Empire Industries Limited

SEC:SHR:2019-20(0620)

June 21, 2019

BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Tower,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 023.

Company Scrip Code: 509525

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to Regulation 33 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose Form A and Audited Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2019 together with Auditor's Report, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at its Meeting held on 24th May, 2019.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

S. C. NANDA
Director-Finance & Company Secretary

Encl:

CIN: L17120MH1900PLC000176
Regd. Office: Empire Complex, 414, Senapati Bapat Marg,
Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013, India.
Tel.: 66555453 • Fax : 24939143
E-mail: email@empiresecretarial.com • Web : www.empiremumbai.com

Divisions

Empire Machine Tools MFTM • Empire Machine Tools MCAT • Vitrum Glass
Empire Industrial Equipment • Empire Vending (GRABBIT) • Empire Foods
The Empire Business Centre • Empire Industrial Centrum

FORM A (for audit report with unmodified opinion)

1. Name of the Company : EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

2. Annual financial statements for the year ended : 31^{st} March, 2019.

3. Type of Audit Report : Un-modified

4. Frequency of observation : Not Applicable

5. CEO / MANAGING DIRECTOR: SATISH CHANDRA MALHOTRA (DIN: 00026704)

CFO: SUHAS CHANDRA NANDA

AUDITOR: SUSHIL JAIN Membership No.033809

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: RAJBIR SINGH (DIN: 00826402)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Empire Industries Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

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1) Accuracy of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in view of adoption of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with Customers" applicable from 1st April 2018.

The application of this new Indian accounting standard from current financial year involves certain key judgments relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period, and disclosures including presentations of balances in the financial statements. Estimated efforts is a critical estimate to determine revenue, as it requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred till date, efforts required to complete the remaining performance obligation.

Principal Audit Procedures

We assessed the Company's internal process to identify the impact of adoption of the new Indian accounting standard. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls and procedures as follows:

- Evaluated the design of internal control's relating to implementation of the new Indian accounting standard.
- Selected a sample of existing continuing contracts and new contracts, and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal control, relating to identification of the distinct performance obligations and determination of transaction price.
- Tested the relevant information, accounting systems and change relating to contracts and related information used in recording and disclosing revenue in accordance with the new Indian accounting standard.
- Reviewed a sample of contracts to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require change in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations.
- Performed analytical procedures and test of details for reasonableness and other related material items.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The above mentioned reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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When we read the above mentioned reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions as per the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i)

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of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report On Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31st March, 2019 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the financial statements;

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

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

For A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103886W)

A. T. JAIN & CO.
MUMBAI-20.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 033809
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May, 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

We report that

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

   b) As per the information and explanations given to us, Fixed Assets were physically verified during the year by the management as per its programme. The frequency of verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

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

2. As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. Stock of Finished Goods, Raw Materials, stores and spare parts are reported to be physically verified in accordance with the procedure followed by the management. No material discrepancy was noticed on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records.

3. The company has not granted loan to party covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans given and investment made.

5. The Company has accepted deposits from the public. The directives issued by Reserve Bank Of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the Rules framed there under, where applicable, have been complied with.

6. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014, as amended prescribed by Central Government under sub – section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act 2013, and we are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have not however made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

7. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, duty of excise, goods and service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, sales tax, cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

A. T. JAIN & CO. MUMBAI-20. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, sales tax, cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2019 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 on the basis of our examination of books of accounts and records, the details of the aforesaid statutory dues as at 31st March 2019 which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Period to which it Relates	Forum where dispute is Pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Demand	54.18	A.Y. 2009-10	ITAT Mumbai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Demand	86.39	A.Y. 2011-12	ITAT Mumbai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Demand	110.06	A.Y. 2012-13	CIT (Appeal)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Demand	118.90	A.Y. 2013-14	CIT (Appeal)
MVAT Act, 2002	VAT / CST dues	58.51*	F.Y. 2009-10	Jt. Commissioner of Sales Tax (A)
MVAT Act, 2002	VAT / CST dues	13.10	F.Y. 2014-15	Jt. Commissioner of Sales Tax (A)

[*Total demand of Rs. 83.51 Lakhs less amount deposited in dispute of Rs. 25.00 Lakhs.]

8. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the documents and records examined by us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans due to banks and financial institutions.

9. In our opinion and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised money by way of public offer.
The term loans raised by the company were applied for the purposes for which they were raised.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud on or by the company was noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

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

A. T. JAIN & CO. MUMBAI-20. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

13. 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 Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

14. According to the information and explanation given 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 paid convertible debentures during the year and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable.

15. 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 him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Nos. 103886W

A.T. JAIN & CO. MUMBAI-20 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

S.T. Jain
Partner
Membership No. 033809
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May, 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Empire Industries Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

A. T. JAIN & CO. MUMBAI-20. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting

A. T. JAIN & CO. MUMBAI-20 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 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 A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.103886W)

A.T. JAIN & CO. MUMBAI-20. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

S. T. Jain
Partner
Membership no. 033809
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May, 2019

EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March-2019

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
			Rs. In Lakhs
ASSETS			
1) Non-current Assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3 A	21,223.95	21,681.07
b) Capital Work-in-Progress	3 B	10,311.49	5,720.08
c) Intangible Assets	4	32.39	43.26
		31,567.83	27,444.41
d) Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	0.01	0.01
ii) Trade Receivables	6	372.51	327.81
iii) Loans	7	219.33	141.53
e) Other Non-Current Assets	8	1,467.28	545.38
		33,626.96	**28,459.14**
2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	14,378.54	10,526.25
(b) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	10	11,590.22	9,189.58
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,694.42	7,775.06
iii) Other bank balances	12	488.95	799.62
iv) Loans and Advances	13	118.45	29.18
(c) Other Current Assets	14	3,741.29	1,963.18
		34,011.87	**30,282.87**
Total		**67,638.83**	**58,742.01**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity Share Capital	15	600.00	600.00
b) Other Equity		23,138.03	20,609.53
		23,738.03	**21,209.53**
1) Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	12,030.05	9,188.28
(ii)Trade Payables - Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises		48.22	1.14
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	5,817.89	4,710.76
(b) Provisions	18	1,792.86	1,632.65
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		1,248.25	773.56
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	2,479.52	2,136.72
		23,416.79	**18,443.11**
2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	10,518.50	9,009.63
(ii)Trade Payables - Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	21	2,971.18	2,459.73
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	2,022.29	3,066.57
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	1,862.71	1,656.77
(c) Provisions	24	3,109.33	2,896.67
		20,484.01	**19,089.37**
Total		**67,638.83**	**58,742.01**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For A. T. JAIN & CO.
Firm Registration No : 103886W
Chartered Accountants

Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No: 033809

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24th May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

S. C. MALHOTRA (DIN:00026704)

RANJIT MALHOTRA (DIN: 00026933)

DILEEP MALHOTRA (DIN:00027168)

UMA R. MALHOTRA (DIN: 06848613)

RAJBIR SINGH (DIN:00826402)

C.P.SHAH (DIN: 00450394)

B.C. GANDHI (DIN:00780094)

SUBODH CHANDRA (DIN: 02076844)

S. C. NANDA

EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2019	Rs. In Lakhs As at 31-Mar-2018
INCOME			
I Revenue from operations	**25**	52,621.73	47,331.03
II Other income	**26**	3,260.62	2,672.56
III Total Revenue (I + II)		**55,882.35**	**50,003.59**
IV EXPENSES:			
Cost of Materials Consumed	**27**	13,962.12	4,490.13
Cost of Projects		2,112.06	5,605.12
Purchases of Stock-in-trade		11,042.14	11,575.83
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods and Stock-in-trade	**28**	(2,122.34)	(304.77)
Employee benefit expense	**29**	9,171.81	8,089.95
Finance cost	**30**	1,967.83	1,627.60
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**3 & 4**	1,067.43	1,253.40
Other expense	**31**	12,573.11	11,659.99
Total Expenses (IV)		**49,774.16**	**43,997.25**
V Profit / (Loss) before exceptional and tax (III - IV)		6,108.19	6,006.34
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit / (Loss) before tax (V-VI)		6,108.19	6,006.34
VIII Tax Expenses			
- Current tax		1,250.00	1,300.00
- Deferred tax	**32**	474.69	39.00
		1,724.69	**1,339.00**
IX Profit/ (loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		4,383.50	4,667.34
X Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		-	-
XIII Profit/ (loss) for the period (IX+XII)		**4,383.50**	**4,667.34**
XIV Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(49.64)	17.08
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset			
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
		(49.64)	**17.08**
XV Total comprehensive income for the period (XIII+XIV)		4,333.86	4,684.42
XVI Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)	**33**		
a) Basic		73.05	77.78
b) Diluted		73.05	77.78
XVII Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operations)			
a) Basic		-	-
b) Diluted		-	-
XVIII Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operations)			
a) Basic		73.05	77.78
b) Diluted		73.05	77.78

As per our report of even date

For A. T. JAIN & CO.
Firm Registration No : 103886W
Chartered Accountants

Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No: 033809

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24th May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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UMA R. MALHOTRA (DIN: 06848613)

RAJBIR SINGH (DIN:00826402)

C.P.SHAH (DIN: 00450394)

B.C. GANDHI (DIN:00780094)

SUBODH CHANDRA (DIN: 02076844)

S. C. NANDA

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

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Ref. Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**6108.19**	**6006.34**
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows		-	-
Depreciation / Amortisation		1067.41	1253.40
Loss/(profit) on sale/discard of Property Plant and Equipment		-1867.36	-1684.00
Interest Income		-326.31	-557.83
Finance Cost		1967.83	1627.60
Provision for Gratuity/Leave encashment on actuarial basis		372.94	387.64
Operating Profit before exceptional items and working capital changes		**7322.70**	**7033.15**
Operating Profit before working capital changes		**7322.70**	**7033.15**
Movement in working capital :		-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables and Other Liabilities		1214.54	-4190.43
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables		-4454.45	-1652.13
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories		-3852.29	2158.59
Decrease/(Increase) in Loans and Advances		-89.27	-7.61
Cash generated from/(used in) Operations		**141.23**	**3341.57**
Direct taxes (paid)/Refunds (net)		**-1399.97**	**-1350.01**
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Operating activities (A)		**-1258.74**	**1991.56**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	-
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets, Capital Work in Progress and Capital Advances		-5799.04	-7210.16
Proceeds from sale of Property Plant and Equipment		2069.14	1767.74
Redemption /(Investment) in bank deposits with maturity more than 3 months		-	-
Interest received		359.89	516.64
Dividend received from Non Current Investments		-	-
Net Cash Flow from /(used in) Investing activities (B)		**-3370.01**	**-4925.78**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		4948.09	5675.96
Repayment of borrowings		-597.45	-465.12
Dividend paid		-1805.36	-1805.36
Interest paid		-1997.17	-1661.71
Net Cash Flow from /(used in) Financing activities (C)		**548.11**	**1743.77**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**-4080.64**	**-1190.45**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7775.06	8965.51
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**3694.42**	**7775.06**
Components of Cash and Cash equivalents			
Balances with banks :			
In current accounts		1160.23	1723.63
In deposit accounts (With original maturity of less than 3 months)		2501.94	6028.81
In dividend accounts		11.61	1.24
Cash in hand		20.64	21.38
Margin Money Deposits maturing within one year			
Balance in Unclaimed Divident Account			
Total cash and cash equivalents		**3694.42**	**7775.06**

A : Equity Share Capital

Notes forming part of the financial statements Rs in Lakhs

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Authorised Capital			
15,000,000	(Previous Year: 15,000,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	1,500.00	1,500.00
50,000	(Previous Year: 50,000) Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs.100/- each	50.00	50.00
	Total	**1,550.00**	**1,550.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up			
5,999,998	(Previous Year: 5,999,998) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	600.00	600.00
	Total	**600.00**	**600.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	31st March, 2019		31st March, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstandings at the beginning of the year	5,999,998	600.00	5,999,998	600.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**5,999,998**	**600.00**	5,999,998	600.00

B : Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	13.33	65.97		20,619.12			(88.89)	20,609.53
Less : Goodwill on Amalgamation written off	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Add : On Amalgamation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add : Profit/ (Loss) for the period	-	-	-	4,383.50	-	-	(49.64)	4,333.86
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Investment in Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Preference Shares redeemed	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Less : Dividend				(1,500.00)				(1,500.00)
Less : Tax on dividend	-	-	-	(305.36)		-	-	(305.36)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2019	**13.33**	**65.97**	**-**	**23,197.26**	**-**	**-**	**(138.53)**	**23,138.03**

For the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	13.33	65.97		17,757.14			(105.98)	17,730.46
Less : Goodwill on Amalgamation written off	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Add : On Amalgamation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add : Profit/ (Loss) for the period	-	-	-	4,667.34	-	-	17.08	4,684.42
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Investment in Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Preference Shares redeemed	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Less : Dividend				(1,500.00)				(1,500.00)
Less : Tax on dividend	-	-	-	(305.36)		-	-	(305.36)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2018	**13.33**	**65.97**	**-**	**20,619.12**	**-**	**-**	**(88.90)**	**20,609.52**

EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Empire Industries Limited (the Company) having domicile presence in the state of Maharashtra, India, has been incorporated under Companies Act in year 1900. It is engaged in the business of manufacture of container glass, trading in frozen foods, indenting and property development. The company's shares are listed and publicly traded on the BSE Limited (BSE).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

2.1 Basis of Preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh, except otherwise indicated.

2.2 Use of Assumptions Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed below. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates

(a) Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Further, the Company uses significant judgments while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

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

(b) 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 CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It 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. Where 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.

(c) Defined benefit plans:

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such 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, mortality rates and attrition rate. 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.

(d) Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

2.3 Recent Pronouncements

(a) Ind AS 116 - Leases

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116 – Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing Standard i.e. Ind AS 17 – Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

(b) Ind AS 12 Appendix C – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition –

- Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and

- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

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

(c) Amendment to Ind AS 19 – Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

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

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

The Company has revenue recognition policies for its various operating segments that are appropriate to the nature of each business. The revenues are recognized when the general revenue recognition criteria given in Ind AS 115 are met.

The Company derives revenue primarily from business of manufacturer of container glass, trading in frozen foods, indenting and real estate. The company has adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with customer, effective April 1, 2018, on a modified retrospective basis, applying the standard to all contracts that are not completed as such date. The adoption of Ind AS 115 did not have any significant financial impact and accordingly, no adjustment are made to the amount recognized in the financial statement. The adoption has resulted in changes to accounting policies and mandated certain disclosures. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customer in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Arrangement with customer for manufacturer of container glass, trading in frozen foods, indenting and real estate are either on a fixed-price fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis. Revenue from fixed price, fixed timeframe contracts, where the performance obligation are satisfied overtime and where there is no uncertainty to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage of completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contracts assets (Which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenue are classified as contract liabilities (Which we refer to as unearned revenues).

Disaggregate Revenue Information
Manufacturing and Trading Division

a) Revenues from sales and services are recognized on transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownerships to the customers and are net of sales returns and taxes. Scrap sale is accounted upon sale.

Indenting Division

a) Foreign commission is recognized on shipment of goods by foreign principals. Local commission is accounted on accrual basis.
b) Revenue from engineering consultancy services and business support services are recognized as and when services are rendered.

Revenue recognition on Property Development

a) Income from property development is recognized on the transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyers and it is not unreasonable to expect ultimate collection and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration. However, if at the time of transfer substantial acts are yet to be performed under the contract, revenue is recognized on proportionate basis as the act are being performed and monies received i.e. on the percentage of completion method on achieving at least 25 percent of physical progress of project and receipt of 10% of the sales consideration. The percentage of completion is stated on the basis of physical measurement of work actually completed as at the balance sheet date and certified by the Architect. As the long-term contracts necessarily extend beyond one year, revision in costs and revenues estimated during the course of the contract are reflected in the accounting period in which the facts requiring the revision become known.

b) Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates by the Company, some of which are of technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentage of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project and the foreseeable losses to completion.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

The remaining performing obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and affected by several factors including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustments for revenues that has not materialized and adjustments for currency.

2.5 Taxes on Income:

Taxes on Income comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax expense is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current Tax:

Current tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Taxable income differs from 'profit before tax' as reported on the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

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

The break-up of the major components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

2.6 Property, Plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax / duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an asset companies of cost of acquisition or construction and includes, where applicable, inward freight, duties and taxes, installation expenses, professional fees, borrowing costs, initial estimates of the cost of dismantling, cost of replacing parts of the property, plant and equipments and other costs directly attributable to the bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner and purposes. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognizes the replaced part and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. 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 the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital work in progress includes machinery to be installed, construction and erection materials, borrowing costs, unallocated pre-operative and other expenditures directly attributable towards construction and erection of the assets.

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

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statement on disposal. Gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

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

Depreciation on PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

(i) Depreciation has been provided under Straight Line Method on Buildings and Flats, Plant and Machinery and Furnace and on other assets under the Written Down Value Method at the rates specified as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on the additions to assets or where any assets has been sold or discarded, is calculated on a Pro-rata basis from the date of such additions up to the date of such sale or discards as the case may be.

Asset	Useful lives (estimated by the management) (Years)
Building	**60**
Plants and Equipments	**3-15**
Furniture and fixture	**10**
Office equipment	**3-6**
Vehicles	**8-10**
Furnace	**10**

Lease hold improvements and premium on lease hold land is amortized over the period of lease.

2.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the estimated useful economic life of the assets by using straight line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Intangible assets are amortized as follows:

Sr. No.	Nature of asset	Estimated Useful Life
1.	Software	3 Years

Gains or losses arising from de - recognition 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 when the asset is derecognized.

2.8 Inventories

(a) Stock of raw materials, packing materials and stores & spares are valued at weighted average cost.

(b) Cost comprises purchase cost, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. Damaged, unserviceable and inert stocks are suitably written down.

(c) Work-in-Progress is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises cost of land. Materials, services, overheads related to projects under construction and apportioned borrowing costs.

(d) Traded goods and finished goods are valued at lower of cost or market value / contracted price.

Goods and materials in transit are valued at actual cost incurred up to the date of balance sheet.

2.9 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value

- Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test**: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

• **Cash flow characteristics test**: 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.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test**: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

• **Cash flow characteristics test**: 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.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De - recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either

  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De - recognition

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 de-recognition 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 and loss.

(iii) 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.10 Impairment of Asset:

An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, whenever the carrying amount of assets either belonging to Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or otherwise exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of assets fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting year is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. In such cases the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment of financial assets

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

2.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date.

A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economics benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.12 Foreign Currency Transactions:

Functional currency

The functional currency of the company is Indian Rupees ('INR'). These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and the all values are rounded to the nearest Lakh, except otherwise indicated.

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions. Gains and losses, if any, at the year-end in respect of monetary assets and monetary liabilities not covered by the forward contracts are transferred to Profit & Loss Account except for Long Term Foreign Currency Monetary Items. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction.

Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

2.13 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost comprises of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of the funds. All borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method except to the extent attributable to qualifying Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) which are capitalized to the cost of the related assets. A qualifying PPE is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

2.14 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are 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 and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust 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 shares, and

-the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected

2.15 Employee Benefit

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognized during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements,
- Net interest expense or income.

Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.16 Cash flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents:

All highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into determinable amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in valueand are having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, are considered as cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents includes balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

2.18 Lease

Operating Lease

As a lessee

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 the Statement of Profit and 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.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized 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.

2.19 Exceptional Items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

2.20 Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 31-Mar-2018	Additions during the Year	Deductions/ Decapitalized during the Year	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018	Depreciation for the Year	Deduction during the Year	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
NOTE 3A : Property, Plant & Equipment				-					-	
Freehold Land	18.97	-	-	**18.97**	-	-	-	-	**18.97**	18.97
Buildings	19,751.65	5.79	97.47	**19,659.97**	2,389.46	391.78	90.58	2,690.66	**16,969.31**	17,362.19
Socierty Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Equipment	5,860.16	305.40	80.69	**6,084.87**	2,992.90	218.03	58.09	3,152.84	**2,932.03**	2,867.26
Furniture & Fixtures	1,753.94	347.69	276.05	**1,825.58**	1,153.14	139.83	3.70	1,289.27	**536.31**	600.80
Vehicles	1,150.96	224.43	196.66	**1,178.73**	769.53	158.77	160.06	768.24	**410.49**	381.43
Office Equipment	1,936.65	46.85	24.96	**1,958.54**	1,605.94	137.69	22.82	1,720.81	**237.73**	330.71
Furnaces	1,220.61	-	-	**1,220.61**	1,100.90	0.60	-	1,101.50	**119.11**	119.71
Moulds and Castings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**31,692.94**	**930.16**	**675.83**	**31947.27**	**10,011.87**	**1,046.70**	**335.25**	10,723.32	**21223.95**	**21,681.07**
NOTE 3B : Capital Work-in-Progress	5,720.08	4,591.41		10,311.49	-	-	-	-	10,311.49	5,720.08
NOTE 4 : Intangible Assets										
Software	322.71	10.04	16.86	315.89	279.45	20.73	16.68	283.50	32.39	43.26
TOTAL	**322.71**	**10.04**	**16.86**	**315.89**	**279.45**	**20.73**	**16.68**	**283.50**	**32.39**	**43.26**
GRAND TOTAL	**37,735.73**	**5,531.61**	**692.69**	**42,574.65**	**10,291.32**	**1,067.43**	**351.93**	**11,006.82**	**31,567.83**	**27,444.41**

3.1.a The company has considered the net carrying value of intangible assets as on the date of transition as deemed cost under Ind AS 101 "First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

3.1.b The company has elected to measure all its Intangibles at the previous GAAP carrying amount i.e. 31st March 2017 as its deemed cost (Gross Block Value) on the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 1st April 2016. The movement in carrying value of intangibles as per previous GAAP is mentioned below :

3.1.c Capital work inprogress includes the acquisition/commissioning cost of assets under expansion/ acquisition and pending commissioning Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not ready for intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing costs. Expenditure of revenue nature related to such acquisition / expansion is also treated as Capital work-in-progress and capitalised along with the asset on completion of the expansion project or otherwise on commencement of commercial use of the asset.

Note 5 : INVESMENTS

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Investments in Equity instruments		
Quoted		
Unquoted	0.01	0.01
	0.01	**0.01**

Aggregate Value of unquated	0.01	0.01

Note 6 : Trade Receivables

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
(1) Trade receivable		
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	372.51	327.81
Trade Receivable-credit impaired	1.87	1.65
Less : Allowances for credit losses	-1.87	-1.65
	372.51	**327.81**

Note 7 : Loans

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Insecured, Considered good		
At amortised cost		
Security Deposits	95.89	93.46
Loan to Employees	123.44	48.07
Loan to Related Parties		
	219.33	**141.53**

Note 8 : Other Non-Current Assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Capital Advances	252.36	
Margin Money Deposits (maturing after one year)	152.17	120.33
Fixed Deposit (maturing after one year)	2.57	3.14
Advances Other than Capital Advances		
Advances to related Parties		13.10
Unsecured, considered good	0.00	0.29
Advances against Other Projects	0.00	0.00
Prepaid Rent (Ind AS)	-54.13	-37.38
Other Advances	100.10	0.06
Advances to Employees	0.20	0.20
Advance Income Tax	39.32	30.17
Tender Deposits	18.79	21.37
Telephone Deposits	0.30	0.40
Rent Deposits	25.35	22.23
Security Deposits	402.88	207.72
Electricity Deposits	3.46	0
Sundry Deposits	89.80	85.40
VAT/Sales Tax Deposit	100.21	45.07
Petrol Deposit	0	0
Excise Duty Deposit	0.08	0.08
Deposits with Municipalities and Other Local Authorities	15.31	15.33
Balance with Central Excise	0.74	0.74
Prepaid Expenses	317.77	17.13
Other Receivables (SAD Receivables)		
	1467.28	**545.38**

Note 9 : Inventories (Valued at lower of cost or Net Realisable Value)

(Value taken and certified by the management) **Rs. In Lakhs**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Raw Materials	97.16	90.68
Work in Progress	8874.91	7347.68
Finished Goods	3654.12	700.05
Stores and Spares	804.88	596.53
Liquid Fuel & Petrol	41.53	39.32
Stock-in-trade	905.94	1751.99
	14378.54	**10526.25**

9.1 Inventories of Stores and Spare Parts include certain slow moving, non-moving and obsolete items towards obsolescence of such slow moving, non-moving and obsolete items is carried in the books and the management is of the opinion that the same is adequate.

Note 10 : Trade Receivables

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
(1) Trade receivable		
Trade Receivable Considered Good - Unsecured	11590.22	9189.58
Trade Receivable - credit impaired	38.17	26.97
Less : Allowances for credit losses	-38.17	-26.97
	11590.22	**9189.58**

10.1 The accounts of some of the customers are pending reconciliation / confirmation.

10.2 There are no customers who represent more than 10% of the total balance of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period.

10.3 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

Note 11 : Cash and Cash Equivalents (As certified by the management)

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Balances with banks :			
In Current accounts		1084.11	1571.95
In Cash Credit Accounts		76.12	150.66
In Deposit accounts		2501.94	6029.95
In Dividend Accounts		0	0
Cheques on Hand		11.61	1.24
Cash in Hand		20.64	21.26
		3694.42	**7775.06**

11.1 Balance with banks on unpaid dividend account represents monies that can be utilised only to pay dividend to equity shareholders against dividend warrants issued to them.

Note 12 : Bank Balances Other Than (iii) above (As certified by the management)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Earmarked balances with bank - Unclaimed dividend		80.70	81.97
Margin Money Deposits maturing within one year		408.25	717.65
		488.95	**799.62**

Note 13 : Loans & Advances

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
At Amortised Cost			
Unsecured, Considered good			
Loans to related parties		1.86	9.57
Loans to Employee		113.56	16.95
Loans and Advances to Employees		3.03	2.66
		118.45	**29.18**

Note 14 : Other Current Assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Advances other than Capital Advances	6.47	-
Security deposits	11.00	5.00
Advances against Expenses	29.87	26.92
Advance to Suppliers	1156.56	302.32
Sundry Deposits	208.25	1.58
Others	2329.14	1627.36
	3741.29	**1963.18**

Note 15-A : Equity Share Capital

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Rs in Lakhs

			As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Authorised Capital				
15,000,000	(Previous Year: 15,000,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each		1,500.00	1,500.00
50,000	(Previous Year: 50,000) Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs.100/- each		50.00	50.00
		Total	**1,550.00**	**1,550.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up				
5,999,998	(Previous Year: 5,999,998) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up		600.00	600.00
		Total	**600.00**	**600.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	**31st March, 2019**		**31st March, 2018**	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstandings at the beginning of the year	5,999,998	600.00	5,999,998	600.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**5,999,998**	**600.00**	5,999,998	600.00

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

the company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining asset of the company, after distribution of all preferential amount . The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Name of the Shareholder	**31st March, 2019**		**31st March, 2018**	
	No. of Shares Held	**% of Holding**	**No. of Shares Held**	**% of Holding**
Dileep Malhotra	1,475,975	24.60%	1,475,975.00	24.60%
Ranjit Malhotra	968,403	16.14%	968,403.00	16.14%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	789,741	13.16%	789,741.00	13.16%
Arjun Transport Company Private Limited	-	-	784,978.00	13.08%
Empire International Private Limited	-	-	327,012.00	5.45%
Randil Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,111,990	18.53%	-	-

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.

Note 15-B : Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	13.33	65.97		20,619.12			(88.89)	20,609.53
Less : Goodwill on Amalgamation written off	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Add : On Amalgamation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add : Profit/ (Loss) for the period	-	-	-	4,383.50	-	-	(49.64)	4,333.86
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Investment in Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Preference Shares redeemed	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Less : Dividend				(1,500.00)				(1,500.00)
Less : Tax on dividend	-	-	-	(305.36)		-	-	(305.36)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2019	**13.33**	**65.97**	**-**	**23,197.26**	**-**	**-**	**(138.53)**	**23,138.03**

For the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve		General Reserve	Retained Earnings		Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	13.33	65.97		17,757.14			(105.98)	17,730.46
Less : Goodwill on Amalgamation written off	-	-		-			-	-
Add : On Amalgamation	-	-		-	-		-	-
Add : Profit/ (Loss) for the period	-	-		4,667.34	-		17.08	4,684.42
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Investment in Preference Shares	-	-		-	-		-	-
Add : Gain/ (Loss) on Preference Shares redeemed	-	-		-			-	-
Less : Dividend				(1,500.00)				(1,500.00)
Less : Tax on dividend	-	-		(305.36)			-	(305.36)
Profit for the period	-	-		-			-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2018	**13.33**	**65.97**		**20,619.12**	**-**		**(88.90)**	**20,609.52**

15. B .1 The General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the General Reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and it will not be reclassified subsequently to Statement of Profit and Loss.

15.B. 2 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) represent the balance in equity relating to remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations. This will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note 16 : Borrowings

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2018
At Amortised Cost		
Secured Loans		
a) Term Loans		
From Banks	7649.51	5889.27
Unsecured Loans		
b) Deposits	4380.54	3299.01
c) Loan from Directors	0	0
d) Other Loans	0	0
	12030.05	**9188.28**

16.1 The borrowings from banks on Cash Credit account are secured by hypothecation of Stocks and Book Debts and Second charge on the property of Glass Bottle Division and personal guarantees given by Chairman and Vice-Chairman for entire amount.

The term loan from IndusInd Bank is secured by assignment of lease rentals receivables from some of the licencees of the Company's properties situated at Vikhroli and Lower Parel, Mumbai together with first charge on properties leased to HDFC at Empire Plaza, Vikhroli and personal guarantees given by Chairman and Vice-Chairman for entire amount.

16.2 Repayment details of Term Loans from a Financial Institution at unamortised cost outstanding as on 31st March 2019. are as follows :

Rs. In Lakhs

Financial Year	Effective Interest : 8.30%- 9.95% p.a.	Total
2019-2020	1763.91	1763.91
2020-2021	638.65	638.65
2021-2022	659.14	659.14
2022-2023	701.90	701.90
2023-2024	767.21	767.21
2024-2025	841.16	841.16
2025-2026	920.90	920.90
2026-2027	528.42	528.42
2027-2028	123.12	123.12
2028-2029	134.87	134.87
2029-2030	147.08	147.08
2030-2031	160.40	160.40
2031-2032	174.47	174.47
2032-2033	190.73	190.73
2033-2034	208.00	208.00
2034-2035	226.83	226.83
2035-2036	247.12	247.12
2036-2037	269.75	269.75
2037-2038	732.05	732.05
Total	**9435.71**	**9435.71**

Note 17 : Other Non Current Financial Liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
At Amortised Cost			
Security Deposits		5817.89	4710.76
		5817.89	**4710.76**

Note 18 : Provisions for Employee Benefits

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Provision for Gratuity		938.07	879.95
Provision for Leave Encashment		854.79	752.7
		1792.86	**1632.65**

18.1 The provision for employee benefits includes gratuity and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and compensation claim payable to employees which are payable as per the terms of the appointment. For other disclosures refer Note.

Note 19 : Other Non Current Liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Other Liabilities			
Income Received in Advance		1801.92	1102.11
Advance received from Customers		0.62	461.44
Deposit for cars from Employees		12.57	15.47
Trade Deposits		426.03	304.51
Sundry Deposits		238.38	253.19
		2479.52	**2136.72**

Note 20 : Borrowing

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
(a)Secured Loans Repayable on Demand			
(i) Loan from Banks		5654.15	4387.04
(ii) Cash Credit		465.76	524.21
Un-secured			
(b) Deposits		3834.67	3239.56
(c) Loan from Directors		191.00	730.00
(d) Other Loans		372.92	128.82
		10518.50	**9009.63**

20.1 The borrowings from banks on Cash Credit account are secured by hypothecation of Stocks and Book Debts and Second charge on the property of Glass Bottle Division and personal guarantees given by Chairman and Vice-Chairman for entire amount.

Note 21 : Trade Payable

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Total outstanding dues of creditors other then micro enterprises and small enterprises		2971.18	2459.73
		2971.18	**2459.73**

21.1 There are no Micro Small & Medium Enterprises to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st Mach, 2019. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

21.2 Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 to 90 day terms.

Note 22 : Other Financial Liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Interest Accrued		225.86	255.20
Unpaid dividends		80.70	81.78
Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon		109.46	50.85
Security Deposits		1606.27	2678.74
		2022.29	**3066.57**

22.1 Investor Education and Protection Fund is credited by the amount of unclaimed dividend / unclaimed matured fixed deposits after seven years from the due date.

Note 23 : Other Current Liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Other payables			
Statutory Dues		432.55	287.13
Advance from Customers		310.39	105.56
Other Payables		62.70	56.69
Sundry Creditors for Supply of Goods & Services		90.96	448.52
Sundry Creditors for Capital Goods		0.95	16.02
Sundry Payable		11.39	3.92
Security Deposits		12.00	0
Liability for Expenses		343.75	200.41
Miscellaneous (FD)		0	0
Other Payables Employees		445.69	433.54
Trade Deposits & Advances		144.11	103.97
Income Received in Advance		2.41	1.01
Un Earned vRevenue		5.81	
		1862.71	**1656.77**

Note 24 : Provisions

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Provision for Dividend on Equity Shares		0	0
Provision for Dividend Distribution Tax		0	0
Provision for Employee Benefits		3109.33	2896.67
		3109.33	**2896.67**

24.1 The provision for employee benefits includes gratuity and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and compensation claim payable to employees which are payable as per the terms of the appointment. For other disclosures.

Note 25 : Revenue from Operations

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Sale of Products net of GST		
Sale of Products	33592.32	26757.69
Sale of Service	1647.96	1426.29
Sale of Flats	2135.58	5084.09
Other Operating Revenue	15245.87	14352.64
Total	**52621.73**	**47620.71**
Less : Excise Duty		289.68
Revenue from Operations	**52621.73**	**47331.03**

25.1 Sale of goods excluding GST collected from customer.

25.2 Particulars of Sale of Products

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Manufactured Goods		
Glass Bottles	13903.03	13260.04
Food Products	17649.22	10767.80
Machine Tools & Industrial Equipments	2040.08	2410.97
	33592.33	**26438.81**

25.3 Particulars of Other Operating Revenue

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Business Support Service, Consultancy and Commission	878.65	2207.85
Property Rent	8042.12	9012.89
Advertising , Branding and Operating Income	907.62	798.68
Business Centre Service	769.31	518.16
Property Income	2135.58	5084.09
Others	6296.12	3270.56
	19029.40	**20892.23**

Note 26 : Other Income

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
From Loans and Advances given (Carried at amortized cost)	2.45	3.58
From Others (Carried at Book Value)	323.86	554.25
	326.31	**557.83**
Other Non Operating income		
Surplus on Sale of Fixed Assets	1867.36	1684.00
Export Incentives	500.00	
Rent received	25.45	2.25
Miscellaneous Income	51.71	118.12
Credit Balance written back	1.46	32.54
Surplus on Loans/ advances given/repaid (net)	3.15	2.29
Gain of Exchange rate dfferemce	157.54	161.20
Insurance Claims	7.53	3.60
Sale of Duty Credit Script	320.11	110.73
	2934.31	**2114.73**
	3260.62	**2672.56**

Note 27 : Cost of Materials Consumed

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Raw Materials Consumed	12848.39	3236.37
Stores & Spares, Packing Materials, Refractories, Moulds & Castings Consumed	1113.73	1253.76
	13962.12	**4490.13**
Cost of Project	2112.06	5605.12
	16074.18	**10095.25**

27.1 Particulars of Material Consumed

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Imported	659.15	432.28
Indigenous	12189.24	2804.08
	12848.39	**3236.36**
Chemicals	1205.37	902.17
Silca Sand	301.35	200.57
Cullets	2261.04	2133.62
Food Product	9080.63	
	12848.39	**3236.36**

Note 27.2 : Components & Spare Parts Consumed

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Imported	57.30	74.69
Indigenous	1056.43	1179.07
	1113.73	**1253.76**

Note 28 : Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, and Stock-in-Trade

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Closing Stock		
Stock at close-Finished Goods	3720.23	725.38
Stock at Commencement- Finished Goods	725.38	1069.53
	-2994.85	**344.15**
Stock at Close - Traded Goods	1026.53	1902.02
Stock at Commencement -Traded Goods	1899.04	1253.10
Increase / (Diecrease) in Traded Goods	872.51	-648.92
	(2,122.34)	**(304.77)**

Note 29 : Employee Benefit Expenses

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Salaries, Wages, Bonus, Gratuity & Allowances	7802.96	6769.55
Contribution to Provident & Superannuation Fund	696.13	651.71
Staff Welfare Expenses	672.72	668.69
Total	**9171.81**	**8089.95**

Note 30 : Finance Costs

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Interest Expense	1719.01	1427.02
Other borrowing Costs	248.82	200.58
Interest on Security Deposits		
	1967.83	**1627.60**

Note 31 : Other Expenses

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Carriage Outward and Steamer Freight	1213.27	1322.59
Local Delivery Charges	227.41	193.16
Conducting Charges	67.68	66.98
Discount, Commission and Brokerage	315.53	642.29
Donation	10.00	3.25
Electricity Charges	246.22	270.81
Insurance Premium	119.42	77.97
Sales Promotion	179.94	188.39
Miscellaneous Expenses	1541.01	837.16
Operating Expenses	144.48	186.47
Bad Debts written off	237.67	671.12
Power & Fuel	3640.55	2903.27
Professional and Legal Charges	1034.07	789.65
Rates and Taxes	517.57	534.03
Rent paid	427.79	232.98
Repairs to Machinery	191.42	121.48
Repairs to Building	224.62	595.36
Other Repairs	550.48	372.11
Telephone, Trunk calls. Telex and Internet Charges	119.29	133.13
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities	94.80	94.40
Vehicle Expenses	370.37	387.76
Storage Expenses	273.05	257.36
Travelling Expenses (Foreign)	205.35	158.33
Travelling Expenses (Local)	325.25	326.27
General Expenses	281.87	282.07
Auditors Remuneration and other charges	14.00	11.60
	12573.11	**11659.99**

Notes forming Part of Account:

32. Deferred Tax Liability (Net)

(a) Amount recognized in Financial Statements

Rs in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	Current Year Change /(Credit) to P/L	As at 31st March 2018	Current Year Change /(Credit) to P/L
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)				
Related to Fixed Assets	2961.27	648.69	2312.58	170.29
Deferred Tax Assets				
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	1713.02	(174.00)	1539.02	(131.29)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	**1248.25**	**474.69**	**773.56**	**39.00**

(b) Reconciliation of Tax Expenses/ (Income)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March,2019	For the year ended 31 March,2018
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	6108.19	6006.34
Applicable Tax Rate	34.94%	34.61%
Expected Income Tax Expenses (i)	**2134.45**	**2078.67**
Add/(Less):		
Tax effect of Depreciation allowance	85.91	168.98
Tax effect of Allowed/Disallowed Expenses as per Income Tax Act,1961	(425.80)	(872.36)
Tax effect of Special Rate in Long Term Capital Gains	(59.92)	(58.46)
Others	(9.95)	22.17
Subtotal (ii)	**(409.75)**	**(739.67)**
Income Tax Expense/(Income) to Statement of Profit & Loss [i+ii]	**1724.69**	**1339.00**

The Company's weighted average tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2019 is 28.24% and March 31, 2018 is 22.29%.

33. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2019	For the year ended 31st March , 2018
1	Face Value per equity share in Rupees	10.00	10.00
2	Weighted Average number of equity shares outstanding	59,99,998	59,99,998
3	Net Profit as per Profit and Loss Statement (from Continuing Operation) Rupees in Lakhs	4383.50	4667.34
4	Weighted Average earning per share from Continuing Operation (Basic and Diluted) in Rupees	73.05	77.78
5	Net Profit as per Profit and Loss Statement (from Discontinuing Operation) Rupees in Lakhs	-	-
6	Weighted Average earning per share from Discontinuing Operation (Basic and Diluted) in Rupees	-	-
7	Net Profit as per Profit and Loss Statement (Continuing and Discontinuing Operation) Rupees in Lakhs	4383.50	4667.34
8	Weighted Average earning per share from Continuing and Discontinuing Operation (Basic and Diluted) in Rupees	73.05	77.78

34. Contingent Liabilities

Rs in lakhs

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
1	Income Tax matter in respect of which appeal are pending	369.53	369.45
2	Sales Tax Demand disputed by the Company	96.61	105.72

In the Financial Year 2015-16, the Investigation Branch of the Sales Tax Department had carried out survey action in the Company's premises. The company has paid Rs.86.81 lakhs for the period from April, 2012 to November, 2015. The Company has contested for the entire amount paid at appropriate forum.

35. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENDITURE

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The main focus areas for CSR activities are health care, education, malnutrition and water hygiene and sanitation. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act to oversee and execute the company's CSR policy.

Gross amount spent by the company during the year is Rs.94.80 lakhs (Previous year Rs.94.40 lakhs).

36. Capital Commitment

Estimated amount committed on capital account and not provided for is Rs. 2041.48 Lakhs as on 31st March, 2019. (Previous Year Rs. 915.46 lakhs)

37. Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Ind AS 115):

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the MCA), Government of India notified Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The standard is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2018

The Company measures the revenues at fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking in to account the amount of any discount or rebates allowed to the customers. The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes collected in its statement of profit and loss.

Disaggregate Revenue information

Rs in lakhs

Revenue	**For the year ended 31st March 2019**	**For the year ended 31st March 2018**
Manufacturing	14048.14	13304.00
Trading, Business Support Service, Consultancy and Commission	28290.51	19535.00
Property Development	2240.96	5479.00
Others	8042.12	9013.03
Total Revenue from Operations	**52621.73**	**47331.03**

38. Payment to Auditors*

Rs in lakhs

Particulars	**For the year ended March 2019**	**For the year ended March 2018**
Statutory Audit Fees	11.00	11.00
Certification and Consultation Fees	3.00	0.60
Total	**14.00**	**11.60**

*exclusive of goods and service tax

39. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

There are no Micro Small & Medium Enterprises to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st Mach, 2019. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

40. Lease

(a) Where the Company is a Lessee:

The future minimum lease payments in respect of operating leases are summarized below.

Rs in lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Amount payable within one year from the balance sheet date.	251.99	251.99
Amount payable in the period between one year and five years	1103.60	1103.60
Amount payable beyond five years	1394.52	1530.71
Total	**2750.11**	**2886.30**

The above lease payments are exclusive of goods and service tax.

(b) Where the company is a Lessor.

The future minimum lease receipts of such operating leases as at 31st March, 2019 are summarized as below.

Rs in lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Amount receivable within one year from the balance sheet date.	8342.63	6933.02
Amount receivable in the period between one year and five years	14946.20	10949.67
Amount receivable beyond five years	23.94	12.51
Total	**23312.77**	**17895.20**

The above lease receipts are exclusive of goods and service tax.

41. Post Retirement Benefit Plans

Defined Benefits Plan - Gratuity

		31st March 2019	31st March, 2018
I	Changes in present value of obligation		
	POV at beginning of period	2799.67	2569.76
	Interest cost	196.59	168.07
	Current service cost	202.27	194.00
	Past service cost- (non vested benefits)	-	-
	Past service cost- (vested benefits)	-	-
	Benefits Paid	(286.17)	(115.08)
	Contribution by plan participants	-	-
	Business combinations	-	-
	Curtailment	-	-
	Settlements	-	-
	Acturial (Gain)/ Loss on obligation	55.29	(17.08)

PVO at end of period	2967.64	2799.67
II Interest Expenses		
Interest Cost	196.59	168.06
III Fair Value of Plan Asset		
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning	-	-
Interest income	-	-
IV Net Liability		
POV at beginning of period	2799.67	2569.76
Fair value of the assets at beginning report	-	-
Net Liability	2799.67	2569.76
V Net Interest		
Interest Expenses	196.59	168.06
Interest Income	-	-
Net Interest	196.59	168.06
VI Actual return on plan assets		
Less interest income included above	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
VII Acturial (Gain)/loss on obligation		
Due to demographic assumptions*	-	-
Due to financial Assumptions	4.62	(65.00)
Due to Experience	50.67	47.92
Total Acturial (Gain)/loss	55.29	(17.08)

This figure does not reflect interrelationship between demographic assumptions and financial assumptions when a limit is applied on the benefit, the effect will be shown as an experience.

VIII Fair value of Plan Assets		
Opening Fair value of Plan Asset	-	-
Adjustment to Opening Fair value of Plan asset	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excl. interest income	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Contributions by Employer	286.17	115.08
Contributions by Employee	-	-
Benefit Paid	(286.17)	(115.08)
Fair value of Plan Assets at end	-	-
IX Past Service Cost Recognised		
Past service cost- (non vested benefits)	-	-
Past service cost- (vested benefits)	-	-
Average remaining future service till vesting of the benefit	-	-
Recognised past service cost- non vested benefit	-	-
Recognised past service cost- vested benefit	-	-
Unrecognised past service cost- non vested benefit	-	-

X **Amount to be recognized in the balance sheet and Statement of profit & loss account**		
PVO at end of period	2967.64	2799.67
Fair value of Plan Assets at end of period	-	-
Funded Status	(2967.64)	(2799.67)
Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(2967.64)	(2799.67)
XI **Expenses recognized in the statement of P & L A/C**		
Current service cost	202.27	194.00
Net interest	196.59	168.07
Past service cost- (non vested benefits)	-	-
Past service cost- (vested benefits)	-	-
Curtailment Effect	-	-
Settlement Effect	-	-
Unrecognised past service cost- non vested benefit	-	-
Expense recognized in the statement of P & L A/C	398.86	362.07
XII **Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**		
Acturial (Gain)/loss recognized for the period	55.29	(17.08)
Asset limit effect	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excluding net interest	-	-
Unrecognized Acturial (Gain)/loss from previous period	-	-
Total Acturial (Gain)/loss recognized in (OCI)	55.29	(17.08)
XIII **Movements in the Liability recognized in Balance Sheet**		
Opening net Liability	2799.67	2569.76
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Expenses as above	398.85	362.06
Contribution paid	(286.17)	(115.08)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	55.29	(17.08)
Closing Net Liability	2967.64	2799.67
XIV **Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013**		
Current Liability	1690.08	1691.74
Non- Current Liability	1277.56	1107.93
XV **Projected Service Cost 31 Mar 2020**	223.92	

XVI **Asset information**	**Target Allocation** %	Total Amount
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Gratuity Fund	0%	-
Debt Security- Government Bond		
Equity Securities- Corporate debt Securities		
Other Insurance Contract		
Property		
Total Itemized Assets	0%	-

XVII Assumption as at

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Mortality	IALM (2006-08)Ult.	IALM(2006-08)Ult.
Interest / Discount rate	7.35%	7.40%
Rate of increase in compensation	7.00%	7.00%
Annual increase n healthcare cost		
Future changes in maximum state healthcare benefits		
Expected average remaining service	9.61	9.61
Employee Attrition rate (past service (PS))	PS:0 to 42 : 4%	PS: 0 to 40: 4%

Sensitivity Analysis

XVIII

	DR: Discount rate		ER:Salary rate	Escalation
	PVO DR + 1%	PVO DR – 1%	PVO DR + 1%	PVO DR – 1%
PVO	2880.34	3066.26	3063.65	2881.12

XIX Expected Payout

Year	Expected outgo first	Expected outgo second	Expected outgo third	Expected outgo fourth	Expected outgo fifth	Expected outgo six to ten years
Payouts	1690.08	167.64	113.06	134.37	188.09	646.80

XX Asset Liability Comparisons

Year	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019
PVO at end of period	2046.85	2297.08	2569.76	2799.67	2967.64
Plan Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit)	(2046.86)	(2297.08)	(2569.76)	(2799.67)	(2967.64)
Experience adjustment 0on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-

Weighted average remaining duration of Defined Benefit Obligation 10.59

XXI Narrations

1 Analysis of Defined Benefit Obligations
The number of members under the scheme have increased by 1.11%
The total salary has increased by 7.85% during the accounting period.
The resultant liability at the end of the period over the beginning of the period has increased by 6.00%.

2 Expected rate of return basis

Scheme is not funded EORA is not applicable

3 Description of plan Assets and Reimbursement conditions
Not Applicable

4 Investment Risk
Since the scheme is unfunded the company is not exposed to investment risk

5 Longevity Risk
The company is not exposed to risk of the employees living longer as the benefit Under the scheme ceases on the employee separating from the employer for any Reason.

6 Risk of salary increase
The company is exposed to higher liability if the future salaries rise more than Assumption of salary escalation.

7 Discount Rate
The discount rate has decreased from 7.40% to 7.35% and hence there is an Increase in liability leading to actuarial loss due to change in discount rate.

42. Related Party Disclosures (As identified by the Management).

a) Related Party Relationship.

i) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

- Mr. Satish Chandra Malhotra - Chairman and Managing Director
- Mr. Ranjit Malhotra - Vice Chairman & Managing Director
- Mr. Dileep Malhotra - Jt. Managing Director
- Mr. Suhas C. Nanda - Director Finance & Company Secretary

ii) Relatives of KMP

- Mr. Kabir Malhotra
- Mrs. Uma Malhotra
- Ms. Anjali Malhotra

iii) Entities Controlled by KMP

- Empire International Pvt. Ltd.
- Randil Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.
- Arjun Transport Company Pvt. Ltd.
- Empire Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.
- Elfab Co. L L C

b) Related Party Transactions

i. Aggregate amount of Transactions with related party

Rs in lakhs

Nature of Transaction	Name of the Related Party	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Rent Received	Empire International Pvt. Ltd.	0.33	0.49
Rent	Randil Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.		

Received		1.40	0.48
Rent Received	Arjun Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.	0.83	1.20
Rent Received	Empire Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.	13.01	11.02
Sale of Products	Elfab Co. L. L. C.	34.17	-

ii. Aggregate amount of Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives

Rs in lakhs

Nature of Transactions	**For the year ended 31st March 2019**	**For the year ended 31st March 2018**
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel:		
Mr. S. C. Malhotra	87.26	83.91
Mr. Ranjit Malhotra	102.99	97.01
Mr. Dileep Malhotra	83.94	83.81
Mr. S. C. Nanda	74.00	63.25
Salary to relatives of Key Managerial Personnel:		
Mr. Kabir Malhotra	54.00	43.40
Ms. Anjali Malhotra	30.00	30.00
Interest paid on Fixed Deposits:		
Mr. S. C. Malhotra	-	5.41
Mr. Ranjit Malhotra	27.05	24.07
Mr. Dileep Malhotra	1.14	0.88
Mrs. Uma Malhotra	9.16	4.61
Fixed Deposits outstanding:		
Mr. S. C. Malhotra	-	-
Mr. Ranjit Malhotra	50.10	570.00
Mr. Dileep Malhotra	-	50.00
Mrs. Uma Malhotra	141.00	110.00

43. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Management Board.

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earning, fair values or future cash flow that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market Risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investment and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company manages market risk through its finance department, which evaluate and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Rs in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Floating Rate Borrowings	13769.42	10800.52

Interest rate sensitivity

A change of 1% in interest rates would have following impact on profit before tax

Rs in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
1% increase in interest rate – Decrease in Profit	(137.69)	(108.01)
1% decrease in interest rate – Increase in Profit	137.69	108.01

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk as at the respective reporting dates.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's finance department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Repayment Schedule of Borrowings is as follows:

Rs in lakhs

Particular	As at 31st March,2019	As at 31st March,2018
Within the next 12 months	6119.91	4911.25
Between 2 to 5 years	2766.89	3763.59
5 years and above	4904.91	5672.12

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligation as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking in to account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limit are set accordingly.

The company consider the possibility 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.

Raw Material and Fuel Price Risk

The company is impacted by the price volatility of certain commodities like raw materials, packing materials and fuel. The Company is impacted by the price volatility of Fuels like Gas, Furnace Oil, etc.

To minimize the risk related to fuel price change, the Company uses alternate fuel based on their market prices. The Company swaps and uses alternate fuels based on the cost of energy efficiency and, hence, quantification of sensitivity is not practical. To mitigate the volatility in market price of major raw materials, the company has entered into fixed price contract.

44. Capital Risk Management

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to our shareholders.

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

45. Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category and hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The fair values for Non-Current borrowings, loans and security deposits 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 counter party credit risk.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Rs in lakhs

Particular	**Carrying Amount as at 31st March 2019**	**Fair value**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets at Amortised cost				
Trade receivables	11,962.74	-	-	11,962.74
Cash and cash equivalents	3,694.42	-	-	-
Other bank balances	488.95	-	-	-
Loans and Advances (Current)	337.78	-	-	337.78
Investments	0.01	-	-	0.01
Total	**16,483.90**	**-**	**-**	**12,300.53**
Financial Liabilities at Amortised cost				
Long Term Borrowings	12,030.05	-	-	12,030.05
Short Term Borrowings	10,518.50	-	-	10,518.50
Trade payables	3,019.40	-	-	3,019.40
Other financial liabilities	7,840.18	-	-	7,840.18
Total	**33,408.13**	**-**	**-**	**33,408.13**

Rs in lakhs

Particular	**Carrying Amount as at 31st March 2018**	**Fair value**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets at Amortised cost				
Trade receivables	9,517.39	-	-	9,522.10
Cash and cash equivalents	7,775.06	-	-	-
Other bank balances	799.62	-	-	-

Loans and Advances (Current)	170.90	-	-	237.77
Investments	0.01			0.01
Total	**18,262.98**	-	-	**9,759.88**
Financial Liabilities at Amortised cost				
Long Term Borrowings	9,188.28	-	-	9,130.36
Short Term Borrowings	9,009.63	-	-	9,009.77
Trade payables	2,460.87	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7,777.33	-	-	7,410.28
Total	**28,436.11**	-	-	**25,550.41**

During the reporting period ending 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018, there were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurement.

46. Operating Segments:

DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS) 108 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Identifications of Segments:

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision 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, Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108.

Segment revenue and results:

The expenses and income which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as un-allocable expenditure & income.

Segment assets and Liabilities:

Segment assets include all operating assets used by the operating segment and mainly consist of property, plant and equipments, trade receivables, Inventory and other operating assets. Segment liabilities primarily includes trade payable and other liabilities. Common assets and liabilities which cannot be allocated to any of the business segment are shown as un-allocable assets / liabilities.

	2018-2019 (Rs. In Lakhs)			2017-2018 (Rs. In Lakhs)		
	External	**Inter - Segment**	**Total**	**External**	**Inter - Segment**	**Total**
SEGMENT REVENUE						
Manufacturing	14048		14048	13304		13304
Trading, Business Support Service, Consultancy and Commission	28291		28291	19535		19535
Property Development	2241		2241	5479		5479
Others	8042		8042	9013		9013
Total Revenue	52622	-	52622	47331	-	47331
Less: Inter segment revenue						
Revenue from operations	52622	-	52622	47331	-	47331
SEGEMNT RESULTS						
Manufacturing	663		663	525		525
Trading, Business Support Service, Consultancy and Commission	-781		-781	-274		-274
Property Development	-489		-489	-683		-683
Others	5423		5423	5394		5394
Total Result	4816	-	4816	4962	-	4962
Un-allocable items:						
Less: Finance Cost	1968		1968	1628		1628
Add: Other Income	3260		3260	2672		2672
Profit before Tax	6108	-	6108	6006	-	6006
Un-allocated Expenditure						
Net of un-allocated Income	3260		3260	2672		2672
Finance Cost	1968		1968	1628		1628
Interest Income	326.31		326.31	557.83		557.83
Profit before Taxation	6108		6108	6006		6006
Provision for Taxation	1724.69		1724.69	1339		1339
Net Profit	4383.31	-	4383.31	4667	-	4667
Other comprehensive income	-49.45		-49.45	17		17
Total	**4333.86**		**4333.86**	**4684**		**4684**

Other information	Segment Assets		Segment Liabilities	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Manufacturing	11489	6633	3066	2200
Trading, Business Support Service, Consultancy and Commission	16495	11092	8147	8609
Property Development	11396	9364	2182	3477
Others	28258	31653	30506	23247
Total	**67638**	**58742**	**43901**	**37533**

Particulars	Capital Expenditure		Depreciation	
	2018-19	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
Manufacturing	53.24	256.98	134.9	130.42
Trading, Business Support Service, Consultancy and Commission	383.25	793.47	411.54	278.53
Capital Work-in-Progress	4591.41	5720.08		
Others	503.71	463.49	520.97	844.45
Total	**5531.61**	**7234.02**	**1067.41**	**1253.4**

Geographical Segment

Particulars	**For the year ended 31st march 2019**	**For the year ended 31st march 2018**
Revenue by geographical market		
India	37743.95	40317.77
Outside India	14877.77	7012.23
	52621.72	**47330.00**
Segment Assets		
India	**67638.82**	**58742.00**
Outside India		
Capital Expenditure		
India	**5531.60**	**7234.02**
Outside India		

a) The management has identified following main business segments:
Manufacturing - comprising of manufacturing glass bottles, Trading, Business Support Service, Consultancy, Commission and Property development.

b) Segment Revenue in each of the above domestic business segments primarily include Sales & service, commission income in respect segments.

Segment Revenue comprises of:

- Sales, Commission, Property Development, Property Rent and other Operating Income

- Other income excluding income from investments

c) The Segment revenue in the geographical segments considered for the disclosure are as follows:

- Domestic - comprising of sales to customers located within India and earnings in India.
- International - comprising of sales to customers located outside India and Business support services, consultancy and commission.

d) Segment Revenue, Results, Assets and Liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amounts allocated on a reasonable basis.

As per our report of even date

For A. T. JAIN & CO.
Firm Registration No : 103886W
Chartered Accountants

Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No: 033809

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24th May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
EMPIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

S. C. MALHOTRA (DIN:00026704)

RANJIT MALHOTRA (DIN: 00026933)

DILEEP MALHOTRA (DIN:00027168)

UMA R. MALHOTRA (DIN: 06848613)

RAJBIR SINGH (DIN:00826402)

C.P.SHAH (DIN: 00450394)

B.C. GANDHI (DIN:00780094)

SUBODH CHANDRA (DIN: 02076844)

S. C. NANDA