushya Jatia	Executive Director
3. Smt Anita Jatia	Executive Director
4. Shri Gaurang Gandhi	Independent Director
5. Shri Anshul M. Sonawala	Independent Director
6. Shri Sanjay Seksaria	Independent Director
7. Shri S.R.Soni	Chief Executive Oficer
8. Shri Pavan Kumar Soni	Chief Financial Oficer
9. Shri Manoj Jain	Company Secretary

B. Foreign Subsidiaries

1. ASI Global Limited, Mauritius
2. Al Rawasi Rocks & Aggregate LLC, UAE

C. Other Related Parties - Enterprise over which KMPs are able to exercise significant influence

1. Stone Masters (India) Private Ltd., India
2. Deejay Mining & Exports Private Limited, India

(ii) Transactions with related parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

A. Transactions occurred with related parties referred to in A above, in ordinary course of Business

Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sitting Fee paid to Directors	0.42	0.62
Interest paid on Loan	7.44	7.15
Net Loans and Advances taken / (Repaid)	(63.10)	5.10

B. Transactions occurred with related parties referred to in B above, in ordinary course of Business

Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Onward Lending of ECB Loan	(473.08)	(94.62)
Reimbursement of Expenses	2.31	26.92
Interest and Commission	214.63	292.53
Sale of Material	2.11	-

C. Transactions occurred with related parties referred to in C above, in ordinary course of Business

Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Purchase of Material	30.56	44.48
Sale of Material	2.97	12.18
Purchase of Assets	27.00	-
Sale of Assets	13.87	21.40

(iii) Outstanding balances from related parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Trade and Other Receivables	4.42	50.97	50.22
Loans Receivables	3,606.17	4,080.17	4,272.53
Borrowings from Directors	-	68.04	88.48

(iv) Key management personnel compensation

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Short term employee benefits	214.84	154.44
Post-employment benefits	36.92	26.75
	251.76	181.19

(v) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding loan balances at the year end are unsecured and interest bearing and trade and other receivables are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The Company has issued corporate guarantees to the lenders of the subsidiary company as an additional comfort as per the terms of arrangement. For the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amount owed by related parties (March 31, 2017: NIL). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operates.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave obligations	90.57	-	90.57	93.29	-	93.29
Gratuity	-	-	-	154.45	107.77	262.22
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	90.57	-	90.57	247.74	107.77	355.51

(i) Leave Obligations

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for earned leave.

The amount of the provision of INR 90.57 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 93.29 Lakhs) is presented as current, since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

(ii) Post Employement obligations

(A) Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in india as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity is payable on retirement/ termination of service.

The gratuity plan is a **funded plan** and the Company makes contribution to recognised Gratuity Fund managed by the trust.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2016	1,437.39	(1,403.47)	33.91
Current service cost	49.48	-	49.48
Interest expense/(income)	114.99	(112.28)	2.71
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**164.47**	**(112.28)**	**52.19**
Remeasurements			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	(17.75)	(17.75)
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses	**275.90**	**-**	**275.90**
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**275.90**	**(17.75)**	**258.16**
Employer contributions	-	(82.04)	(82.04)
Benefit payments	(166.35)	166.35	-
As at March 31, 2017	**1,711.41**	**(1,449.19)**	**262.22**
Current service cost	56.44	-	56.44
Past service cost	9.29	-	9.29
Interest expense/(income)	136.91	(115.94)	20.98
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**202.64**	**(115.94)**	**86.71**
Remeasurements			
Retrun of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	(14.23)	(14.23)
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	12.49	-	12.49
Experience (gains)/losses	(225.21)	-	(225.21)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(212.73)**	**(14.23)**	**(226.95)**
Employer contributions	-	(154.45)	(154.45)
Benefit payments	(221.90)	221.90	-
As at March 31, 2018	**1,479.44**	**(1,511.91)**	**(32.47)**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Present value of funded obligations	1,479.44	1,711.41	1,437.39
Fair value of plan assets	(1,511.91)	(1,449.19)	(1,403.47)
Deficit of gratuity plan	(32.47)	262.22	33.91

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Discount rate	7.80%	8.00%	8.00%
Expected return on plan assets	7.80%	8.00%	8.00%
Salary growth rate	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Employee Turnover Rate	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2018 is shown below:

Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Salary growth rate**		**Employee Turnover**	
Sensitivity Level	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
March 31, 2018						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(30.84)	32.15	33.10	(32.00)	6.07	(6.27)
% Impact	0.95	(0.99)	(1.02)	0.99	(0.19)	0.19
March 31, 2017						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(36.62)	38.21	39.52	(38.18)	7.94	(8.19)
% Impact	(0.14)	0.15	0.15	(0.15)	0.03	(0.03)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
1st Following Year	229.08	295.41
2nd Following Year	143.39	123.04
3rd Following Year	191.21	247.42
4th Following Year	211.49	210.93
5th Following Year	217.79	205.58
Sum of years 6 to 10	736.50	886.97
Sum of years 11 and above	467.37	628.96
Total expected payments	2,196.83	2,598.31

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 25.51 years (March 31, 2017: 25.42 years)

(B) Defined contribution plans

The company also has defined contribution plans. The company pays provident fund contributions to approved provident fund trust and publicly administered provident funds. Contributions are made at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 283.04 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 246.70 Lakhs)

34. SEGMENT REPORTING

A. For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments, i.e. Stone, Wind Power and Trading

No operating segments have been agrregated to form the above reportable operating segment

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the standalone financial statements.

Year ended March 31, 2018 **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Stone	Wind Power	Trading	Total
Revenue				
External customers	12,941.65	74.80	10,894.76	23,911.21
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
	12,941.65	**74.80**	**10,894.76**	**23,911.21**
Other Non Operating income				
Other Income	733.94	-	-	733.94
Total revenue	**13,675.59**	**74.80**	**10,894.76**	**24,645.15**
Expenses				
Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	-	10,669.81	10,669.81
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress & stock-in-trade	(643.47)	-	-	(643.47)
Finance costs	818.47	-	-	818.47
Depreciation and amortisation	522.31	72.57	-	594.88
Other Expenses	10,998.82	46.46	-	11,045.28
Total Expenses	**11,696.13**	**119.03**	**10,669.81**	**22,484.97**
Segment profit	**1,979.46**	**(44.23)**	**224.95**	**2,160.18**
Tax Expense				(712.63)
Profit after tax				**1,447.55**
Total assets	34,944.54	971.47	2,261.23	38,177.24
Total liabilities	6,771.57	26.37	1,873.80	8,671.74
Other disclosures				
Capital expenditure incurred	1,695.36	-	-	1,695.36

Year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Stone	Wind Power	Trading	Total
Revenue				
External customers	12,083.34	78.59	11,344.74	23,506.67
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
	12,083.34	**78.59**	**11,344.74**	**23,506.67**
Other Non Operating income				
Other Income	1,103.70	-	-	1,103.70
Total revenue	**13,187.04**	**78.59**	**11,344.74**	**24,610.37**

Year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Stone	Wind Power	Trading	Total
Expenses				
Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	-	10,822.62	10,822.62
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress & stock-in-trade	(203.42)	-	-	(203.42)
Finance costs	930.05	-	-	930.05
Depreciation and amortisation	470.11	72.57	-	542.68
Other Expenses	9,918.61	43.38	-	9,961.99
Total Expenses	**11,115.35**	**115.95**	**10,822.62**	**22,053.92**
Segment profit	2,071.69	(37.36)	522.12	2,556.45
Tax Expense				(752.31)
Profit after tax				1,804.14
Total assets	33,880.13	1,028.57	4,079.77	38,988.47
Total liabilities	6,623.97	16.27	3,403.98	10,044.22
Other disclosures				
Capital expenditure incurred	631.01	-	-	631.01

Adjustments and eliminations

Current taxes and deferred taxes are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

Capital expenditure consists of additions of property,plant and equipment.

B. Information about geographical areas

Revenue from external customers

The company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
India	23,857.52	23,449.65
Outside India	53.69	57.02
Total	23,911.21	23,506.67

Revenue from four customer amounted to INR 9,257.00 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 9,900.55 Lakhs), arising from sales in the Trading Segment and revenue from two customer amounted to INR 74.81 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 78.59 Lakhs), arising from sales in the Wind Power Segment.

35. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Amortised cost						
Trade Receivables	7,862.49	9,269.99	7,597.19	7,862.49	9,269.99	7,597.19
Loans	5,262.03	6,479.96	5,366.16	5,262.03	6,479.96	5,366.16
Cash and Cash Equivalents	124.50	296.36	232.36	124.50	296.36	232.36
Other Bank Balances	599.82	498.05	1,015.08	599.82	498.05	1,015.08
Other Financial Assets	162.03	194.75	170.73	162.03	194.75	170.73
FVTOCI						
Investment in Equity Instruments	824.26	1,043.39	587.35	824.26	1,043.39	587.35
Total	14,835.13	**17,782.50**	**14,968.87**	14,835.13	**17,782.50**	**14,968.87**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Amortised cost						
Borrowings	11,928.37	12,746.68	12,903.71	11,928.37	12,746.68	12,903.71
Trade Payables	47.55	908.90	7.63	47.55	908.90	7.63
Other financial liabilities	977.98	853.89	788.22	977.98	853.89	788.22
Total	12,953.90	**14,509.47**	**13,699.56**	12,953.90	**14,509.47**	**13,699.56**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values for loans and other non current financial assets were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the Fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

ii. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determing fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018			Total	March 31, 2017			Total	April 01, 2016			Total
	Fair value measurement using				Fair value measurement using				Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income												
Quoted Equity Instruments	10.21	-		10.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unqouted equity shares	-	-	814.05	814.05	-	-	1,043.39	1,043.39	-	-	587.35	587.35
Total Financial Assets	10.21	-	814.05	**824.26**	**-**	**-**	**1,043.39**	**1,043.39**	**-**	**-**	**587.35**	**587.35**

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments.

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

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares.

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

iv. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are shown as below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unlisted equity securities	Net Assets / Breakup value method	Market value of Immovable properties	5% Increase (decrease) in the market value of the immovable properties will change other comprehensive income by INR 13.26 lakhs (March 31, 2017 : INR 13.06 Lakhs)

v. Valuation processes

The finance department of the company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO) and the audit committee. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, audit committe and the valuation team regularly.

vi. Reconciliation of fair value measurement of financial assets classified as FVTOCI (Level 3):

Particulars	Unquoted equity shares
As at April 1, 2016	587.35
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	456.04
As at March 31, 2017	1,043.39
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	(218.44)
Sale of investment	(0.68)
As at March 31, 2018	824.26

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activity exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictibility of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the company manages the risk.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

i. Credit risk management

Credit risk has always been managed by the company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 90 days past due.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

ii. Provision for expected credit losses

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of loss allowance on Trade receivables

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

iii. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	
Loss allowance on April 1, 2016	80.83
Changes in loss allowance	22.85
Loss allowance on March 31, 2017	**103.68**
Changes in loss allowance	7.90
Loss allowance on March 31, 2018	**111.58**

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. In the table below, borrowings include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest rates are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Carrying Amount**	**Contractual cash flows**			
		Total	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
March 31, 2018					
Borrowings	11,928.37	13,157.57	7,052.82	5,608.98	495.77
Trade payables	47.55	47.55	47.55	-	-
Other financial liabilities	977.98	977.98	977.98	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**12,953.90**	**14,183.10**	**8,078.35**	**5,608.98**	**495.77**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
March 31, 2017					
Borrowings	12,746.68	14,342.20	7,474.48	5,228.74	1,638.98
Trade payables	908.90	908.90	908.90	-	-
Other financial liabilities	853.89	853.89	853.89	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**14,508.87**	**16,104.99**	**9,237.27**	**5,228.74**	**1,638.98**
April 1, 2016					
Borrowings	12,903.71	17,954.55	6,829.96	8,368.42	2,756.17
Trade payables	7.63	7.63	7.63	-	-
Other financial liabilities	788.22	788.22	788.22	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**13,699.56**	**18,750.40**	**7,625.81**	**8,368.42**	**2,756.17**

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as commodity risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the external commercial borrowings and export receivables.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies and standard operating procedures to mitigate the risks.

(a) The company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹ lakhs, are as follows

	USD	EURO	Total
March 31, 2018			
Trade Receivables	6.10	3.97	**10.07**
Trade Payable	-	-	**-**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	(3,606.17)	-	**(3,606.17)**
Loans to subsidiary	3,606.17	-	**3,606.17**
Other receivables	2.31		**2.31**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**8.41**	**3.97**	**12.38**
March 31, 2017			
Trade Receivables	-	14.50	**14.50**
Trade Payable	-	-	**-**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	(4,080.17)	-	**(4,080.17)**
Loans to subsidiary	4,080.17	-	**4,080.17**
Other receivables	50.98	-	**50.98**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**50.98**	**14.50**	**65.48**
April 1, 2016			
Trade Receivables	-	10.62	**10.62**
Trade Payable	(672.98)	-	**(672.98)**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	(4,272.53)	-	**(4,272.53)**
Loans to subsidiary	4,272.53	-	**4,272.53**
Other receivables	50.22	-	**50.22**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(622.76)**	**10.62**	**(612.14)**

(b) Foreign currency sensitivity

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18		2016-17	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
USD	0.08	(0.08)	0.51	(0.51)
EURO	0.04	(0.04)	0.15	(0.15)
Net Increase/(decrease) in profit or loss	0.12	(0.12)	**0.65**	**(0.65)**

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company primarily borrows funds under fixed interest rate arrangements with banks and financial institutions and therefore the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

(iii) Commodity Price risk

The company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the continous purchase of High Speed Diesel (HSD). Due to the significantly increased volatility of the price of the HSD, the company is exposed to price risk. The Company has a risk management framework aimed at prudently managing the arising from the volatility in commodity prices.

37. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpsoe of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity share holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Borrowings	11,928.37	12,746.68	12,903.71
Trade payables	47.55	908.90	7.63
Other financial liabilities	977.98	853.89	788.22
Less: cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(685.05)	(761.76)	(717.39)
Net Debt	12,268.85	**13,747.71**	**12,982.17**
Equity Share Capital	828.55	828.55	662.84
Other Equity	22,912.31	21,776.48	20,194.18
Total Equity	23,740.86	**22,605.03**	**20,857.02**
Capital and net debt	36,009.71	**36,352.74**	**33,839.19**
Gearing ratio (%)	34.07	**37.82**	**38.36**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The financial covenants relates to gearing ratio, ratio of net finance cost to EBITDA, fixed assets coverage ratio etc. The company has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period.

38. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued in February 2016 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 April 1, 2018. The Company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

39. DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED U/S 186 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Loans given to and Corporate Guarantees given for the subsidiaries and Investments made are given under the respective heads.

Loans given to others by the Company are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Nature	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1	Forum IT Parks Pvt. Ltd.	ICD's	24.95	925.23
2	Saraf Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	ICD's	1618.70	1460.07

40. Balances of Sundry Creditors, Sundry Debtors and Loans and Advances are subject to confirmation.

41. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

These are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2016 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

i. Deemed cost

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

ii. Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Ind AS 101 allows an entity to designate investments in equity instruments at FVOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS. The company has elected to apply this option for its investment in quoted and unquoted equity investments.

iii. Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2016 and at March 31, 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

- FVTOCI – unquoted equity shares

- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2016, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2017.

iv. Investments in subsidiaries

In separate financial statements, a first-time adopter that subsequently measures an investment in a subsidiary at cost , may measure such investment at cost (determined in accordance with Ind AS 27) or deemed cost (fair value or previous GAAP carrying amount) in its separate opening Ind AS balance sheet.

Selection of fair value or previous GAAP carrying amount for determining deemed cost can be done for each subsidiary. The company elects to carry its investments in subsidiaries at previous GAAP carrying amount as deemed cost.

B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

i. Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition (April 1, 2016)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Ind-AS Adjustments	Ind-AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		15,966.57	-	15,966.57
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		223.14	-	223.14
(c) Intangible Assets		29.05	-	29.05
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	1	2,843.30	546.31	3,389.61
(ii) Loans		4,272.53	-	4,272.53
(e) Other Non-Current Assets		300.95	-	300.95
		23,635.54	**546.31**	**24,181.85**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories		995.68	-	995.68
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	3	7,633.83	(36.64)	7,597.19
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		232.36	-	232.36
(iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above		1,015.08	-	1,015.08
(iv) Loans		1,093.63	-	1,093.63
(v) Other Financial Assets		170.73	-	170.73
(c) Other Current Assets		816.65	(100.91)	715.74
		11,957.96	**(137.55)**	**11,820.41**
TOTAL		**35,593.50**	**408.76**	**36,002.26**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital		662.84	-	662.84
(b) Other Equity	5	19,879.17	315.01	20,194.18
		20,542.01	**315.01**	**20,857.02**
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		6,693.52	-	6,693.52
(b) Provisions		-	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	2	364.55	93.75	458.30
		7,058.07	**93.75**	**7,151.82**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Ind-AS Adjustments	Ind-AS
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		5,318.69	-	5,318.69
(ii) Trade Payables				
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-	-
Others		7.63	-	7.63
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		1,679.72	-	1,679.72
(b) Other Current Liabilities		836.98	-	836.98
(c) Provisions		111.86	-	111.86
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		38.54	-	38.54
		7,993.42	**-**	**7,993.42**
TOTAL		**35,593.50**	**408.76**	**36,002.26**

ii. Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Ind-AS Adjustments	Ind-AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		16,174.76	-	16,174.76
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		18.29	-	18.29
(c) Intangible Assets		25.77	-	25.77
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	1	2,843.31	1,002.35	3,845.66
(ii) Loans		4,080.17	-	4,080.17
(e) Other Non-Current Assets		175.06	-	175.06
		23,317.36	**1,002.35**	**24,319.71**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories		1,204.43	-	1,204.43
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	3	9,329.48	(59.49)	9,269.99
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		296.36	-	296.36
(iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above		498.05	-	498.05
(iv) Loans		2,399.79	-	2,399.79
(v) Other Financial Assets		194.75	-	194.75
(c) Other Current Assets		906.30	(100.91)	805.39
		14,829.16	**(160.40)**	**14,668.76**
TOTAL		**38,146.52**	**841.95**	**38,988.47**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital		828.55	-	828.55
(b) Other Equity	5	21,124.40	652.08	21,776.48
		21,952.95	**652.08**	**22,605.03**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Ind-AS Adjustments	Ind-AS
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		5,746.37	-	5,746.37
(b) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	2	295.21	189.87	485.08
(c) Provisions		107.77	-	107.77
		6,149.35	**189.87**	**6,339.22**
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		6,018.09	-	6,018.09
(ii) Trade Payables				
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-	-
Others		908.90	-	908.90
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		1,836.11	-	1,836.11
(b) Other Current Liabilities		1,032.71	-	1,032.71
(c) Provisions		248.41	-	248.41
		10,044.22	**-**	**10,044.22**
TOTAL		**38,146.52**	**841.95**	**38,988.47**

iii. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Adjustments	IND AS Balance
REVENUE				
Revenue from operations (net)		23,506.67	-	23,506.67
Other income		1,103.70	-	1,103.70
Total Revenue (I)		**24,610.37**	**-**	**24,610.37**
EXPENSES				
Purchases of stock-in-trade		10,822.62	-	10,822.62
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-process		(203.42)	-	(203.42)
Employee benefits expense	4	3,339.10	(258.16)	3,080.94
Finance costs		930.05	-	930.05
Depreciation and amortization expense		542.68	-	542.68
Other expenses	3	6,858.20	22.85	6,881.05
Total Expenses (II)		**22,289.23**	**(235.31)**	**22,053.92**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		**2,321.14**	**235.31**	**2,556.45**
Exceptional Items		-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**2,321.14**	**235.31**	**2,556.45**
Tax expense:				
Current tax		786.00	20.13	806.13
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(45.79)	-	(45.79)
Deferred tax	2	(69.34)	61.31	(8.03)
Profit/(loss) for the period		**1,650.27**	**153.87**	**1,804.14**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Adjustments	IND AS Balance
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	4	-	(258.16)	(258.16)
Income tax effect		-	89.34	89.34
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	1	-	456.04	456.04
Income tax effect		-	(104.03)	(104.03)
B. Other Comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:		-	-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	**183.19**	**183.19**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		**1,650.27**	**337.06**	**1,987.33**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note

iv. Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous GAAP		**21,952.95**	**20,542.01**
Adjustments:			
Expected Credit Loss on Financial Assets	3	(59.49)	(36.64)
Fair Valuation of investments	1	1,002.35	546.31
Other adjustments		(100.91)	(100.91)
Effect of taxes on adjustments	2	(189.87)	(93.75)
Total adjustments		**652.08**	**315.01**
Total equity as per Ind AS		**22,605.03**	**20,857.02**

v. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2017
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		1,650.27
Adjustments:		
Expected Credit Loss on Financial Assets	3	(22.85)
Acturial (gain)/ Loss on employee defined benefit obligation recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	4	258.16
Effect of taxes on adjustments	2	(81.44)
Total adjustments		**153.87**
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		**1,804.14**
Other comprehensive income	6	183.19
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**1,987.33**

vi. Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statements of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

There are no material adjustments to the Statement of Cash Flows as reported under the previous GAAP.

C. Notes to first-time adoption:

Note 1: Fair valuation of investments

Under the previous GAAP, investments in equity instruments were classified as long-term investments or current investments based on the intended holding period and realisability. Long-term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value.

Fair value changes with respect to investments in equity instruments designated as at FVOCI have been recognised in equity Instrument through OCI under other equity as at the date of transition and subsequently in the other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Note 2: 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.

Note 3: Trade Receivables

Under Indian GAAP, the company has created provision for impairment of receivables consists only in respect of specific amount for incurred losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Expected Credit Loss model (ECL). Due to ECL model, the company impaired its trade receivable, which has been eliminated against retained earnings on the date of transition and in statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Note 4: Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year.

Note 5: Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at April 1, 2016 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

Note 6: Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans and fair value gains or (losses) on financial instruments. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

42. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.

As per our report of even date		**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**
For S.C. Bandi & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: 130850W	**S. R. Soni** Chief Executive Officer	**Deepak Jatia** Chairman & Managing Director (DIN : 01068689)
S.C. Bandi Proprietor Membership No. 16932	**Pavan Kumar Soni** Chief Financial Officer	**Tushya Jatia** Executive Director (DIN: 02228722)
Place: Mumbai Date: May 26, 2018	**Manoj Jain** Company Secretary	Place: Mumbai Date: May 26, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of

ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Formerly known as Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Limited)

Report on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), comprising of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance (including other comprehensive income) and consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group 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 Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group is responsible for ensuring accuracy of records and financial information considered necessary for the preparation of Consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. While conducting the audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act and Rules made there under including the accounting standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act and other applicable authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Holding Company's preparation of the consolidated 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 the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Holding Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated 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 of the consolidated state of affairs (financial position) of the Group, as at 31st March, 2018, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matters

1). We did not audit the financial statements of the subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 15,416.54 Lakhs as at 31st March 2018, total revenues of ₹ 7449.76 Lakhs And net cash flows amounting to ₹ 701.11 Lakhs for the year ended on that date to the extent to which they are reflected in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 478.57 Lakhs for the year ended 31st March, 2018, in respect of these subsidiaries whose financial statements have not been audited by us.

These financial statements of subsidiaries have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Holding Company's Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors after considering the requirement of Standard on Auditing (SA 600) on 'Using the work of Another Auditor' including materiality.

2. The comparative financial information of the group for the year ended 31st March 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2016 included in these consolidated Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2016 dated 30th May, 2017 and 28th May, 2016 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Group on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us with respect to Holding Company and by other auditors with respect to its subsidiaries.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements certified by the management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the ''other matter'' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law maintained by the holding Company, its subsidiaries included in the Group's relevant records relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

(c) The Consolidated Ind AS Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Ind AS Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Consolidated Ind AS Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of the preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

e) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company, the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure – I.**

(f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of subsidiaries as noted in the "Other Matter" paragraph:

i. There were no pending litigations which would impact the consolidated financial position of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies in the group.

ii. The Group has made provisions, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any on long term contracts including derivative contracts

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the holding company incorporated in India.

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 130850W)

(S.C. Bandi)
Proprietor
Mem. No. - 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

ANNEXURE - I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2(e) under "Report on Other Legaland Regulatory Requirements" in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED for the year ended on 31st March, 2018)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of ASI Industries Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2018 we have audited internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company which is incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company, are 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 ('the ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by ICAI. 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 130850W)

(S.C. Bandi)
Proprietor
Mem. No. - 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2018

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	25,842.19	24,163.47	24,954.47
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	4	17.10	18.29	223.14
(c) Goodwill	5	1,891.03	1,885.21	1,928.53
(d) Other Intangible Assets	5	22.55	25.77	29.05
(e) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	6(A)	814.05	1,043.39	587.35
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	11	399.21	193.72	350.96
		28,986.13	27,329.85	28,073.50
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	7	3,377.47	2,556.89	2,355.41
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	6(A)	10.21	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	10,732.98	11,330.96	8,695.17
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	473.14	1,342.88	913.18
(iv) Bank Balances Other than (iii) above	10	599.82	498.05	1,015.08
(v) Loans	6(B)	1,658.29	2,401.67	1,099.42
(vi) Other Financial Assets	6(C)	221.87	204.77	178.94
(c) Other Current Assets	11	1,123.01	869.74	817.53
		18,196.79	19,204.96	15,074.73
TOTAL		47,182.92	46,534.81	43,148.23
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	12	828.55	828.55	662.84
(b) Other Equity	13	22,781.14	21,156.73	19,083.79
		23,609.69	21,985.28	19,746.63
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	10,502.53	11,154.94	12,767.84
(b) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	15	457.45	485.08	458.30
(c) Provisions	19	-	107.77	-
		10,959.98	11,747.79	13,226.14
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	5,791.63	6,018.09	5,651.24
(ii) Trade Payables	16			
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-	-
Others		435.76	1,148.56	105.68
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	5,226.21	4,138.42	3,353.74
(b) Other Current Liabilities	18	1,010.60	1,209.21	889.04
(c) Provisions	19	149.05	287.46	137.22
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	-	-	38.54
		12,613.25	12,801.74	10,175.46
TOTAL		47,182.92	46,534.81	43,148.23
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 45			

As per our report of even date

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN : 01068689)

Pavan Kumar Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	2017-18	2016-17
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations (net)	21	31,410.97	30,762.88
Other income	22	622.94	817.33
Total Revenue (I)		32,033.91	31,580.21
EXPENSES			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	23	10,669.81	10,822.62
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-process	24	(704.31)	(222.94)
Employee benefits expense	25	4,367.59	3,956.62
Finance costs	26	1,067.26	1,198.80
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	1,565.78	1,666.96
Other expenses	28	12,429.03	11,053.47
Total Expenses (II)		29,395.16	28,475.53
Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		2,638.75	3,104.68
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		2,638.75	3,104.68
Tax expense:			
Current tax		693.91	806.13
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		1.33	(45.79)
Deferred tax		17.39	(8.03)
Profit for the period		1,926.12	2,352.37
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		226.95	(258.16)
Income tax effect		(66.09)	89.34
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		(218.44)	456.04
Income tax effect		45.03	(104.03)
B. Other Comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Exchanges differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		10.00	(57.59)
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(2.55)	125.60
Total Comprehensive Income for the period, Net of Tax		1,923.57	2,477.97
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders	29		
Basic and Diluted		2.32	2.84
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 45		

As per our report of even date
For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the year	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
March 31, 2017			
Numbers	66,283,730	16,570,933	82,854,663
Amount	662.84	165.71	828.55
March 31, 2018			
Numbers	82,854,663	-	82,854,663
Amount	828.55	-	828.55

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity Instrument through OCI	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statement of a Foreign Operation	Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve	Statutory Rerseve			
As at April 1, 2016	**2,833.42**	**7,054.91**	**8,755.59**	-	**439.87**	-	**19,083.79**
Profit for the period	-	2,352.37	-	-	-	-	**2,352.37**
Other comprehensive income	-	(168.82)	-	-	352.01	(57.59)	**125.60**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**2,183.55**	**-**	**-**	**352.01**	**(57.59)**	**2,477.97**
Transfer from retained earnings	200.00	(256.42)	-	56.42	-	-	**-**
Transfer on sale of revalued assets	7.10	-	(7.10)	-	-	-	**-**
Issue of Bonus shares	(165.71)	-	-	-	-	-	**(165.71)**
Equity dividend paid	-	(198.84)	-	-	-	-	**(198.84)**
Tax on equity dividend paid	-	(40.48)	-	-	-	-	**(40.48)**
As at March 31, 2017	**2,874.81**	**8,742.72**	**8,748.49**	**56.42**	**791.88**	**(57.59)**	**21,156.73**
Profit for the period	-	1,926.12	-	-	-	-	**1,926.12**
Other comprehensive income	-	160.86	-	-	(173.41)	10.00	**(2.55)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,086.98	-	-	(173.41)	10.00	**1,923.57**
Transfer from retained earnings	200.00	(253.32)	-	53.32	-	-	**-**
Equity Dividend Paid	-	(248.56)	-	-	-	-	**(248.56)**
Tax on equity dividend paid	-	(50.61)	-	-	-	-	**(50.61)**
Transfer on sale of FVTOCI investments	-	0.68	-	-	(0.68)	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2018	**3,074.81**	**10,277.90**	**8,748.49**	**109.74**	**617.79**	**(47.59)**	**22,781.14**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 45						

As per our report of even date

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN : 01068689)

Pavan Kumar Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before income tax:	**2,638.75**	3,104.68
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,565.78	1,666.96
Net Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	13.79	(220.74)
Allowance for loss on trade receivables	7.92	22.85
Profit on sale of investments	(0.68)	-
Interest income classified as investing cash flows	(463.23)	(367.41)
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	4.18	(14.27)
Finance Costs	1,067.26	1,198.80
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	590.08	(2,658.64)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(820.58)	(201.48)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(712.80)	1,042.88
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	624.98	570.91
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(198.61)	320.17
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(16.08)	(26.86)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(250.01)	(48.68)
(Increase)/decrease in other bank balances	(101.77)	517.03
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(19.23)	(0.15)
Cash generated from operations	3,929.75	4,906.05
Less: Income taxes paid	(841.15)	(800.50)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,088.60	4,105.55
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(3,510.99)	(543.41)
Proceeds from sale of investments	57.95	(0.01)
Payments for purchase of investments	(56.58)	-
(Increase)/decrease in loans	743.38	(1,302.25)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	128.17	271.78
Interest received	462.21	368.44
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(2,175.86)	(1,205.45)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		9,231.13	4,880.83
Repayment of borrowings		(9,662.72)	(5,743.30)
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Adjustment		19.68	(162.82)
Finance costs paid		(1,071.41)	(1,205.79)
Dividends paid		(248.56)	(198.84)
Dividend distribution tax paid		(50.61)	(40.48)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(1,782.48)	(2,470.40)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(869.74)	429.70
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,342.88	913.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year		473.14	1,342.88
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:			
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:			
Balances with banks on current accounts		457.28	1,297.27
Cash on hand		15.86	45.61
Balances per statement of cash flows		473.14	1,342.88
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 45		

As per our report of even date
For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN : 01068689)

Pavan Kumar Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

1 Corporate Information

These statements comprise consolidated financial statements of ASI Industries Limited (L14101MH1945PLC256122) (the Holding Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, 'the Company' or ' the Group') for the year ended March 31, 2018. The holding company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated on January 17, 1945 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India. The registered office of the holding company is located at Marathon Innova, A Wing, 7th FLoor, Off: Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013.

The Group is principally engaged in the mining, windpower and trading activities.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 26, 2018.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the company have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to Note 43 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Employee defined benefit assets/(obligations) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations,

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.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control to support this presumption and when the group has less than a majority of voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee.

The Group re-assess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

A change in the owenership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group.

The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (the 'OCI') are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non controlling interests, even if this results in the non controlling interest having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring there accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(b) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non controlling interests in the acquiree.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land are stated at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. 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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

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

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is neither related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis using the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 by the holding company. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a item of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition or the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than the envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of foreign subsidiary companies is provided using Straight Line Method over based on estimated useful life as determind by the management.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leasehold assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the balance period of lease.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal.

Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets comprising of Surface Rights are amortized on a straight line basis over the useful life of ten years which is estimated by the management.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

(e) Research and development

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are also charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred, unless a product's technological feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised. These costs are charged to the respective heads in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred. The amount capitalised comprises of expenditure that can be directly attributed or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis for creating, producing and making the asset ready for its intended use. Fixed assets utilised for research and development are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets.

(f) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(g) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in statement of profit or loss. Non monetary assets and liabilities are carried at cost.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

(h) Financial Instruments

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

Initial Recognition

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

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

the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Amortised Cost

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

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

(ii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income

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

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

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

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities:

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost. Impairment recognized, if any, is reduced from the carrying value.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(i) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(j) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

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

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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

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

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

(k) Inventories

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

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of direct overheads. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

(l) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company’s activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Recognising revenue from major business activities

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

(ii) Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR).

(iii) Dividend income

Revenue is recognised when the company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The earned leave obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet as the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans viz gratuity,

(b) defined contribution plans viz provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The plan assets are administered by the approved gratuity fund trust.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to approved provident fund trust and publicly administered provident funds. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Retirement benefits to employees for the subsidiary companies have been provided in accordance with the contractual terms with the employees and same is as applicable as per the labour law requirements of respective countries.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

(n) Leases

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(i) As a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(o) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

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

(p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs, allocated to qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period which they are incurred.

(q) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments

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

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(t) Current/non current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(u) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(v) Rounding of amounts

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

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Critical estimates and judgements

(i) Estimation of net realizable value for inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV).

NRV for completed inventory is assessed by reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Company, based on comparable transactions identified.

(ii) Impairment of non - financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(iii) Recoverability of trade receivables

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iv) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment/ intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(v) Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note above.

(vi) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Quarry Develop-ment	Plant and Equip-ments	Heavy & Mobile Equip-ment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equip-ments	Computer Hardwares	Electric Installa-tions	Total
GROSS CARRYING VALUE											
As at April 1, 2016 (Deemed Cost)	9,583.27	3,705.64	808.45	5,409.09	3,953.03	78.99	1,237.19	3.57	4.36	170.88	24,954.47
Additions	158.08	331.70	115.37	161.82	-	30.24	270.54	1.45	11.98	44.44	1,125.62
Disposals	(9.79)	-		(14.25)	-	-	(70.05)	-	-	-	(94.09)
Other Adjustments	-	(2.29)	(18.16)	(88.23)	(88.80)	(1.04)	(3.38)	-	-	-	(201.90)
As at March 31, 2017	**9,731.56**	**4,035.05**	**905.66**	**5,468.43**	**3,864.23**	**108.19**	**1,434.30**	**5.02**	**16.34**	**215.32**	**25,784.10**
Additions	39.77	229.05	142.28	761.67	866.76	564.08	625.61	0.75	10.76	114.52	3,355.25
Disposals	-	-	-	(21.73)	(213.33)	-	(68.59)	-	-	-	(303.65)
Other Adjustments	-	0.33	2.79	12.35	11.92	0.16	0.45	-	-	-	28.00
As at March 31, 2018	**9,771.33**	**4,264.43**	**1,050.73**	**6,220.72**	**4,529.58**	**672.43**	**1,991.77**	**5.77**	**27.10**	**329.84**	**28,863.70**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/ IMPAIRMENT											
As at April 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	95.61	272.98	457.60	517.73	21.64	264.84	1.85	3.47	27.96	1,663.68
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	(0.70)	(9.04)	(10.37)	(17.14)	(0.41)	(5.39)	-	-	-	(43.05)
As at March 31, 2017	-	94.91	263.94	447.23	500.59	21.23	259.45	1.85	3.47	27.96	1,620.63
Depreciation for the year	-	91.66	181.40	449.86	459.52	72.86	261.10	1.06	5.43	39.68	1,562.57
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	0.19	2.45	(4.60)	(137.23)	0.15	(22.65)	-	-	-	(161.69)
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**186.76**	**447.79**	**892.49**	**822.88**	**94.24**	**497.90**	**2.91**	**8.90**	**67.64**	**3,021.51**
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	**9,771.33**	**4,077.67**	**602.94**	**5,328.23**	**3,706.70**	**578.19**	**1,493.87**	**2.86**	**18.20**	**262.20**	**25,842.19**
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2017	**9,731.56**	**3,940.14**	**641.72**	**5,021.20**	**3,363.64**	**86.96**	**1,174.85**	**3.17**	**12.87**	**187.36**	**24,163.47**
Net Carrying value as at April 1, 2016	**9,583.27**	**3,705.64**	**808.45**	**5,409.09**	**3,953.03**	**78.99**	**1,237.19**	**3.57**	**4.36**	**170.88**	**24,954.47**

Notes:

i. Assets under Construction

Capital work in progress comprises building being constructed/renovated and new equipments installed at Kota, Rajasthan site.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 1, 2016	223.14
Additions	40.86
Amount Capitalised	(245.71)
Other Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2017	**18.29**
Additions	154.81
Amount Capitalised	(156.00)
Other Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2018	17.10

ii. Contractual Obligations

Refer to Note 30 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Goodwill	Other Intangible Assets
GROSS CARRYING VALUE		
As at April 1, 2016	1,928.53	29.05
Additions	-	-
Other Adjustments	(43.32)	-
As at March 31, 2017	1,885.21	29.05
Additions	-	-
Other Adjustments	5.82	-
As at March 31, 2018	1,891.03	29.05
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT		
As at April 1, 2016	-	-
Amortisation for the year	-	3.28
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	-	3.28
Amortisation for the year	-	3.22
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	-	6.50
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	1,891.03	22.55
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2017	1,885.21	25.77
Net Carrying value as at April 1, 2016	1,928.53	29.05

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
(A) INVESTMENTS			
Non Current			
(1) Investments carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Unquoted			
Investments in Equity Instruments			
4,10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Stone Masters (India) Pvt. Ltd.(March 31, 2017: 4,10,000 and April 1, 2016: 4,10,000)	814.02	1,037.75	585.65
100 Equity Shares of ₹ 25/- each fully paid up in Sarvodaya Sahakari Samiti Limited (March 31, 2017: 100 and April 1, 2016: 100)	0.03	0.03	0.03
NIL Equity Shares of ₹ 10 INR 10 each in Deejay Mining and Exports Private Limited (March 31, 2017: 800 and April 1, 2016: 800)	-	5.61	1.67
Total	814.05	1,043.39	587.35
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-	-
Market value of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	814.05	1,043.39	587.35
Current			
Investments carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income			

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Quoted			
Investments in Equity Instruments			
7,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Aditya Birla Capital Limited (March 31, 2017: Nil and April 1, 2016: Nil)	10.21	-	-
Total	10.21	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	10.21	-	-
Market value of quoted investments	10.21	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-	-
(B) LOANS			
Current			
Unsecured and Considered Good			
Loans to Employees	14.64	16.37	18.87
Loans to Others	1,643.65	2,385.30	1,080.55
Total	1,658.29	2,401.67	1,099.42
(C) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Current			
Financial assets carried at amortised cost			
Security Deposits	218.79	202.71	175.85
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	3.08	2.06	3.09
Total	221.87	204.77	178.94

7. INVENTORIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable value)			
Work-in-process	745.43	383.43	159.44
Finished goods	1,796.52	1,451.26	1,470.46
Stores and Spares including Goods in Transit INR 17.76 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 12.38 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 12.17 Lakhs)	835.52	722.20	725.51
Total	3,377.47	2,556.89	2,355.41

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Trade Receivables from customers	10,732.98	11,330.96	8,695.17
Total	10,732.98	11,330.96	8,695.17
Breakup of Security details			
Secured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	10,844.56	11,434.64	8,776.00
Doubtful	-	-	-
	10,844.56	11,434.64	8,776.00
Loss Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)			
Unsecured, considered good	111.58	103.68	80.83
Doubtful	-	-	-
	111.58	103.68	80.83
Total	10,732.98	11,330.96	8,695.17

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Balances with banks on current accounts	457.28	1,297.27	882.23
Cash on hand	15.86	45.61	30.95
Total	473.14	1,342.88	913.18

10. OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Deposits with banks to the extent held as margin money *	273.96	256.47	276.10
Deposits with banks as security against borrowings **	-	-	500.00
Unclaimed Dividend Accounts	39.25	32.63	30.05
Unclaimed sales proceeds of Fractional Bonus Shares	0.02	0.02	-
Other Deposits with banks ***	286.59	208.93	208.93
Total	599.82	498.05	1,015.08

* Pledged with the Bank towards Letter of Credit and Bank Guarantee availed by the Company. Deposits having maturity period of more than twelve months amounting INR Nil (March 31, 2017: INR 4.99 lakhs, April 1, 2016: INR 4.99 Lakhs)

** Pledged with the Bank towards overdraft facilities availed by the Company

*** Pledged with Government Department as security. Deposits having maturity period of more than twelve months amounting INR 158.93 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 101.08 lakhs, April 1, 2016: INR 158.93 Lakhs).

11. OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non Current			
Capital Advances	277.21	148.28	323.74
Advances other than Capital advances			
- Prepaid expenses	3.29	6.55	10.08
- Payment of Taxes (Net of Provisions)	118.71	38.89	17.14
Total	399.21	193.72	350.96
Current			
Advance against purchases and expenses	105.82	60.64	78.32
Prepaid expenses	135.65	113.80	103.38
Balances with Statutory, Government Authorities	396.18	336.07	329.33
Other current assets	485.36	359.23	306.50
Total	1,123.01	869.74	817.53

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

12. SHARE CAPITAL

i. Authorised Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share		Redeemable Preference Share	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At April 1, 2016	230,000,000	2,300.00	200,000	200.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	230,000,000	2,300.00	200,000	200.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	230,000,000	2,300.00	200,000	200.00

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of INR 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year ended March 31, 2018, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was ₹ 0.30 per share (Previous year ₹ 0.30 per share) (Refer Note 31).

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii. Issued Capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
Equity shares of INR 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2016	**66,283,730**	**662.84**
Bonus shares issued during the period	**16,570,933**	**165.71**
At March 31, 2017	**82,854,663**	**828.55**
Issued during the period	-	-
At March 31, 2018	82,854,663	**828.55**

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid				
Deejay Mining & Exports Private Limited	**40,714,762**	**49.14%**	40,714,762	49.14%
Stone Masters (India) Private Limited	**14,221,462**	**17.15%**	14,221,462	17.15%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

iv. Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

	March 31, 2018 Number	March 31, 2017 Number	March 31, 2016 Number	March 31, 2015 Number	March 31, 2014 Number
Shares have been issued as fully paid Bonus Shares by capitalisation of General Reserve	-	1,65,70,933	-	-	

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

v. **None of the above shares are reserved for issue under options/contract/commitments for sale of shares or disinvestment.**

13. OTHER EQUITY

i. Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
(a) General Reserve	3,074.81	2,874.81	2,833.42
(b) Retained Earnings	10,277.90	8,742.72	7,054.91
(c) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve	8,748.49	8,748.49	8,755.59
(d) Statutory Reserve	109.74	56.42	-
Total	22,210.94	20,422.44	18,643.92

(a) General Reserve

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	2,874.81	2,833.42
Add/(Less):		
Transfer from Retained Earnings	200.00	200.00
Transfer on sale of revalued assets	-	7.10
Issue of Bonus shares	-	(165.71)
Closing Balance **Total**	3,074.81	2,874.81

General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer from free reserve for appropriation purpose.General reserve is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

(b) Retained Earnings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	8,742.72	7,054.91
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	1,926.12	2,352.37
Add/(Less):		
Transfer to General Reserve	(253.32)	(256.42)
Equity Dividend Paid	(248.56)	(198.84)
Tax on equity dividend paid	(50.61)	(40.48)
Transfer on Sale of FVTOCI Investments	0.68	-
Items of Other Comprehensive Income directly recognised in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	160.86	(168.82)
Closing balance **Total**	10,277.90	8,742.72

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	8,748.49	8,755.59
Add/(Less): Transfer on sale of revalued assets	-	(7.10)
Closing balance **Total**	8,748.49	8,748.49

Property, plant and equipment reserve represents reserve created on revaluation of freehold land in the year 2006-07. It is a non distributable reserve.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(d) Statutory Rerseve

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance		56.42	-
Add/(Less): Transfer from Retained Earnings		53.32	56.42
Closing balance	**Total**	109.74	56.42

ii. Components of Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
(a) Equity Instruments through OCI	617.79	791.88	439.87
(b) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(47.59)	(57.59)	-
Total	570.20	734.29	439.87

(a) Equity Instruments through OCI

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance		791.88	439.87
Changes in the Fair Valuation		(173.41)	352.01
Transfer on Sale of FVTOCI Investments		(0.68)	-
Closing balance	**Total**	617.79	791.88

(b) Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statement of a Foreign Operation

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance		(57.59)	-
Translation difference for the year		10.00	(57.59)
Closing balance	**Total**	(47.59)	(57.59)

14. BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non Current Borrowings				
Secured				
Term Loans				
From Banks		8,228.43	9,021.85	9,954.50
From Others		644.58	144.99	572.88
Unsecured				
Loan from Others		4,049.91	3,941.52	3,973.11
	(A)	12,922.92	13,108.36	14,500.50
Current Maturity of Non Current Borrowings				
Term Loans				
From Banks		2,173.60	1,866.25	1,307.65
From Others		246.79	87.17	425.01
	(B)	2,420.39	1,953.42	1,732.66
	Total (A)-(B)	10,502.53	11,154.94	12,767.84

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Nature of Security and Terms of Repayment

a. Term loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 799.59 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 1010.17 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 1198.35 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 115 EMI of INR 24.94 lakhs starting from November 2011. Last installment due in May, 2021 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 9.50% p.a.)

b. Term loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 1074.56 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 1189.93 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 1289.95 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guarateed by Directors. Repayable in 116 EMI of INR 20.09 lakhs starting from December, 2014. Last installment due in June, 2024 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 10.85% p.a.)

c. Term loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 21.67 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 108.33 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 195 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 36 EMI of INR 7.22 lakhs (excluding interest) starting from July, 2015. Last installment due in June, 2018 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 11.10% p.a.)

d. Equipment and vehicle loan balance outstanding amounting to INR 458.95 lakhs (Previous Year NIL) is secured by hypothecation of specific assets and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 36 EMI of INR 11.84 lakhs starting from Jan, 2018. Last installment due in Dec., 2021 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 8% p.a.)

e. Equipment and vehicle loan balance outstanding amounting to INR 143.70 lakhs (Previous Year NIL) is secured by hypothecation of specific assets and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 36 EMI of INR 3.64 lakhs starting from Feb, 2018. Last installment due in Jan. 2022 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 8% p.a.)

f. Vehicle loans balance outstanding amounting to INR 374.06 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 362.20 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 316.62 Lakhs) is secured by hypothecation of specific vehicle and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable on various payment dates starting from Mar, 2016 and last installment due in June, 2021. (Rate of Interest ranging from 7.99% to 9.36% p.a.)

g. ECB Loan from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 3589.71 lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 4057.96 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 4249.27 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable in 26 quarterly installment starting from February, 2017. Last installment due in May, 2023 (Current Rate of Interest as on 31.03.2018 is 5.16% p.a.).

h. Term loan availed by Subsidiary/JV from Bank, balance outstanding amounting to INR 1,766.19 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 2,293.26 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 2,705.31 Lakhs) is secured against hypothecation of specific assets and guaranteed by Directors. Repayable on various payment dates starting from July, 2015 and Last installment due in March, 2022 (Rate of Interest ranging from 5.5% to 6.75% p.a.).

i. Term loan availed by the Subsidiary/JV from others, balance outstanding amounting to INR 644.58 (March 31, 2017: INR 144.99 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 237.05 Lakhs) is secured against specific equipment. Repayable on various payment dates starting from March, 2016 and Last installment due in May, 2021 (Rate of Interest 3% p.a.).

j. Unsecured loans availed by the Subsidary/JV from others amounting to INR 4,049.91 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 3941.52 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: INR 3973.11 Lakhs). Repayable on completion of 10 years (Rate of Interest LIBOR + 1%).

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current Borrowings			
Secured			
(a) Cash Credit / WCDL / Overdraft from Bank	3,917.83	3,453.09	3,069.73
(b) Bills Payable	1,873.80	2,496.96	2,493.03
Unsecured			
(c) Loans from Related Parties	-	68.04	88.48
Total	5,791.63	6,018.09	5,651.24

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Nature of Security

(a) Cash Credit/ WCDL from bank is secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of mining and stone related business stock, book debts, etc. and equitable mortgage on specific immovable property and second charge over the fixed assets of the Company and guaranteed by Directors.

(b) Bank overdraft is secured by fixed deposits of the Company.

(c) Bills Payable is secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of trading business related stock, book debts etc. and equitable mortgage on specific immovable property and guaranteed by Directors.

Net debt Reconciliation

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Non Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	Total
Net Debt as at April 1, 2016	14,546.94	5,651.24	20,198.18
Cash Inflows	661.96	4,218.87	4,880.83
Cash Outflows	(1,898.75)	(3,844.55)	(5,743.30)
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Adjustment	(155.35)	(7.47)	(162.82)
Interest Expense	833.64	317.94	1,151.58
Interest Paid	(840.63)	(317.94)	(1,158.57)
Net Debt as at March 31, 2017	13,147.81	6,018.09	19,165.90
Cash Inflows	1,847.52	7,383.61	9,231.13
Cash Outflows	(2,052.65)	(7,610.07)	(9,662.72)
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Adjustment	19.68	-	19.68
Interest Expense	692.62	307.72	1,000.34
Interest Paid	(696.76)	(307.72)	(1,004.48)
Net Debt as at March 31, 2018	12,958.22	5,791.63	18,749.85

15. INCOME TAX

Deferred Tax

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Deferred tax relates to the following:			
Accelerated Depreciation for Tax purpose	**(361.13)**	(424.19)	(420.05)
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	**(165.44)**	(210.46)	(106.43)
Disallowances u/s 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	**36.63**	113.69	40.21
Impairment on Financial Assets	**32.49**	35.88	27.97
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(457.45)**	(485.08)	(458.30)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/assets

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance as of April 1	**(485.08)**	(458.30)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**(17.39)**	8.03
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**45.03**	(34.81)
Closing balance as at March 31	**(457.45)**	(485.08)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liablities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Major Components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**2017-18**	2016-17
Current income tax charge	**693.91**	806.13
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	**1.33**	(45.79)
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**17.39**	(8.03)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**712.63**	752.31

ii. Income tax recognised in OCI

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Unrealised (gain)/loss on FVTOCI equity securities	**111.12**	(124.15)
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**(66.09)**	89.34
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	**45.03**	(34.81)

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Profit before tax	**2,638.75**	3,104.68
Enacted tax rate in India	**34.608%**	34.608%
Income tax on accounting profits	**913.22**	1,074.47
Tax Effect of		
Expenses not allowable or considered separately under Income Tax	**51.39**	62.29
Expenses allowable and others	**(87.69)**	(148.93)
Tax relating to earlier years	**1.33**	(45.79)
Income of subsidiaries exempted from tax	**(165.62)**	(189.73)
Tax at effective income tax rate	**712.63**	752.31

Changes in tax rate

The reduction of the Indian corporate tax rate from 30% to 25% and increase in education cess from 3% to 4% was substantively enacted on February 1, 2018 and will be effective from April 1, 2018. As a result, the relevant deferred tax balance have been remeasured. Deferred tax expected to reverse in the year to March 31, 2019 has been measured using the effective rate that will apply in India for the period(29.12%).

The impact of the change in tax rate amounting to INR 53.10 lakhs has been recognised in tax expense in profit or loss.

16. TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Trade Payables to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-
Trade Payables to Others	435.76	1,148.56	105.68
Total	435.76	1,148.56	105.68

Note: Based on the information and explanation available with management there are no amounts due to the suppliers covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
Current maturities of long term debts	2,420.38	1,953.42	1,732.66
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	35.30	39.45	46.44
Unclaimed Dividend	39.25	32.63	30.05
Unclaimed amount of sale proceeds of fractional coupons of bonus shares issued *	0.02	0.02	-
Unclaimed Matured Public Deposits *	0.50	0.67	0.17
Retention Money and Other Deposits	29.18	3.84	4.15
Creditors for Capital goods	232.52	204.21	399.22
Dues to employees	585.63	552.48	513.32
Other Payables	1,883.43	1,351.70	627.73
Total	5,226.21	4,138.42	3,353.74

* These figures do not include any amounts, due and outstanding, to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Current			
Advance received from Customers	670.26	957.14	592.82
Advance received for sale of property, plant and equipment	74.48	25.46	95.68
Statutory Liabilities	265.86	226.61	200.54
Total	1,010.60	1,209.21	889.04

19. PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non Current			
Provision for employee benefits	-	107.77	-
Total	-	107.77	-
Current			
Provision for employee benefits	149.05	287.46	137.22
Total	149.05	287.46	137.22

20. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY (NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Opening balance	-	38.54	38.54
Add: Current tax payable for the year	693.91	806.13	-
Less: Taxes paid	(693.91)	(844.67)	-
Closing Balance	-	-	38.54

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

21. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Sale of Products		
- Stones	20,441.41	19,339.55
- Wind Power	74.80	78.59
- Traded Goods Sold	10,894.76	11,344.74
Total	31,410.97	30,762.88

22. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	37.49	41.13
- Loans to Subsidiary	-	-
- Loans to others	425.74	297.16
- Income Tax Refund	-	29.12
Other Non Operating Income		
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	220.74
Insurance Claim Received	14.78	20.05
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	144.93	209.13
Total	622.94	817.33

23. PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Purchase of Traded Goods	10,669.81	10,822.62
Total	10,669.81	10,822.62

24. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Inventories as at the beginning of the year		
Work - in - process	383.43	159.44
Finished goods	1,451.26	1,470.46
Total	1,834.69	1,629.90
Less : Inventories as at the end of the year		
Work - in - process	745.43	383.43
Finished goods	1,796.52	1,451.26
Total	2,541.95	1,834.69
Effect of foreign exchange fluctuation	(2.95)	18.15
Net decrease / (increase) in inventories	(704.31)	(222.94)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Salaries, wages and bonus		3,681.72	3,405.65
Directors Remuneration		191.24	104.03
Contribution to provident and other funds		373.10	300.39
Staff welfare expenses		121.53	146.55
	Total	4,367.59	3,956.62

26. FINANCE COST

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Interest expense on debts and borrowings		1,000.33	1,151.58
Bank Charges		66.93	47.22
	Total	1,067.26	1,198.80

27. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment		1,562.57	1,663.68
Amortisation on Intangible Assets		3.21	3.28
	Total	1,565.78	1,666.96

28. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
Mining and Production Expenses			
Purchase		262.14	216.68
Stores and Spare parts consumed		655.22	563.26
Raising and Mining Expenses		1,271.24	1,339.27
Power and Fuel		3,985.58	3,349.57
Royalty and DMFT Contribution on stone		3,634.50	3,352.02
Repairs to Machinery		248.39	174.90
Other Manufacturing expenses		409.71	395.84
	(A)	10,466.78	9,391.54
Selling and Distribution Expenses			
Commission on sales		319.43	345.27
Other Selling and Distribution Expenses		365.58	246.54
	(B)	685.01	591.81
Establishment Expenses			
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note (a) below)		18.91	20.90
Insurance		91.55	83.24
Legal and professional fees		225.35	63.59
Rates and taxes		76.26	99.61
Rent		143.08	67.53
Repairs to Building and Others		54.51	56.65
Travelling and conveyance expenses		78.33	72.45
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		13.79	-
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances		7.92	22.85
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss		-	5.94

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer Note (b) below)	44.67	44.04
Director Fees	0.42	0.62
Charity and Donations	3.99	3.23
General Expense	518.46	529.47
(C)	1,277.24	1,070.12
Total (A+B+C)	12,429.03	11,053.47

(a) Details of Payments to auditors

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Audit Fee	14.26	15.25
Tax audit fee	0.75	0.87
Limited review fee	0.75	0.87
Reimbursement of expenses	3.15	3.91
Total	18.91	20.90

(b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

(i) CSR amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Company during the year is INR 55 Lakhs including previous unspent amount of INR 6.80 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 50.84 Lakhs including previous unspent amount of INR 6.49 Lakhs).

(ii) During the year, expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility is INR 44.67 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 44.04 Lakhs). Details of Amount Spent towards CSR given below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Education Projects	14.07	9.52
Safe Drinking Water Projects	13.56	10.47
Healthcare Projects	6.70	13.10
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Projects	4.98	-
Rural Development Projects	2.00	4.16
Other Projects	3.36	6.79
Total	44.67	44.04

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
(a) Basic earnings per share	**2.32**	2.84
(b) Diluted earnings per share	**2.32**	2.84
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	**1,926.12**	2,352.37
Adjustment for calculating diluted earnings per share	**-**	-
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**1,926.12**	2,352.37
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**82,854,663**	82,854,663
Adjustment for calculating diluted earnings per share	**-**	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	**82,854,663**	82,854,663

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
A. Commitments			
Capital Commitments			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of advances)	**438.34**	435.45	435.40
B. Contingent Liabilities			
i. Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt - Labour cases and others	**68.87**	230.37	177.69
ii. Guarantees excluding financial guarantees			
i) Counter guarantees given by the Company in respect of guarantees given by the Bank to Government authorities and others	**0.60**	6.38	25.58
ii) Employee Visa Guarantee USD 89100 (March 31, 2017: USD 87,466 and April 1, 2016: USD 80926)	**57.95**	56.71	53.68
iii. Liabilities disputed for which no provision has been made in the accounts as same is contested in appeal by the Company			
i) Royalty	**-**	-	67.37
ii) Others	**127.36**	133.22	132.82
C. Financial Guarantees			
Corporate Guarantee in favour of Foreign Bank for Working Capital facility sanctioned to Subsidiary/JV	**5,356.97**	2,405.56	2,460.84

31. DISTRIBUTION MADE AND PROPOSED

Cash dividends

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2018: INR 0.30 per share (March 31 2017: INR 0.30 per share)	**248.56**	198.84
DDT on final dividend	**50.61**	40.48
	299.16	239.32
Proposed dividends on Equity Shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2018: INR 0.30 per share (March 31, 2017: INR 0.30 per share)	**248.56**	248.56
DDT on proposed dividend	**51.09**	50.61
	299.65	299.16

Proposed dividend on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability (including DDT thereon) as at March 31, 2018.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

32. INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES

Subsidiaries

The group's subsidiaries at March 31, 2018 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The county of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Place of business/ incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership interest held by the group		
			March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
ASI Global Limited	Mauritius	To acquire lime stone quarry at UAE for mining and quarring of Rock, Aggregate, Sand Etc.	100%	100%	100%
Al Rawasi Rock and Aggregate LLC*	UAE	Mining and quarring of Rock, Aggregate, Sand Etc.	100%	100%	100%

* Aggregate shareholding at its own and through its wholly owned subsidiary.

33. DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III

Name of the Entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
ASI Industries Limited	100.56%	23,740.86	75.15%	1,447.55	-492.16%	(12.55)	74.60%	1,435.00
Foreign Subsidiaries								
ASI Global Limited, Mauritius	0.42%	99.85	-3.10%	(59.69)	0.00%	-	-3.10%	(59.69)
Al Rawasi Rock & Aggregate LLC (UAE)	10.70%	2,525.51	27.95%	538.41	432.16%	11.02	28.56%	549.43
Total Elimination / Consolidation Adjustments	-11.68%	(2,756.53)	-0.01%	(0.15)	-40.00%	(1.02)	-0.06%	(1.17)
Total	**100.00%**	**23,609.69**	**100.00%**	**1,926.12**	**-100.00%**	**(2.55)**	**100.00%**	**1,923.57**

34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship
A. Key Management Personnel(KMP) :	
1. Shri Deepak Jatia	Chairman and Managing Director
2. Shri Tushya Jatia	Executive Director
3. Smt Anita Jatia	Executive Director
4. Shri Gaurang Gandhi	Independent Director
5. Shri Anshul M. Sonawala	Independent Director
6. Shri Sanjay Seksaria	Independent Director
7. Shri S.R.Soni	Chief Executive Officer
8. Shri Pavan Kumar Soni	Chief Financial Officer
9. Shri Manoj Jain	Company Secretary

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

B. Other Related Parties - Enterprise over which KMPs are able to exercise significant influence

1. Stone Masters (India) Private Ltd., India
2. Deejay Mining & Exports Private Limited, India

(ii) Transactions with related parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

A. Transactions occurred with related parties referred to in A above, in ordinary course of Business

Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sitting Fee paid to Directors	0.42	0.62
Interest paid on Loan	7.44	7.15
Net Loans and Advances taken / (Repaid)	(63.10)	5.10

B. Transactions occurred with related parties referred to in B above, in ordinary course of Business

Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Purchase of Material	30.56	44.48
Sale of Material	2.97	12.18
Purchase of Assets	27.00	-
Sale of Assets	13.87	21.40

(iii) Outstanding balances from related parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Borrowings from Directors	-	68.04	88.48

(iv) Key management personnel compensation

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Short term employee benefits	246.47	206.52
Post-employment benefits	36.92	26.75
	283.39	233.27

(v) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding loan balances at the year end are unsecured and interest bearing and trade and other receivables are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The Company has issued corporate guarantees to the lenders of the subsidiary company as an additional comfort as per the terms of arrangement. For the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amount owed by related parties (March 31, 2017: NIL). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operates.

35. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave obligations	90.57	-	90.57	93.29	-	93.29
Gratuity	56.68	-	56.68	193.49	107.77	301.26
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	147.25	-	147.25	286.78	107.77	394.55

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(i) Leave Obligations

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for earned leave.

The amount of the provision of INR 90.57 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 93.29 Lakhs) is presented as current, since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

(ii) Post Employement obligations

(A) Gratuity

The holding company provides for gratuity for employees in india as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity is payable on retirement/ termination of service. Benefits to employees for the subsidiary companies have been provided in accordance with the contractual terms with the employees and same is as applicable as per the labour law requirements of respective countries.

The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contribution to recognised Gratuity Fund managed by the trust.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2016	1,462.75	(1,403.47)	59.27
Current service cost	63.16	-	63.16
Interest expense/(income)	114.99	(112.28)	2.71
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**178.15**	**(112.28)**	**65.87**
Remeasurements			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	(17.75)	(17.75)
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses	275.90	-	275.90
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**275.90**	**(17.75)**	**258.16**
Employer contributions	-	(82.04)	(82.04)
Benefit payments	(166.35)	166.35	-
As at March 31, 2017	1,750.45	(1,449.19)	301.26
Current service cost	74.08	-	74.08
Past service cost	9.29	-	9.29
Interest expense/(income)	136.91	(115.94)	20.98
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**220.28**	**(115.94)**	**104.35**
Remeasurements			
Retrun of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	(14.23)	(14.23)
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	12.49	-	12.49
Experience (gains)/losses	(225.21)	-	(225.21)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(212.73)**	**(14.23)**	**(226.95)**
Employer contributions	-	(154.45)	(154.45)
Benefit payments	(221.90)	221.90	-
As at March 31, 2018	**1,536.12**	**(1,511.91)**	**24.21**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Present value of funded obligations	**1,536.12**	1,750.45	1,462.75
Fair value of plan assets	**(1,511.91)**	(1,449.19)	(1,403.47)
Deficit of gratuity plan	**24.21**	301.26	59.27

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Discount rate	**7.80%**	8.00%	8.00%
Expected return on plan assets	**7.80%**	8.00%	8.00%
Salary growth rate	**4.00%**	4.00%	4.00%
Employee Turnover Rate	**1.00%**	1.00%	1.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2018 is shown below:

Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Salary growth rate**		**Employee Turnover**	
Sensitivity Level	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
March 31, 2018						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(30.84)	32.15	33.10	(32.00)	6.07	(6.27)
% Impact	(1.27)	1.33	1.37	(1.32)	0.25	(0.26)
March 31, 2017						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(36.62)	38.21	39.52	(38.18)	7.94	(8.19)
% Impact	(0.12)	0.13	0.13	(0.13)	0.03	(0.03)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined beenfit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
1st Following Year	**229.08**	295.41
2nd Following Year	**143.39**	123.04
3rd Following Year	**191.21**	247.42
4th Following Year	**211.49**	210.93
5th Following Year	**217.79**	205.58
Sum of years 6 to 10	**736.50**	886.97
Sum of years 11 and above	**467.37**	628.96
Total expected payments	2,196.83	2,598.31

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 25.51 years (March 31, 2017: 25.42 years)

(B) Defined contribution plans

The company also has defined contribution plans. The company pays provident fund contributions to approved provident fund trust and publicly administered provident funds. Contributions are made at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any contructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 283.04 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 246.70 Lakhs)

36. SEGMENT REPORTING

A. For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments, i.e. Stone, Wind Power and Trading.

No operating segments have been agrregated to form the above reportable operating segment

The Cheif Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the standalone financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Year ended March 31, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Stone	Wind Power	Trading	Total
Revenue				
External customers	20,441.41	74.80	10,894.76	31,410.97
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
	20,441.41	**74.80**	**10,894.76**	**31,410.97**
Other Non Operating income				
Other Income	622.94	-	-	622.94
Total revenue	**21,064.35**	**74.80**	**10,894.76**	**32,033.91**
Expenses				
Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	-	10,669.81	10,669.81
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress & stock-in-trade	(704.31)	-	-	(704.31)
Finance costs	1,067.26	-	-	1,067.26
Depreciation and amortisation	1,493.21	72.57	-	1,565.78
Other Expenses	16,750.16	46.46	-	16,796.62
Total Expenses	**18,606.32**	**119.03**	**10,669.81**	**29,395.16**
Segment profit	**2,458.03**	**(44.23)**	**224.95**	**2,638.75**
Tax Expense	-	-	-	(712.63)
Profit after tax	-	-	-	**1,926.12**
Total assets	43,950.22	971.47	2,261.23	47,182.92
Total liabilities	10,713.08	26.37	1,873.80	12,613.25
Other disclosures				
Capital expenditure incurred	3,390.62	-	-	3,390.62

Year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Stone	Wind Power	Trading	Total
Revenue				
External customers	19,339.55	78.59	11,344.74	30,762.88
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
	19,339.55	**78.59**	**11,344.74**	**30,762.88**
Other Non Operating income				
Other Income	817.33	-	-	817.33
Total revenue	**20,156.88**	**78.59**	**11,344.74**	**31,580.21**
Expenses				
Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	-	10,822.62	10,822.62
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress & stock-in-trade	(222.94)	-	-	(222.94)
Finance costs	1,198.80	-	-	1,198.80
Depreciation and amortisation	1,594.39	72.57	-	1,666.96
Other Expenses	14,966.71	43.38	-	15,010.09
Total Expenses	**17,536.96**	**115.95**	**10,822.62**	**28,475.53**
Segment profit	2,619.92	(37.36)	522.12	3,104.68
Tax Expense	-	-	-	(752.31)
Profit after tax	-	-	-	2,352.37
Total assets	41,426.47	1,028.57	4,079.77	46,534.81
Total liabilities	9,381.49	16.27	3,403.98	12,801.74
Other disclosures				
Capital expenditure incurred	920.79	-	-	920.79

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Adjustments and eliminations

Current taxes and deferred taxes are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

Capital expenditure consists of additions of property,plant and equipment.

B. Information about geographical areas

Revenue from external customers

The company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
India	23,857.52	23,449.65
Outside India	7,553.45	7,313.23
	31,410.97	30,762.88

Revenue from two customer amounted to INR 2,056.33 Lakhs (from one customer in March 31, 2017: INR 1,260.19 Lakhs), arising from sales in the Stone Segment and revenue from four customer amounted to INR 9,257.00 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 9,900.55 Lakhs), arising from sales in the Trading Segment and revenue from two customer amounted to INR 74.81 Lakhs (March 31, 2017: INR 78.59 Lakhs), arising from sales in the Wind Power Segment.

Non current assets

The total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, investments accounted for using equity method and deferred tax assets, broken down by location of assets is shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
India	17,223.28	16,218.82
Outside India	8,658.56	7,988.71
	25,881.84	24,207.53

Note: Non current assets for this purpose consists of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets.

37. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Amortised cost						
Trade Receivables	10,732.98	11,330.96	8,695.17	10,732.98	11,330.96	8,695.17
Loans	1,658.29	2,401.67	1,099.42	1,658.29	2,401.67	1,099.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents	473.14	1,342.88	913.18	473.14	1,342.88	913.18
Other Bank Balances	599.82	498.05	1,015.08	599.82	498.05	1,015.08
Other Financial Assets	221.87	204.77	178.94	221.87	204.77	178.94
FVTOCI						
Investment in Equity Instruments	824.26	1,043.39	587.35	824.26	1,043.39	587.35
Total	**14,510.36**	**16,821.72**	**12,489.14**	**14,510.36**	**16,821.72**	**12,489.14**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Amortised cost						
Borrowings	18,714.54	19,126.45	20,151.74	18,714.54	19,126.45	20,151.74
Trade Payables	435.76	1,148.56	105.68	435.76	1,148.56	105.68
Other financial liabilities	2,805.83	2,185.00	1,621.08	2,805.83	2,185.00	1,621.08
Total	**21,956.13**	**22,460.01**	**21,878.50**	**21,956.13**	**22,460.01**	**21,878.50**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values for loans and other non current financial assets were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the Fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

ii. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determing fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement: **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	March 31, 2018			Total	March 31, 2017			Total	April 01, 2016			Total
	Fair value measurement using				Fair value measurement using							
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income												
Quoted Equity Instruments	10.21	-		10.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unqouted equity shares	-	-	814.05	814.05	-	-	1,043.39	1,043.39	-	-	587.35	587.35
Total Financial Assets	**10.21**	**-**	**814.05**	**824.26**	**-**	**-**	**1,043.39**	**1,043.39**	**-**	**-**	**587.35**	**587.35**

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments.

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

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares.

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments

- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

iv. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are shown as below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unlisted equity securities	Net Assets / Breakup value method	Market value of Immovable properties	5% Increase (decrease) in the market value of the immovable properties will change other comprehensive income by INR 13.26 lakhs (March 31, 2017 : INR 13.06 Lakhs)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

v. Valuation processes

The finance department of the company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports direclty to the chief financial officer (CFO) and the audit committte. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, audit committe and the valuation team regulairly.

vi. Reconciliation of fair value measurement of financial assets classified as FVTOCI(Level 3):

Particulars	Unquoted equity shares
As at April 1, 2016	587.35
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	456.04
As at March 31, 2017	1,043.39
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	(218.44)
Sale of investment	(0.68)
As at March 31, 2018	824.26

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activity exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictibility of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the company manages the risk.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

i. Credit risk management

Credit risk has always been managed by the company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 90 days past due.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

ii. Provision for expected credit losses

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of loss allowance on Trade receivables

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

iii. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	
Loss allowance on April 1, 2016	80.83
Changes in loss allowance	22.85
Loss allowance on March 31, 2017	**103.68**
Changes in loss allowance	7.90
Loss allowance on March 31, 2018	**111.58**

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. In the table below, borrowings include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest rates are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
March 31, 2018					
Borrowings	18,714.54	20,844.72	8,728.41	6,831.00	5,285.31
Trade payables	435.76	435.76	435.76	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,805.83	2,805.83	2,805.83	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**21,956.13**	**24,086.31**	**11,970.00**	**6,831.00**	**5,285.31**
March 31, 2017					
Borrowings	19,126.45	21,709.50	8,593.82	6,775.55	6,340.13
Trade payables	1,148.56	1,148.56	1,148.56	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,185.00	2,185.00	2,185.00	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**22,459.41**	**25,043.06**	**11,927.38**	**6,775.55**	**6,340.13**
April 1, 2016					
Borrowings	20,151.74	25,731.44	7,791.42	10,632.75	7,307.27
Trade payables	105.68	105.68	105.68	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,621.08	1,621.08	1,621.08	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**21,878.50**	**27,458.20**	**9,518.18**	**10,632.75**	**7,307.27**

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as commodity risk.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the external commercial borrowings and export receivables.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies and standard operating procedures to mitigate the risks.

(a) The company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR lacs, are as follows

Particulars	USD	EURO	AED	Total
March 31, 2018				
Trade Receivables	6.10	3.97	2,870.49	**2,880.56**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	348.64	**348.64**
Loans to Others	-	-	2.43	**2.43**
Other Financial Assets	-	-	62.26	**62.26**
Trade Payable	-	-	(388.21)	**(388.21)**
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	(1,827.85)	**(1,827.85)**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	(3,606.17)	-	(6,786.18)	**(10,392.35)**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(3,600.07)**	**3.97**	**(5,718.42)**	**(9,314.52)**
March 31, 2017				
Trade Receivables	-	14.50	206.97	**221.47**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,046.52	**1,046.52**
Loans to Others	-	-	1.88	**1.88**
Other Financial Assets	-	-	61.00	**61.00**
Trade Payable	-	-	(239.66)	**(239.66)**
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	(1,431.11)	**(1,431.11)**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	(4,080.17)	-	(6,379.77)	**(10,459.94)**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(4,080.17)**	**14.50**	**(6,734.17)**	**(10,799.84)**
April 1, 2016				
Trade Receivables	-	10.62	1,097.98	**1,108.60**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	680.82	**680.82**
Loans to Others	-	-	5.78	**5.78**
Other Financial Assets	-	-	58.43	**58.43**
Trade Payable	(672.98)	-	(98.05)	**(771.03)**
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	(832.86)	**(832.86)**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	(4,272.53)	-	(7,248.03)	**(11,520.56)**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(4,945.51)**	**10.62**	**(6,335.93)**	**(11,270.82)**

(b) Foreign currency sensitivity

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

Foreign Currency	2017-18		2016-17	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
USD	(36.00)	36.00	(40.80)	40.80
EURO	0.04	(0.04)	0.15	(0.15)
AED	(57.18)	57.18	(67.34)	67.34
Net Increase/(decrease) in profit or loss	**(35.96)**	**35.96**	**(40.66)**	**40.66**

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company primarily borrows funds under fixed interest rate arrangements with banks and financial institutions and therefore the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(iii) Commodity Price risk

The company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the continous purchase of High Speed Diesel (HSD). Due to the significantly increased volatility of the price of the HSD, the company is exposed to price risk. The Company has a risk management framework aimed at prudently managing the arising from the volatility in commodity prices.

39. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpsoe of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity share holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Borrowings	**18,714.54**	19,126.45	20,151.74
Trade payables	**435.76**	1,148.56	105.68
Other financial liabilities	**2,805.83**	2,185.00	1,621.08
Less: cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	**(1,033.69)**	(1,808.28)	(1,398.21)
Net Debt	**20,922.44**	20,651.73	20,480.29
Equity Share Capital	**828.55**	828.55	662.84
Other Equity	**22,781.14**	21,156.73	19,083.79
Total Equity	**23,609.69**	21,985.28	19,746.63
Capital and net debt	**44,532.13**	42,637.01	40,226.92
Gearing ratio (%)	**46.98**	48.44	50.91

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The financial covenants relates to gearing ratio, ratio of net finance cost to EBITDA, fixed assets coverage ratio etc. The company has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period.

40. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued in February 2016 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 April 1, 2018. The Company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

41. DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED U/S 186 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Corporate Guarantees given for the subsidiary and Investments made are given under the respective heads. Loans given to others by the Company are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Nature	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1	Forum IT Parks Pvt. Ltd.	ICD's	24.95	925.23
2	Saraf Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	ICD's	1618.70	1460.07

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

42. BALANCES OF SUNDRY CREDITORS, SUNDRY DEBTORS AND LOANS AND ADVANCES ARE SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION.

43. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

These are the company's first Consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in NOTE 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2016 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Group has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

i. Deemed cost

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

ii. Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Ind AS 101 allows an entity to designate investments in equity instruments at FVOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS. The company has elected to apply this option for its investment in quoted and unquoted equity investments.

iii. Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2016 and at March 31, 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

- FVTOCI – unquoted equity shares

- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2016, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2017.

iv. Cumulative translation differences

Ind AS 101 permits cumulative translation gains and losses to be reset to zero at the transition date. This provides relief from determining cumulative currency translation differences in accordance with Ind AS 21 from the date a subsidiary or equity method investee was formed or acquired. The Group elected to reset all cumulative translation gains and losses to zero by transferring it to opening retained earnings at its transition date.

B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

i. Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition (April 1, 2016)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Ind-AS Adjustments	Ind-AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		24,954.47	-	24,954.47
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		223.14	-	223.14
(c) Goodwill		1,928.53	-	1,928.53
(d) Other Intangible Assets		29.05	-	29.05
(e) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	1	41.04	546.31	587.35
(f) Other Non-Current Assets		350.96	-	350.96
		27,527.19	**546.31**	**28,073.50**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	7	2,344.96	10.45	2,355.41
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	3	8,731.81	(36.64)	8,695.17
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		913.18	-	913.18
(iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above		1,015.08	-	1,015.08
(iv) Loans		1,099.42	-	1,099.42
(v) Other Financial Assets		178.94	-	178.94
(c) Other Current Assets		918.48	(100.95)	817.53
		15,201.87	**(127.14)**	**15,074.73**
TOTAL		**42,729.06**	**419.17**	**43,148.23**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital		662.84	-	662.84
(b) Other Equity	5	18,758.39	325.40	19,083.79
		19,421.23	**325.40**	**19,746.63**
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		12,767.84	-	12,767.84
(b) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	2	364.55	93.75	458.30
(c) Provisions		-	-	-
		13,132.39	**93.75**	**13,226.14**
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		5,651.24	-	5,651.24
(ii) Trade Payables				
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-	-
Others		105.68	-	105.68
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		3,353.74	-	3,353.74
(b) Other Current Liabilities		889.04	-	889.04
(c) Provisions		137.22	-	137.22
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		38.54	-	38.54
		10,175.46	**-**	**10,175.46**
TOTAL		**42,729.09**	**419.15**	**43,148.24**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

ii. Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Ind-AS Adjustments	Ind-AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		24,163.47	-	24,163.47
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		18.29	-	18.29
(c) Goodwill		1,885.21	-	1,885.21
(d) Other Intangible Assets		25.77	-	25.77
(e) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	1	41.04	1,002.35	1,043.39
(f) Other Non-Current Assets		193.72	-	193.72
		26,327.50	**1,002.35**	**27,329.85**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	7	2,583.61	(26.72)	2,556.89
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	3	11,390.46	(59.50)	11,330.96
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,342.88	-	1,342.88
(iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above		498.05	-	498.05
(iv) Loans		2,401.67	-	2,401.67
(v) Other Financial Assets		204.77	-	204.77
(c) Other Current Assets		970.65	(100.91)	869.74
		19,392.09	**(187.13)**	**19,204.96**
TOTAL		**45,719.59**	**815.22**	**46,534.81**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital		828.55	-	828.55
(b) Other Equity	5	20,531.38	625.35	21,156.73
		21,359.93	**625.35**	**21,985.28**
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		11,154.94	-	11,154.94
(b) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	2	295.21	189.87	485.08
(c) Provisions		107.77	-	107.77
		11,557.92	**189.87**	**11,747.79**
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		6,018.09	-	6,018.09
(ii) Trade Payables		-	-	-
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-	-
Others		1,148.56	-	1,148.56
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		4,138.42	-	4,138.42
(b) Other Current Liabilities		1,209.21	-	1,209.21
(c) Provisions		287.46	-	287.46
		12,801.74	**-**	**12,801.74**
TOTAL		**45,719.59**	**815.22**	**46,534.81**

iii. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	IGAAP	Adjustments	IND AS Balance
REVENUE				
Revenue from operations (net)		30,762.88	-	30,762.88
Other income	7	824.56	(7.23)	817.33
Total Revenue (I)		**31,587.45**	**(7.23)**	**31,580.21**
EXPENSES				
Purchases of stock-in-trade		10,822.62	-	10,822.62
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-process	7	(241.96)	19.02	(222.94)
Employee benefits expense	4	4,214.78	(258.16)	3,956.62
Finance costs		1,198.80	-	1,198.80
Depreciation and amortization expense		1,666.96	-	1,666.96
Other expenses	3	11,037.87	15.60	11,053.47
Total Expenses (II)		**28,699.07**	**(223.54)**	**28,475.53**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		**2,888.38**	**216.31**	**3,104.68**
Exceptional Items		-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**2,888.38**	**216.31**	**3,104.68**
Tax expense:				
Current tax		786.00	20.13	806.13
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(45.79)	-	(45.79)
Deferred tax	2	(69.34)	61.31	(8.03)
Profit/(loss) for the period		**2,217.51**	**134.87**	**2,352.37**
			-	**-**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	4	-	(258.16)	(258.16)
Income tax effect		-	89.34	89.34
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	1	-	456.04	456.04
Income tax effect		-	(104.03)	(104.03)
B. Other Comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:		-	-	-
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	6	-	(57.59)	(57.59)
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	**125.60**	**125.60**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		**2,217.51**	**260.47**	**2,477.97**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

iv. Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous GAAP		**21,359.93**	**19,421.23**
Adjustments:			
Expected Credit Loss on Financial Assets	3	(59.49)	(36.64)
Fair Valuation of investments	1	1,002.35	546.31
Other adjustments		(127.64)	(90.52)
Effect of taxes on adjustments	2	(189.87)	(93.75)
Total adjustments		**625.35**	**325.40**
Total equity as per Ind AS		**21,985.28**	**19,746.63**

v. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2017
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		**2,217.51**
Adjustments:		
Expected Credit Loss on Financial Assets	3	(22.85)
Acturial (gain)/ Loss on employee defined benefit obligation recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	4	258.16
Other Adjustments		(19.01)
Effect of taxes on adjustments	2	(81.44)
Total adjustments		**134.86**
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		**2,352.37**
Other comprehensive income	6	125.60
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**2,477.97**

vi. Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statements of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

There are no material adjustemnts to the Statement of Cash Flows as reported under the previous GAAP.

C. Notes to first-time adoption:

Note 1: Fair valuation of investments

Under the previous GAAP, investments in equity instruments were classified as long-term investments or current investments based on the intended holding period and realisability. Long-term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value.

Fair value changes with respect to investments in equity instruments designated as at FVOCI have been recognised in equity Instrument through OCI under other equity as at the date of transition and subsequently in the other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Note 2: 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.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Note 3: Trade Receivables

Under Indian GAAP, the company has created provision for impairment of receivables consists only in respect of specific amount for incurred losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Expected Credit Loss model (ECL). Due to ECL model, the company impaired its trade receivable, which has been eliminated against retained earnings on the date of transition and in statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Note 4: Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year.

Note 5: Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at April 1, 2016 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

Note 6: Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as ‘other comprehensive income’ includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans and fair value gains or (losses) on financial instruments. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

Note 7: Translation of foreign operations

Under Ind AS, the functional currency of these operations was assessed as currency other than the functional currency of parent and therefore, these operations were translated from their functional currency to presentation currency of the parent as prescribed under para 38 to 41 of Ind AS 21.

44. STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

PART “A”: SUBSIDIARIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Subsidiary Company	ASI Global Limited	Al Rawasi Rock & Aggregate LLC
Reporting Period	01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018	01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018
Reporting Currency	USD	AED
Exchange Rate	INR 65.04	INR 17.72
Share Capital	2699.16	1772.00
Reserve & Surplus	(446.94)	753.22
Total Assets	4782.98	13572.62
Total Liabilities	6400.43	11047.40
Investments	3869.67	-
Turnover/Total Income	236.47	7498.04
Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	(59.86)	538.46
Provision for Taxation	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) After Taxation	(59.86)	538.46
Proposed Dividend	-	-
% of shareholding	100	100 #

Aggregate shareholding at its own and through its wholly owned foreign subsidiary

Notes:

i) The reporting period for the subsidiary is same as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31.

ii) The assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet and the income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the year.

iii) Since the Company does not have any Associates or Joint Ventures, information pertaining to Part “B” relating to Associates and Joint Ventures is not given.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

45. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.

As per our report of even date

For S.C. Bandi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 130850W

S.C. Bandi
Proprietor
Membership No. 16932

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. R. Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak Jatia
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN : 01068689)

Pavan Kumar Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Tushya Jatia
Executive Director
(DIN: 02228722)

Manoj Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2018

Notes

ASI INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Marathon Innova, 'A' Wing, 7th Floor, Off: Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013

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