

N.C. AGGARWAL & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF WATERWAYS LIMITED)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF WATERWAYS LIMITED)** ("the Company"), which comprise the REVISED Balance Sheet ("Balance Sheet") as at 31st March, 2016, the REVISED Statement of Profit and Loss ("Statement of Profit and Loss"), the REVISED Statement of Change in Equity ("Statement of changes in equity") and the REVISED Cash Flow Statement ("Cash Flow Statement") for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in which impact of the Scheme (as stated in Note no. 15) have been incorporated.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

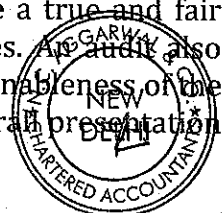
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

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

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



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

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2016 and its losses and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2016 were earlier approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 27th May, 2016, on which we had issued our report dated 27th May, 2016. These financial statements have been reopened and revised to give effect to the Scheme as explained in Note No. 15.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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-1** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2016 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2016 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 **Annexure-2**.

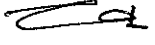


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(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to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

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Point 12 of Note-33 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 is no amount payable towards investor education and protection fund in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and rules made thereunder.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N


G. K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 086627



Date: 19th August, 2016
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-1 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of **JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF WATERWAYS LIMITED)** on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2016)

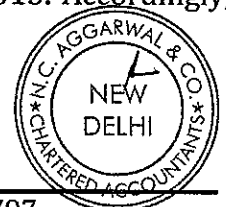
1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) A major portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management in accordance with a phased programmed of verification once in two years adopted by the company. In our opinion, the frequency of the verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. To the best of our knowledge, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
2. As explained to us, the management during the year has physically verified inventories. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed during physical verification of inventories as compared to book records were not material and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
3. According to the information and the explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made as applicable. The Company has not provided any loan and guarantees and security in terms of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. According to the information given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time. No order has been passed with respect to Section 73 to 76, by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal.
6. According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (l) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.




7. (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2016 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
8. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken loans or borrowing from financial institution, bank, government or issued any debentures. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the order are not applicable to the company.
9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending allocation.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have been informed that no case of frauds has been committed on or by the Company or by its officers or employees during the year.
11. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration under the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
12. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Act, and where applicable the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private allotment of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as covered under Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



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16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N


G. K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 086622
Date: 19th August, 2016
Place: New Delhi



ANNEXURE-2 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF WATERWAYS LIMITED) on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2016

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 **JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF WATERWAYS LIMITED)** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2016 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 and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

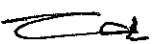
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2016, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N


G. K. Aggarwal
Partner

Membership No. 086672
Date: 19th August, 2016
Place: New Delhi



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2016**

CIN No. U34109UP2007PLC069246

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 31st March, 2015	As at 1st April, 2014
	ASSETS				
(1)	Non-Current Assets				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	77,96,13,555	1,79,44,16,760	79,06,40,390
	(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		1,64,578	-	-
	(c) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments	2	10,92,54,470	67	67
	(ii) Loans	3	-	53,11,38,159	70,86,70,947
	(iii) Other Financial assets	4	1,12,80,618	67,30,143	85,71,285
	(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	2,10,88,771	1,48,97,61,712	1,31,93,32,970
	(e) Other Non-Current Assets	6	3,17,649	1,93,85,502	1,93,85,502
(2)	Current Assets				
	(a) Inventories	7	14,40,398	6,31,64,149	7,29,18,101
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(a) Current Investments	8	-	-	5,35,87,569
	(b) Trade Receivables	9	2,09,95,854	75,83,04,314	92,91,76,466
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	11,40,853	76,04,806	7,01,77,424
	(d) Other Bank Balances	11	-	10,98,05,868	6,94,60,022
	(e) Loans	12	39,95,496	-	13,64,53,993
	(f) Other Financial assets	13	10,68,893	7,85,21,639	8,21,29,153
	(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	14	14,13,937	6,04,35,278	7,21,40,105
	(d) Other Current Assets	15	67,37,903	63,06,62,717	19,33,95,336
	TOTAL		95,85,12,975	5,54,99,31,114	4,52,60,39,330
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	Equity				
	(a) Equity Share capital	16	2,00,00,000	2,04,47,93,560	1,22,41,33,330
	(b) Other Equity		69,84,27,381	35,85,36,877	1,64,77,25,069
	LIABILITIES				
(1)	Non-Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(a) Borrowings	17	-	2,19,47,35,060	1,27,15,80,562
	(b) Others	18	13,00,00,000	-	-
	(b) Provisions	19	5,39,021	7,42,627	6,62,548
(2)	Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(a) Borrowings	20	8,54,89,311	14,94,57,514	2,76,21,555
	(b) Trade Payables	21	3,25,104	32,74,94,475	26,86,26,540
	(c) Others	22	30,23,102	45,93,55,737	7,10,60,350
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	2,06,80,545	1,47,50,577	1,45,76,083
	(c) Provisions	24	28,511	64,687	53,293
	TOTAL		95,85,12,975	5,54,99,31,114	4,52,60,39,330

Significant accounting policies and Notes to financial statements

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For N.C. AGGARWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N.

G.K. AGGARWAL
Partner
M.No. 086622



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
JITF Shipyards Limited

Preetika Singh Johar
Director
DIN No. 06959515

Alok Kumar
Director
DIN No. 00930344

D M TIWARI
CEO

Niraj Kumar Singh
CFO

Megha Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 19th August, 2016

JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2016

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Note No	For the year ended 31st March, 2016	For the year ended 31st March, 2015
I	Revenue From Operations	25	3,36,53,472	38,45,19,005
	Other Income	26	12,80,694	7,28,26,670
	Total Revenue (I)		3,49,34,166	45,73,45,675
II	Expenses			
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade and work-in-progress	27	1,00,000	-
	Operational Expenses	28	1,42,50,020	49,64,31,107
	Employee Benefits Expenses	29	69,46,870	2,22,12,166
	Finance Costs	30	73,03,855	33,71,97,992
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	31	44,24,458	13,51,13,511
	Other Expenses	32	69,55,526	2,13,43,775
	Total Expenses (II)		3,99,80,729	1,01,22,98,551
III	Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(50,46,563)	(55,49,52,876)
IV	Exceptional Items		-	-
V	Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(50,46,563)	(55,49,52,876)
VI	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Tax related to earlier years		-	25,03,700
	(3) Deferred Tax		(34,96,330)	(17,04,35,265)
VII	Profit (Loss) for the year after tax		(15,50,233)	(38,70,21,311)
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(72,641)	19,193
	Income tax effect		25,140	(6,524)
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (VIII)		(47,501)	12,669
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		(15,97,734)	(38,70,08,642)
X	Earning per equity share of face value of Rs. 10/- each			
	(1) Basic (Rs.)		(0.78)	(2.84)
	(2) Diluted (Rs.)		(0.78)	(2.84)

Significant accounting policies and Notes to financial statements

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For N.C. AGGARWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N

G.K. AGGARWAL
Partner
M.No. 086622



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
JITF Shipyards Limited

Preetika Singh Johar
Preetika Singh Johar
Director
DIN No. 06959515

Alok Kumar
Alok Kumar
Director
DIN No.00930344

D M TIWARI
CEO

Niraj Kumar Singh
CFO

Megha
Megha Gupta
Company Secretary

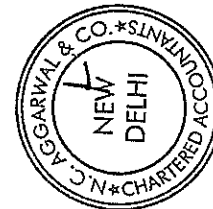
Place: New Delhi
Dated: 19th August, 2016

ITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as ITF Waterways Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2016

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total	
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings			Remeasurements of the net defined benefit Plans
Balance as at April 1, 2014	2,54,35,00,010	-	-	2,44,72,66,660	-	1,64,77,25,069		
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2014-15	(8,15,19,320)	-	(3,34,30,41,601)	-	12,669	(38,70,08,642)		
Refund of Share Application money Issued during the year	(2,46,19,80,690)	-	-	-	-	(8,15,19,320)		
Balance at the end of the 31st March, 2015	-	-	(3,54,37,55,258)	1,64,13,20,460	-	(82,06,60,250)		
Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of arrangement i.e. Merger with JWVL (refer note no.15)	-	2,38,32,33,620	(3,54,37,55,258)	4,08,85,87,120	12,669	35,85,36,877		
Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of arrangement i.e. Merger with JWVL (refer note no.15)	-	-	5,56,85,48,818	(5,54,37,55,258)	(5,93,096)	(1,11,44,60,777)		
Transfer in pursuant to the Composite Scheme of arrangement i.e. demerger of Ocean Business Segment (refer note no.15)	-	(2,38,32,33,620)	1,81,95,33,975	-	4,05,100	(56,32,94,545)		
Adjusted pursuant to the Composite Scheme of arrangement i.e. demerger of Ocean Business segment (refer note no.15)	-	-	(3,68,31,79,181)	-	1,87,996	-		
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2015-16	-	-	-	3,68,29,91,185	(47,501)	(15,97,734)		
Share Capital Issue expenses	-	-	-	(55,50,000)	-	(55,50,000)		
Balance at the end of the 31st March, 2016	-	-	16,11,48,354	54,48,31,862	(75,18,003)	(34,832)		
						69,84,27,381		

For N.C. AGGARWAL & CO.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 003273N

G.K. AGGARWAL
 Partner
 M.No. 086622



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
ITF Shipyards Limited

Preetika Singh Johar
 Preetika Singh Johar
 Director
 DIN No. 06959515

Alok Kumar
 Alok Kumar
 Director
 DIN No.00930344

D M TIWARI
 CEO

Niraj Kumar Singh
 CFO

Megha Gupta
 Megha Gupta
 Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
 Dated: 19th August, 2016

ITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as ITF Waterways Limited)

Note-1

Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)										Total	
	Leasehold Land	Freehold Land	Barges	Containers	Computers	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vessels	Office Equipments	Vehicles		
Gross Block												
As of April 1, 2014	-	-	4,20,41,574	9,18,16,154	4,14,634	-	-	65,61,38,941	-	2,29,087	-	79,06,40,390
Additions	-	-	-	42,000	-	1,64,10,021	-	1,12,23,74,985	62,875	-	-	1,13,88,89,881
As of March 31, 2015	-	-	4,20,41,574	9,18,16,154	4,56,634	1,64,10,021	-	1,77,85,13,926	62,875	2,29,087	-	1,92,95,30,271
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,650	-	-	8,650
Disposal through business combination (refer note.15)	-	-	-	(9,18,16,154)	(4,56,634)	(1,64,10,021)	-	(1,77,85,13,926)	(62,875)	(2,29,087)	-	(1,88,74,88,697)
Additions through business combination (refer note.15)	4,27,08,742	70,23,07,019	-	-	1,11,575	90,13,955	1,36,816	-	1,41,504	2,44,228	-	75,46,63,839
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2016	4,27,08,742	70,23,07,019	4,20,41,574	-	1,11,575	90,13,955	1,36,816	-	1,50,154	2,44,228	-	79,67,14,063
Accumulated Depreciation												
As of April 1, 2014	-	-	21,35,167	1,30,74,000	-	5,49,548	-	1,19,23,210	-	31,585	-	13,51,13,511
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	5,49,548	-	1,19,23,210	-	31,585	-	13,51,13,511
As of March 31, 2015	-	-	21,35,167	1,30,74,000	-	5,49,548	-	1,19,23,210	-	31,585	-	13,51,13,511
Accumulated Depreciation through business combination (refer note.15)	94,90,800	-	-	-	33,810	8,64,332	20,228	-	64,289	67,423	-	1,05,40,882
Charge for the year	12,90,659	-	21,35,167	-	24,626	8,64,246	20,988	-	22,457	66,316	-	44,24,459
Disposal through business combination (refer note.15)	-	-	-	(1,30,74,000)	-	(5,49,548)	-	(1,19,23,210)	-	(31,585)	-	(13,29,78,343)
As of March 31, 2016	1,07,81,459	-	42,70,334	-	58,436	17,28,578	41,216	-	86,746	1,33,738	-	1,71,00,508
Net carrying amount												
As of April 1, 2014	-	-	4,20,41,574	9,18,16,154	4,14,634	-	-	65,61,38,941	-	2,29,087	-	79,06,40,390
As of March 31, 2015	-	-	3,99,06,407	7,87,42,154	4,56,634	1,58,60,473	-	1,65,91,90,717	62,875	1,97,501	-	1,79,44,16,760
As of March 31, 2016	3,19,27,283	70,23,07,019	3,77,71,240	-	53,139	72,85,377	95,600	-	63,408	1,10,489	-	77,96,13,555

Notes

(i) The Company has elected to measure the items of Property, Plant and Equipment at their fair value on date of transition.



ITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as ITF Waterways Limited)
NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET

Note - 2

Non-Current Investments

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2016			As at 31st March, 2015			As at 1st April, 2014		
		Nos.	Face Value (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Face Value (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Face Value (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	Non-Current Investments (At Cost Less Provision)									
	Equity Shares Fully Paid Up of Subsidiary Company - Unquoted									
	Investment in Jindal Intellicom Limited*	1,07,76,770	10	10,87,54,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Investment in ITF Coal Logistics Limited*	50,000	10	5,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Investment in ITF Shipping and Logistics (Singapore) Pte Ltd	-	-	-	1,09,04,001	1 US \$	67	1,09,04,001	1 US \$	67
	Aggregate value of unquoted investments			10,92,54,470			67			67

*Transferred Pursuant to Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note no.15 of notes to accounts)



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET

DESCRIPTION	(Amount in Rs.)		
	As at 31st March 2016	As at 31st March, 2015	As at 1st April, 2014
3 Loans (Non Current)			
Loan and advance to related party			
JITF Shipping and Logistics(Singapore) Pte. Ltd*	-	53,11,38,159	70,86,70,947
Total Loan	-	53,11,38,159	70,86,70,947
<i>*Transferred Pursuant to Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note no.15 of notes to accounts)</i>			
4 FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS			
Security Deposits	6,02,435	67,30,143	82,43,902
Fixed Deposit with original maturity of more than twelve m	1,06,78,183	-	3,27,383
Total Financial Assets - Others	1,12,80,618	67,30,143	85,71,285
<i>*Out of this Pledged with bank Rs. 106,78,183/- (Previous year Rs. Nil) as margin for bank guarantee.</i>			
5 Deferred Tax Assets (net)*			
(a) Deferred Tax Liability			
Difference between book and tax depreciation	73,02,257	(41,03,887)	-
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	73,02,257	(41,03,887)	-
(b) Deferred Tax Assets			
Carried forward losses	2,83,91,028	1,48,56,57,825	1,31,91,11,441
Disallowance under Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	2,21,529
Total Deferred Tax assets	2,83,91,028	1,48,56,57,825	1,31,93,32,970
Total Deferred tax assets (net)*	2,10,88,771	1,48,97,61,712	1,31,93,32,970
<i>*Net of Deffered tax transferred Pursuant to Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note no.15)</i>			
6 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Capital Advance			
Unsecured, considered good	3,17,649	1,93,85,502	1,93,85,502
Total Other Non-Current Assets	3,17,649	1,93,85,502	1,93,85,502
7 INVENTORIES			
Scrap	9,00,000	-	-
Fuel and Lubricants	1,88,480	3,94,99,764	5,22,07,508
Stores and consumables	3,51,918	2,36,64,385	2,07,10,593
Total Inventories	14,40,398	6,31,64,149	7,29,18,101



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)

Notes forming part of Balance sheet

Note 8

CURRENT INVESTMENTS

S.No	DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS	As at 31st March 2016			As at 31st March 2015			As at 1st April, 2014		
		Nos.	Face Value (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Face Value (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Face Value (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	<u>Current Investments</u>									
	(At Cost Less Provision)									
	<u>Mutual Funds</u>									
	Reliance Liquidity Fund - Growth Option	-	-	-	-	-	33,002.15	1,623.76	5,35,87,569	
	<u>Aggregate value of current investments</u>								5,35,87,569	
	<u>Market value of current investment</u>								6,37,63,280	



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET

(Amount in Rs.)

DESCRIPTION	As at 31st March 2016	As at 31st March, 2015	As at 1st April, 2014
9 TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Unsecured, considered good			
From Related Party - Jindal ITF Limited	2,03,67,415	-	-
From Others	6,28,439	75,83,04,314	92,91,76,466
Total Trade Receivables	2,09,95,854	75,83,04,314	92,91,76,466
10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Balances with Banks			
In Current Accounts	11,38,542	75,82,924	5,07,07,192
Fixed deposit with original maturity less than three months	-	-	1,93,15,720
Cash on Hand	2,311	21,882	1,54,512
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,40,853	76,04,806	7,01,77,424
11 Other Bank Balances			
Fixed Deposits with remaining maturity more than three months but less than twelve months*	-	10,98,05,868	6,94,60,022
Total other Bank balances	-	10,98,05,868	6,94,60,022
12 FINANCIAL ASSETS - Loans			
Advance to Related Party			
Jindal Saw Limited	39,95,496	-	-
Loan to Related Party			
Jindal ITF Limited	-	-	9,89,41,347
JITF Shipping and Logistics (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-	-	3,75,12,646
Total Financial Assets - Loans	39,95,496	-	13,64,53,993
13 FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS			
Loans to Employees	-	5,57,370	-
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposit	8,68,893	90,34,579	1,31,96,394
Security Deposit			
To Related Party-JITF Coal Logistics Ltd	2,00,000	-	-
Claim Receivable	-	6,89,29,690	6,89,32,759
Total Financial Assets - Others	10,68,893	7,85,21,639	8,21,29,153
14 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)			
Advance Taxation	14,13,937	6,04,35,278	7,21,40,105
Total Current tax assets (net)	14,13,937	6,04,35,278	7,21,40,105
15 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
Unsecured, Considered good			
Advance Recoverable in Cash or in kind*	43,88,469	11,61,10,744	12,95,78,065
Advance to vendor	23,49,434	51,45,51,972	6,38,17,271
Total Other Current Assets	67,37,903	63,06,62,717	19,33,95,336

*includes service tax cenvat, vat input etc.



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET

(Amount in Rs.)

DESCRIPTION	As at 31st March 2016	As at 31st March, 2015	As at 1st April, 2014
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16 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(a) AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL

2,00,00,000 (Previous year 21,00,00,000)(As on 1st April 2014 16,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each#	20,00,00,000	2,10,00,00,000	1,60,00,00,000
#Authorised Capital Transferred Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement			

(b) ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2,00,00,000(Previous year 21,00,00,000)(As on 1st April 2014 16,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	2,00,00,000	2,04,47,93,560	1,22,41,33,330
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(c) RECONCILIATION OF THE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF THE YEAR

Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,44,79,356	12,24,13,333	12,24,13,333
Less: Reduction in share capital Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement(refer note no.15 of notes to accounts)	(18,44,79,356)	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	8,20,66,023	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,00,00,000	20,44,79,356	12,24,13,333

(d) SHARE OF THE COMPANY HELD BY :-

	No of Shares	No of Shares	No of Shares
Jindal ITF Limited	-	-	12,24,13,333
Jindal Saw Limited	2,00,00,000	20,44,79,356	-

(e) SHARES IN THE COMPANY HELD BY EACH SHAREHOLDER HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARES ARE AS UNDER:

Name of the Shareholder

Jindal ITF Limited*

No. of Shares Held	-	-	12,24,13,333
% of Holding	-	-	100%

Jindal Saw Limited*

No. of Shares Held	2,00,00,000	20,44,79,356	-
% of Holding	100%	100%	-

* Including 600 Shares held by Person/Companies as nominee of Jindal Saw Limited (As on 1st April, 2014 700 held by Person/Companies as nominee of Jindal ITF Limited)

(f) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per equity share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

(g) Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Security premium account is created when shares are issued at premium. The Company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the security premium reserve account and can use this reserve for buy-back of shares.



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)**NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET****(Amount in Rs.)**

DESCRIPTION	As at 31st March 2016	As at 31st March, 2015	As at 1st April, 2014
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Compound Financial instrument

- (h) CCD's are compulsorily convertible within five years from March 2011 with call option by the promoter of the Company -Jindal Saw Limited to buy back CCD's at premium of 1% of the paid up value of the CCD's, so as to give an IRR of 14% per annum (inclusive of 9.25% coupon rate).It also carry put option by the financial institution to require the promoter to buy back CCD's in three installments upto 30:30:40 each year after 3rd,4th and 5th year respectively from the date of allotment i.e.13th April,2011.IFCI has exercised put option on Jindal Saw Ltd.to buy 9.25% CCD,12No. of Face value of Rs 10 crores each aggregating to Rs 120 crores upto 31st March,2015.CCD's also have an conversion clause into equity shares in the event of IPO by the company or of its subsidiaries so as to get an IRR of 14% per annum on CCD's.

Capital Reserve

- (i) Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement,Excess of assest over liabilities on Amalgamation of JITF Shipyards Limited with the Company has been recognised in Capital reserve as mentioned in the Scheme(Refer note no.15)

17 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS**SECURED****Term Loan From Banks**

Rupee Term Loan*

- 2,19,47,35,060 1,27,15,80,562

Total Financial Liabilities - Borrowings- **2,19,47,35,060** **1,27,15,80,562**

*In Previous year,Term Loan from ICICI Bank of Rs.244.51 crores carries interest@13.50% p.a-14.50% p.a. Loan was repayable as follows: F.Y 2015-16 Rs.25.04 crores F.Y 2016-17 Rs.25.10 crores each year,F.Y 2017-18 Rs.46.56 crores,F.Y2018-19 Rs.50.05 crores F.Y.2019-2020 Rs.61.12 crore and F.Y.2020-2021 Rs.36.64 crore.

In previous year,Term Loans was secured against mortgage of Vessels by first charge in favour of Banks. Term Loans was also guaranteed by way of pledge of 30% equity of the company and also supported by letter of undertaking/corporate guarantee of ultimate holding company. Loan was also secured by Corporate Guarantee of Jindal ITF Limited. Term loan of Rs 123 crores was also secured by second pari passu charge over the receivables accruing to the Borrower.

18 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS**Unsecured Considered Good**

From Related Party

Hexa Tradex Limited

13,00,00,000

Total Financial Liabilities- Others**13,00,00,000****19 LONG TERM PROVISIONS****For Employee Benefits**

Gratuity

Leave Encashment

5,39,021

7,42,627

6,62,548

Total Long Term Provisions**5,39,021****7,42,627****6,62,548**

JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET

DESCRIPTION	(Amount in Rs.)		
	As at 31st March 2016	As at 31st March, 2015	As at 1st April, 2014
20 <u>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS</u>			
<u>SECURED</u>			
Working Capital Loan*	-	9,37,54,290	2,76,21,555
<u>UNSECURED</u>			
Loans from related parties			
- Jindal ITF Ltd	-	5,57,03,224	-
- Glebe Trading Private Ltd.	8,54,89,311	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities - Borrowings	8,54,89,311	14,94,57,514	2,76,21,555
*Working Capital Facility was secured by way of hypothecation and/or pledge of current assets namely finished good, raw material , work in progress , consumable stores and spares, book debts, bill receivable and by way of second charge in respect of other moveable and immoveable properties of the Company. Working Capital Facility was repayable on demand.			
21 <u>TRADE PAYABLES</u>			
Dues to other than Micro and Small enterprises	3,25,104	32,74,94,475	26,86,26,540
Total Trade Payables	3,25,104	32,74,94,475	26,86,26,540
*There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues as at 31st March, 2016. This Information as Required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and 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.			
22 <u>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS</u>			
Current maturities of Long term debt	-	25,04,00,000	6,88,89,653
Due to Employees	1,30,668	17,94,654	21,70,697
Due to others	28,92,434	20,54,91,167	-
Payable to related party			
Jindal ITF Limited	-	16,69,916	-
Total Financial Liabilities - Others	30,23,102	45,93,55,737	7,10,60,350
23 <u>OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Advance From Customer	-	-	17,49,277
Statutory Dues	2,06,80,545	1,47,14,911	1,01,42,258
Other liabilities	-	35,666	26,84,548
Total Other Current Liabilities	2,06,80,545	1,47,50,577	1,45,76,083
24 <u>SHORT TERM PROVISIONS</u>			
For Employee Benefits			
Leave Encashment	28,513	64,687	53,293
Total Short Term Provisions	28,513	64,687	53,293



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED(Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
NOTES FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

DESCRIPTION	(Amount in Rs.)	
	For the year ended 31st March 2016	For the year ended 31st March 2015
25 Revenue From Operations		
Repair of barges	3,09,36,743	-
Cargo Freight Revenue	26,91,729	34,01,27,652
Charter Hire Revenue	-	1,67,48,086
Container Hire Charges	-	1,10,47,262
Ground rent recovery	-	13,52,535
Other Receipt	25,000	1,52,43,470
Total	3,36,53,472	38,45,19,005
26 Other Income		
Interest Income on		
Fixed Deposit from banks	9,65,437	1,00,38,431
Other Loans and advances	2,21,872	-
On Income Tax Refund	1,392	21,02,992
Dividend Income on current investment	-	1,18,97,627
Liabilities no longer required written back	91,993	-
Other Non Operating Income	-	16,24,274
Gain on Foreign Exchange	-	4,71,63,346
Total	12,80,694	7,28,26,670
27 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and Stock-in-trade		
Opening Stock*		
Scrap	10,00,000	-
Total Opening Stock	10,00,000	-
Closing Stock		
Scrap	9,00,000	-
Total Closing Stock	9,00,000	-
Total (Increase)/Decrease in Stock	1,00,000	-
<i>*Transferred Pursuant to Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note no.15 of notes to accounts)</i>		
28 Operational Expenses		
Power and Fuel	11,22,879	15,12,25,864
Repairs to machinery	1,16,98,131	7,17,11,614
Consumption of Stores and Spare	1,17,510	-
Ship Management Expenses	8,59,219	10,01,91,505
Vessel and Containers Related Port Charges	-	10,63,02,272
Insurance	4,52,281	1,91,72,776
Commission to Cargo/Vessels Agents	-	21,84,251
Transportation Charges	-	21,07,032
Vessel Hire Charges	-	1,57,27,430
Hire Charges including containers	-	2,78,08,363
Total	1,42,50,020	49,64,31,107



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
NOTES FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(Amount in Rs.)

DESCRIPTION	For the year ended 31st March 2016	For the year ended 31st March 2015
29 Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries and Wages	62,53,715	2,12,04,020
Contribution to provident and other funds	4,49,214	9,78,556
Workmen and Staff Welfare	2,43,941	29,590
Total	69,46,870	2,22,12,166
30 Finance Costs		
Interest on Term Loan	25,35,728	29,79,06,246
Interest on Bank Borrowings	-	94,45,648
Interest on Inter Corporate Loans	47,65,901	1,02,25,805
Bank Charges	2,226	1,96,20,293
Total	73,03,855	33,71,97,992
31 Depreciation Expense		
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	44,24,458	13,51,13,512
Total	44,24,458	13,51,13,512
32 Other Expenses		
Insurance	76,622	6,10,064
Legal and Professional	9,03,439	47,60,697
Repair and Maintenance	1,77,848	-
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone	1,32,016	3,16,052
Security Charges	23,41,276	-
Rates and Taxes	4,72,399	32,57,382
Printing and Stationary	29,941	-
Travelling and Conveyance	5,68,313	19,12,262
Vehicle Upkeep and Maintenance	-	2,42,629
Auditor's Remuneration		
As Audit Fees	50,000	2,25,000
As Tax Audit Fees	20,000	75,000
Donation	2,000	-
Commission on Sales	9,16,435	25,538
Advertisement	-	10,618
Other Selling Expenses	-	4,492
Rent	-	5,40,000
Bad Debts	-	29,11,620
Miscellaneous Expenses	12,65,238	64,52,421
Total	69,55,526	2,13,43,775



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Note no: 33

1. Corporate and General Information

JITF Waterways Limited is a Company incorporated on 24th January, 2007 with the main object to carry on the business to establish, build, maintain, operate barrages, jetties, ports, terminals, canals, water ways, for transportation by water, cargo, goods, material, passengers, shipping for the purpose of establishing and providing of necessary infrastructure / support /logistics on its own or otherwise in and outside India.

2. Basis of preparation

The Company has elected to voluntarily adopt IND AS for the financial year beginning on April 1, 2015 with April 1, 2014 as the date of transition. These are the Company's first annual financial statements prepared complying in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule 2014. The financial statements comply with IND AS notified by Ministry of Company Affairs ("MCA"). The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation of its opening IND AS Balance Sheet at April 1, 2014 throughout all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect and are covered by IND AS 101 "First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards". The transition was carried out from accounting principles generally accepted in India ("Indian GAAP") which is considered as the previous GAAP, as defined in IND AS 101. The reconciliation of effects of the transition from Indian GAAP on the equity as of April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015 and on the net profit and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2015 is disclosed in Note no. 16 to these financial statements.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect to the previous year. In addition, the company presents additional statement of Balance Sheet as at the beginning of the previous year, which is the transition date to IND AS.

The significant accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements are set out in Note no. 3 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Actual results could vary from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision effects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future years (refer Note no. 4 on critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements).

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2016 were earlier approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 27, 2016 on which the Statutory Auditors of the Company had issued their report dated May 27, 2016. These financial statements have been revised to give effect to the Scheme and events thereafter, details of scheme are provided in Note no 15.

3.0 Significant Accounting Policies

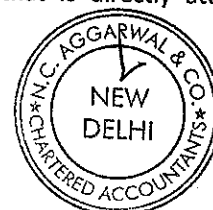
3.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except following which have been measured at fair value:

- financial assets and liabilities except borrowings carried at amortised cost,
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value,
- Property, plant and equipment on transition to IND AS, refer Note no. 16 of notes to accounts.
- Investment in subsidiary on transition to IND AS, refer Note no 16 of notes to accounts.

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

On transition to IND AS, the Company has adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to measure Property, Plant and Equipment at fair value (refer Note no 16). Consequently the fair value has been assumed to be deemed cost of Property, Plant and Equipment on the date of transition. Subsequently Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.



JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Note no: 33

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives based on technical estimates which is different from one specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end considering the physical condition of the assets and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review of residual value and useful life. Changes in the expected useful life of assets are treated as change in accounting estimates. Freehold land is not depreciated. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Category of Assets	Years
-Leasehold Land	Lease period
Equipment & Machinery	
-Plant and Machinery	15
-Barges	28
-Vessel	25
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	
-Computer equipment	3-6
-Temporary Structure	3
-Office furniture and equipment	3 - 5
-Vehicles	8 - 10

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

3.3 Impairment of non-current assets

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include, outstanding bank overdrafts shown within the borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet and which are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

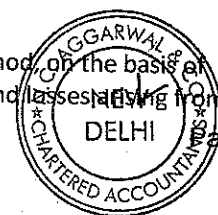
3.5 Inventories

Inventories of fuel oil and stores and spares are carried at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost is determined on first in first out basis.

3.6 Employee benefits

a) Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

b) Leave encashment being a short term benefit is accounted for using the projected unit credit method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from



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experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

c) Contribution to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the statute, and is recognised as an expense in the year in which employees have rendered services.

d) The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plans, is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Other costs are accounted in statement of profit and loss.

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for gratuity, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The fund is managed by a trust. The trust has taken policies from an insurance company. These benefits are partially funded.

3.7 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Subsequently monetary items are translated at closing exchange rates of balance sheet date and the resulting exchange difference recognised in profit or loss. Differences arising on settlement of monetary items are also recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange component of the gain or loss arising on fair valuation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to such exchange difference.

3.8 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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

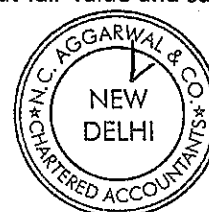
a. Financial Assets

Financial Assets are measured at amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through Profit or Loss, depending on its business model for managing those financial assets and the assets contractual cash flow characteristics.

Subsequent measurements of financial assets are dependent on initial categorisation. For impairment purposes significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis, other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Trade receivables

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.



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A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The estimated impairment losses are recognised in a separate provision for impairment and the impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent changes in assessment of impairment are recognised in provision for impairment and the change in impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Investment in equity shares

Investment in equity securities are initially measured at fair value. Any subsequent fair value gain or loss is recognized through Profit or Loss if such investments in equity securities are held for trading purposes. The fair value gains or losses of all other equity securities are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

a) Financial Liabilities

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified in two categories; subsequent measurement of financial assets is depended on initial categorisation. These categories and their classification are as below:

i. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR").

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables

A payable is classified as 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



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3.9 Equity share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs net of taxes directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are reduced from retained earnings, net of taxes.

3.10 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income, such change could be for change in tax rate.

Current tax provision is computed for Income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

3.11 Revenue recognition and other operating income

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents the net invoice value of goods supplied to third parties after deducting discounts, volume rebates and outgoing sales tax and are recognized either on delivery or on transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods. Revenue is inclusive of excise duty and excise duty is presented separately to present revenue net of excise duty.

Freight and demurrage earnings are recognized on completed voyage basis/ upon loading/unloading of the Vessel depending upon the risk and rewards transferred. Time Charter earning are recognized on accrual basis except where the charter party agreements have not been renewed/ finalized, in which case it is recognized on provisional bases.

Other Income

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

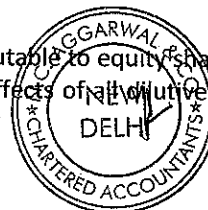
Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

3.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.



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3.13 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

i). Gratuity and leave encashment provision

Refer Note no 3.6 for provision relating to gratuity and leave encashment.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

3.14 Investment in Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity.

Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.

3.15 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by MCA.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

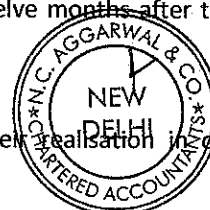
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.



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

4. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgements, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statement:

(a) Property, plant and equipment

External adviser or internal technical team assess the remaining useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment. Management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual value are reasonable.

On transition to IND AS, the Company has adopted exception for fair valuation of property, plant and equipment, impact of fair valuation is provided in Note no 16, subsequent to fair valuation depreciation has been charged on fair valued amount less estimated salvage value. On transition to IND AS, the Company has revisited useful life of various categories of assets, impact of revision in estimate of useful life of various assets is provided in Note no 1. Property, plant and equipment also represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. Therefore, the estimates and assumptions made to determine their carrying value and related depreciation are critical to the Company's financial position and performance.

(b) Income taxes

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

(c) Contingencies

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

(d) Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.

(e) Insurance claims

Insurance claims are recognised when the Company have reasonable certainty of recovery. Subsequently any change in recoverability is provided for.

5. Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:



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i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risks such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and investments. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

iii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Market Risk

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks.

(a) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates, any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future cost of borrowing.

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

(Amount in Rs.)		
Interest rate sensitivity	Increase/Decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
For the year ended March 31, 2016		
INR borrowings	+50	-
	-50	-
For the year ended March 31, 2015		
INR borrowings	+50	(1,22,24,947)
	-50	1,22,24,947

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, and other financial instruments.



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• Trade Receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets. The Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers & distributors, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent.

The ageing of trade receivable is as below:

Ageing of trade receivables (FY 2015-16)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Not due not impaired (including unbilled)	Ageing as at March 31, 2016			Total
		<6 months	6-12 months	1 years & Above	
Trade receivable Unsecured		13,436,674	7,559,180		20,995,854
Total	-	13,436,674	7,559,180	-	20,995,854

Ageing of trade receivables (FY 2014-15)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Not due not impaired (including unbilled)	Ageing as at March 31, 2015			Total
		<6 months	6-12 months	1 years & Above	
Trade receivable Unsecured	-	8,35,34,610	55,08,56,797	12,39,12,907	75,83,04,314
Total	-	8,35,34,610	55,08,56,797	12,39,12,907	75,83,04,314

Liquidity risk

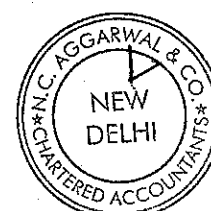
The Company's objective is to; at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements.. In case of temporary short fall in liquidity to repay the bank borrowing/operational short fall, the company uses mix of capital infusion and borrowing from its holding company. However, the company envisage that such short fall is temporary and the company would generate sufficient cash flows as per approved projections.

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

Trade payable ageing and other liabilities (FY 2015-16)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	On demand /Overdue	Ageing as at March 31, 2016			Total
			< 6 months	6-12 months	> 1 years	
Interest bearing Borrowings	8,54,89,311	8,54,89,311				8,54,89,311
Other financial liabilities	13,30,23,102	-	30,23,102	-	13,00,00,000	13,30,23,102
Trade payable	3,25,104	4,500	3,20,604			3,25,104
Total	21,88,37,517	8,54,93,811	33,43,706	-	13,00,00,000	21,88,37,517



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Trade payable ageing, Derivatives and other liabilities (FY 2014-15)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Ageing as at March 31, 2015					Total
	Carrying Amount	On demand /Overdue	< 6 months	6-12 months	> 1 years	
Interest bearing Borrowings	2,594,592,574	55,703,224	90,873,398	253,280,892	2,194,735,060	2,594,592,574
Other financial liabilities	208,955,737	1,669,916	207,285,821	-	-	208,955,737
Trade payable	327,494,475	-	327,494,475	-	-	327,494,475
Total	3,131,042,786	57,373,140	625,653,694	253,280,892	2,194,735,060	3,131,042,786

Interest rate & currency of borrowings

The below table demonstrate the borrowing of fixed and floating rate of interest

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Total borrowings	Floating rate borrowings	Fixed rate borrowings	Weighted Average Interest rate%
INR	8,54,89,311	-	8,54,89,311	
Total as at March 31, 2016	8,54,89,311	-	8,54,89,311	12.20%
INR	2,59,45,92,574	2,53,88,89,350	5,57,03,224	
Total as at March 31, 2015	2,59,45,92,574	2,53,88,89,350	5,57,03,224	13.52%

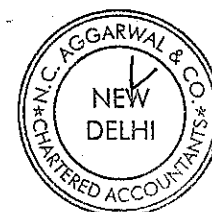
Capital risk management

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Gearing ratio for FY 2015-16 and 2014-15 is an under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Loans and borrowings	8,54,89,311	2,59,45,92,574
Less: cash and cash equivalents	11,40,853	76,04,806
Net debt	8,43,48,459	2,58,69,87,768
Total capital	71,84,27,382	2,40,33,30,436
Capital and net debt	80,27,75,841	4,99,03,18,204
Gearing ratio	10.51%	51.84%



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6. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)					
	As at March 31, 2016		As at March 31, 2015		As at April 1, 2014	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial assets designated at amortised cost						
Fixed deposits with banks	-	-	10,98,05,868	10,98,05,868	6,97,87,405	6,97,87,405
Cash and bank balances	11,40,853	11,40,853	76,04,806	76,04,806	7,01,77,424	7,01,77,424
Investment	10,92,54,470	10,92,54,470	67	67	5,35,87,636	5,35,87,636
Trade and other receivables	2,09,95,854	2,09,95,854	75,83,04,314	75,83,04,314	92,91,76,466	92,91,76,466
Other financial assets	1,63,45,007	1,63,45,007	61,63,89,941	61,63,89,941	93,54,97,995	93,54,97,995
	14,77,36,183	14,77,36,183	1,49,21,04,996	1,49,21,04,996	2,05,82,26,926	2,05,82,26,926
Financial liabilities designated at amortised cost						
Borrowings- fixed rate	8,54,89,311	8,54,89,311	5,57,03,224	5,57,03,224	-	-
Borrowings- floating rate	-	-	2,53,88,89,350	2,53,88,89,350	1,36,80,91,770	1,36,80,91,770
Trade & other payables	3,25,104	3,25,104	32,74,94,475	32,74,94,475	26,86,26,540	26,86,26,540
Other financial liabilities	13,30,23,102	13,30,23,102	20,89,55,737	20,89,55,737	21,70,697	21,70,697
	21,88,37,517	21,88,37,517	3,13,10,42,786	3,13,10,42,786	1,63,88,89,007	1,63,88,89,007

Fair Valuation techniques

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

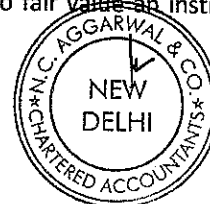
The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- 1) Fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- 2) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. Fair value of variable interest rate borrowings is not material different from carrying values. For fixed interest rate borrowing fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.
- 3) The fair value of fixed interest bearing loans, borrowings and deposits is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- 4) IND AS 101 allow Company to fair value property, plant and machinery on transition to IND AS, the Company has fair valued property, plant and equipment, and the fair valuation is based on replacement cost approach.

Fair Value hierarchy

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

- Quoted prices / published NVA (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1). It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which net assets value(NAV) is published mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable. Derivatives included interest rate swaps and foreign currency forwards.



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- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Assets / Liabilities for which fair value is disclosed

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2016		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings- fixed rate		8,54,89,311	
Other financial liabilities		13,30,23,102	

Particulars	As at March 31, 2015		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings- fixed rate		5,57,03,224	
Other financial liabilities		20,89,55,737	

Particulars	As at April 1, 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings- fixed rate		-	
Other financial liabilities		21,70,697	

During the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation within level 2 and 3, and quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs for fair value measurements within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively:

a) **Assets / Liabilities for which fair value is disclosed**

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Inputs used
Financial liabilities			
Other borrowings- fixed rate	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flow	Prevailing interest rates in market, Future payouts
Other financial liabilities	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flow	Prevailing interest rates to discount future cash flows

7. Segment information

Information about primary segment

The Company is engaged primarily into one segment i.e. repair of barges.



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Information about Geographical Segment – Secondary

The Company's operations are located in India. The following table provides an analysis of the Company's sales by geography in which the customer is located, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2016			As at 31st March, 2015			As at 1st April, 2014		
	Within India	Outside India	Total	Within India	Outside India	Total	Within India	Outside India	Total
Gross Revenue from Operations	3,36,53,472	-	3,36,53,472	37,29,59,472	1,15,59,533	38,45,19,005			
Less: Excise Duty									
Net Revenue from Operations	3,36,53,472	-	3,36,53,472	37,29,59,472	1,15,59,533	38,45,19,005			
Non current Assets	78,00,95,783	-	78,00,95,783	1,81,38,02,262	-	1,81,38,02,262	81,00,25,892	-	81,00,25,892

8. Income tax expense

(Amount in Rs.)

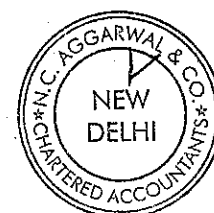
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015
Current tax		
Deferred tax		
- Relating to origination & reversal of temporary differences	31,76,925	17,04,35,265
- Relating to change in tax rate	3,19,405	
Tax expense attributable to current year's profit	34,96,330	17,04,35,265
Total Tax expense	34,96,330	17,04,35,265

Effective Tax Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the theoretical income tax expense / (benefit) applicable to the profit / (loss) before income tax at the statutory tax rate in India to the income tax expense / (benefit) at the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No	Description	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015
	Net Loss(Income) before taxes	50,46,563	55,49,52,876
	Enacted tax rates for parent company	34.608%	0.34
	Computed tax Income (expense)	17,46,514	18,86,28,483
	Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
1	Previous year tax adjustments	14,53,311	(19,731)
2	Other non deductible expenses	(54,739)	-
3	Income not taxable /exempt from tax	31,838	(1,81,73,487)
4	Change in Rate of tax	3,19,405	-
	Income tax expense reported	34,96,330	17,04,35,265



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9. Deferred income tax

Major component of deferred tax provided for in statement of Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015
Book base and tax base of Fixed Assets	31,76,924	41,03,886
Disallowance under Income Tax Act, 1961	3,19,406	(2,21,529)
Brought forward losses set off	-	16,65,52,908
Total	34,96,330	17,04,35,265

Component of tax accounted in OCI and equity

Description	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015
Component of OCI		
Deferred Tax (Gain)/Loss on defined benefit	(25,140)	6524

10. Retirement benefit obligations*

1. Expense recognised for Defined Contribution plan

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015
Company's contribution to provident fund	3,65,885	9,78,556
Company's contribution to ESI	66,931	-
Company's contribution to superannuation fund	-	-
Total	4,32,816	9,78,556

Below tables sets forth the changes in the projected benefit obligation and plan assets and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, being the respective measurement dates:

**Opening and closing figures of Employee benefit obligations note are not comparable Pursuant to effect of Composite Scheme of Arrangement (Refer note no 15)*



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2. Movement in obligation

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)	Leave encashment (unfunded)
Present value of obligation - April 1, 2014	3,28,960	7,15,841
Current service cost	2,61,846	3,60,282
Interest cost	25,659	55,836
Benefits paid	(2,62,771)	(7,48,938)
Acquisitions / Transfer in/ Transfer out		
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	2,38,645	4,24,293
Present value of obligation - March 31, 2015	5,92,339	8,07,314
Present value of obligation - April 1, 2015	3,71,239	4,09,366
Current service cost	1,10,258	1,15,093
Interest cost	29,699	32,750
Benefits paid	-	(61,054)
Acquisitions / Transfer in/ Transfer out		
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	69,262	71,379
Present value of obligation - March 31, 2016	5,80,458	5,67,534

3. Movement in Plan Assets – Gratuity

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	7,30,372	14,64,456
Expected return on plan assets	60,976	1,79,626
Employer contributions	6,055	2,08,142
Benefits paid	-	
Amount received on redemption of plan assets		
Acquisitions / Transfer in/ Transfer out		
Actuarial gain / (loss)	(3,379)	
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	7,94,024	18,52,224
Present value of obligation	5,80,458	5,92,339
Net funded status of plan	2,13,566	12,59,885
Actual return on plan assets	57,597	1,79,626



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The components of the gratuity & leave encashment cost are as follows:

4. Recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	Gratuity	Compensated absence
Current Service cost	1,10,258	1,15,093
Interest cost	29,699	32,750
Expected return on plan assets	(60,976)	
Remeasurement - Acturial loss/(gain)	-	71,379
Past service cost	-	
For the year ended March 31, 2016	78,981	2,19,222
Current Service cost	2,61,846	3,60,282
Interest cost	25,659	55,836
Expected return on plan assets	(1,31,801)	
Remeasurement - Acturial loss/(gain)	1,90,820	4,24,293
Past service cost		
For the year ended March 31, 2015	3,46,524	8,40,411
Actual return on plan assets	57,597	-

5. Recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Gratuity	Compensated absence
Remeasurement - Acturial loss/(gain)	72,641	-
For the year ended March 31, 2016	72,641	-
Remeasurement - Acturial loss/(gain)	19,193	-
For the year ended March 31, 2015	19,193	-

6. The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's defined benefit obligations are set out below:

Weighted average actuarial assumptions	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Attrition rate		
Discount Rate	8.00%	7.80%
Expected Rate of increase in Compensation levels	6.50%	6.50%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	8.00%	7.80%
Mortality rate	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate
Expected Average remaining working lives of employees (years)	17.30	24.54

The assumption of future salary increase takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in employment market. Same assumptions were considered for comparative period i.e. 2014-15 as considered in previous GAAP on transition to IND AS.



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7. Sensitivity analysis:

For the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	change in Assumption	Effect on Gratuity obligation	Effect on compensated absence obligation
Discount rate	+1%	5,12,631	5,03,071
	-1%	6,60,625	6,43,476
Salary Growth rate	+1%	6,61,032	6,43,860
	-1%	5,11,166	5,01,679
Withdrawal Rate	+1%	5,88,008	5,76,314
	-1%	5,71,697	5,57,658

For the year ended March 31, 2015

Particulars	change in Assumption	Effect on Gratuity obligation	Effect on compensated absence obligation
Discount rate	+1%	5,25,644	7,18,686
	-1%	6,73,179	9,14,535
Salary Growth rate	+1%	6,73,426	9,14,869
	-1%	5,24,325	7,16,932

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (projected unit credit method) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised within the Balance Sheet.

8. History of experience adjustments is as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity	Compensated absence
For the year ended March 31, 2016		
Plan Liabilities - (loss)/gain	-	-
Plan Assets - (loss)/gain	-	-
For the year ended March 31, 2015		
Plan Liabilities - (loss)/gain	(1,66,725)	(3,15,791)
Plan Assets - (loss)/gain	80,775	-

Estimate of expected benefit payments (In absolute terms i.e. undiscounted)

Particulars	Gratuity
01 Apr 2016 to 31 Mar 2017	24,453
01 Apr 2017 to 31 Mar 2018	14,356
01 Apr 2018 to 31 Mar 2019	15,762
01 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020	15,762
01 Apr 2020 to 31 Mar 2021	15,812
01 Apr 2021 Onwards	6,24,632



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9. Statement of Employee benefit provision

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015
Gratuity	-	-
Compensated absences	5,67,534	8,07,314
Other employee benefits	-	-
Total	5,67,534	8,07,314

The following table sets out the funded status of the plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's balance sheet.

10. Current and non-current provision for Gratuity and leave encashment

For the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Current provision	-	28,513
Non current provision	-	5,39,021
Total Provision	-	5,67,534

For the year ended March 31, 2015

Particulars	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Current provision	-	64,687
Non current provision	-	7,42,627
Total Provision	-	8,07,314

11. Employee benefit expenses

Employee benefit expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015
Salaries and Wages	62,53,715	2,12,04,020
Costs-defined benefit plan	-	-
Costs-defined contribution plan	4,49,214	9,78,556
Welfare expenses	2,43,941	29,590
Total	69,46,870	2,22,12,166

(Figures in no.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015
Average no of people employed	17	16

OCI presentation of defined benefit plan

-Gratuity is in the nature of defined benefit plan, Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans is shown under OCI as Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and also the income tax effect on the same.

-Leave encashment cost is in the nature of short term employee benefits.

Presentation in Statement of Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet

Expense for service cost, net interest on net defined benefit liability (asset) is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss. IND AS 19 do not require segregation of provision in current and non-current, however net defined liability (Assets) is shown as current and non-current provision in balance sheet as per IND AS 1.

Actuarial liability for short term benefits (leave encashment cost) is shown as current and non-current provision in balance sheet.

When there is surplus in defined benefit plan, company is required to measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of; the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the assets ceiling, determined using the discount rate specified, i.e. market yield at



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the end of the reporting period on government bonds, this is applicable for domestic companies, foreign company can use corporate bonds rate.

The Company assesses these assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards. The mortality rates used are as published by one of the leading life insurance companies in India.

11. Other disclosures

a) Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	For year ended March 31, 2016	For year ended March 31, 2015
Statutory Auditors		
a) Audit Fees	50,000	225,000
b) Tax Audit Fees	20,000	75,000
Total	70,000	300,000

b) Details of loans given, investment made and Guarantees given, covered U/S 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013.

-Loans given and investment made are given under the respective heads

12. Contingent liabilities

i) Guarantees

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)		
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	As of April 1, 2014
Guarantees issued by company's banker on behalf of the Company guarantees	10,000,000	22,906,350	29,464,320
Total	10,000,000	22,906,350	29,464,320

ii) Other contingent liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)		
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	As of April 1, 2014
Excise duty	1,953,482	-	-
Total	1,953,482	-	-

It is not possible to predict the outcome of the pending litigations with accuracy, the Company believes, based on legal opinions received, that it has meritorious defences to the claims. The management believe the pending actions will not require outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and will not have a material adverse effect upon the results of the operations, cash flows or financial condition of the Company.

13. Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of IND AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are:

Related party name and relationship

1. Key Management personnel

- Mr. Niraj Singh (Chief Financial Officer)
- Mr. Devi Prasad Tiwari (Chief Executive Officer)
- Ms. Megha Gupta (Company Secretary)



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2. Related parties

a) Holding Company

JITF Shipyards Limited

b) Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries

S.No.	Name of the entity in the group	Principal place of operation / Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	% Shareholding / Voting Power	
				As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
1	Jindal Rail Infrastructure Limited	India	Rail Wagon Manufacturing	100%	100%
2	IUP Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited	India	Precision Stainless steel strips	80.71%	80.71%
3	S.V. Trading Limited	Nevis	Investment holding	100%	100%
4	Quality Iron and Steel Limited	India	Investment	51%	51%
5	Ralael Holdings Limited	Cyprus	Investment holding	100%	100%
6	Jindal Saw Holdings FZE	UAE	Investment holding	100%	100%
7	Greenray Holdings Limited	UK	Investment holding	100%	100%
8	Universal Tube Accessories Private Limited	India	Tool manufacturing	51%	51%
9	Jindal Saw Espana,S.L.	Spain	Trading of pipes	90%	90%
10	Jindal Tubular (India) Ltd.	India	Steel Pipe manufacturing	99.88%	99.88%
11	Jindal ITF Limited	India	Coal Logistics	100%	100%
12	JITF Infralogistics Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	100%	100%
13	Jindal Fittings Limited	India	Ductile Iron pipe fittings	-	51%
14	Jindal Quality Tubular Limited	India	Steel Pipe manufacturing	67%	67%
15	Jindal Intellicom Limited	India	BPO and Call centre	98.78%	98.78%
16	JITF Water Infrastructure Limited	India	Water Infrastructure development	100%	100%
17	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	100%	100%
18	JITF Coal Logistics Limited	India	Coal Logistics	100%	100%
19	ICom Analytics Limited	India	Call Centre and advisory	98.78%	98.78%
20	JITF Water Infra (Naya Raipur) Limited	India	Water Infrastructure development	100%	100%
21	JITF ESIPL CETP (Sitarganj) Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	51%	51%
22	JITF Industrial Infrastructure Development Company Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	100%	100%
23	JITF Urban Waste Management (Ferozepur) Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	90%	90%
24	JITF Urban Waste Management (Jalandhar) Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	90%	90%
25	JITF Urban Waste Management (Bathinda) Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	90%	90%
26	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	100%	-
27	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	100%	-
28	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Tirupati) Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	100%	-
29	Timarpur-Okhla Waste Management Company Private Limited	India	Waste to power	100%	100%
30	Jindal Saw Gulf L.L.C.	UAE	Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings	36.75%	36.75%
31	JITF Shipping & Logistics (Singapore) Pte. Limited	Singapore	Ocean going shipping	100%	100%
32	Jindal Tubular U.S.A. LLC	USA	Steel Pipe manufacturing	100%	100%
33	World Transload & Logistics LLC	USA	Investment holding	100%	100%
34	5101 Boone LLP	USA	Property holding	100%	100%
35	Tube Technologies INC	USA	Pipes for oil and gas	100%	100%
36	Jindal Saw USA, LLC	USA	Pipes for oil and gas	100%	100%
37	Jindal Saw Italia S.P.A.	Italy	Ductile Iron Pipe manufacturing	100%	100%
38	Jindal Saw Middle East FZC	UAE	Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings manu	75%	75%
39	Derwent Sand SARL	Algeria	Trading of pipes	99.62%	99.62%
40	Helical Anchors INC	USA	Helical anchor manufacturing	100%	100%
41	Boone Real Property Holding LLC	USA	Property holding	100%	100%
42	Drill Pipe International LLC	USA	Tools and fittings	100%	100%
43	Jindal Urban Infrastructure Services Limited	India	Urban Infrastructure development	100%	100%
44	Jindal International FZE	UAE	Investment holding	100%	-



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- C) Entities where key management personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence
 Glebe Trading Private Limited
 Hexa Tradex Limited

Joint venture where investment is held by direct and indirect subsidiaries

S.No.	Name of the entity in the group	Principal place of operation / Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	% Shareholding / Voting Power	
				As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
1	JWIL-SSIL (JV)	India	EPC Business	60%	60%
2	SMC-JWIL(JV)	India	EPC Business	49%	49%
3	JWIL-RANHILL (JV)	India	EPC Business	75%	75%

Joint operations where investment is held by direct and indirect subsidiaries

S.No.	Name of the entity in the group	Principal place of operation / Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	% Shareholding / Voting Power	
				As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
1	TAPI-JWIL (JV)	India	EPC Business	49%	49%

Associate

S.No.	Name of the entity in the group	Principal place of operation / Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	% Shareholding / Voting Power	
				As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
1	Jindal Fittings Limited	India	Ductile iron fittings manufacturing	36%	-

Trust under common control

S.No.	Name of the entity in the group	Principal place of operation / Country	Principal Activities
1	JITF Waterways Limited Employee group gratuity scheme	India	Company's employee gratuity trust



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Related Party Transactions

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiary/Fellow Subsidiary/Subsidiary/Fellow Subsidiary/Entities where KMP and there relatives having significant influence	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
Security deposits given				
JITF Coal Logistics Ltd.	Nil	Nil	2,00,000	Nil
Vessel hire Income :				
Jindal ITF Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,50,86,896
Services rendered				
Repair of Barges:				
Jindal ITF Ltd.	Nil	Nil	3,09,36,743	Nil
Interest Paid:				
Glebe Trading Private Limited	Nil	Nil	47,65,901	Nil
Jindal ITF Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,02,25,805
Loans taken/received				
Glebe Trading Private Limited	Nil	Nil	28,05,00,000	Nil
Jindal ITF Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,61,22,50,000
Loans paid/repaid				
Jindal ITF Ltd.	Nil	Nil	5,57,03,224	1,56,57,50,000
Glebe Trading Private Limited	Nil	Nil	19,93,00,000	Nil
Loan given				
JITF Shipping &Logistics(Singapore)Pte. Ltd	Nil	Nil	Nil	43,68,38,623
Purchase of Barges/Vessel				
JITF Shipping &Logistics(Singapore)PteLtd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	83,47,25,000



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14. Earnings per share

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

Particulars	(Number of shares)	
	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015
Issued equity shares	20,00,000	20,44,79,356
Weighted average shares outstanding - Basic and Diluted - A	20,00,000	13,61,28,477

Net profit/(Loss) available to equity holders of the company used in the basic and diluted earnings per share was determined as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015
Profit and loss after tax - B	(15,50,233)	(38,70,21,311)
Basic Earnings per share (B/A)	(0.78)	(2.84)
Diluted Earnings per share (B/A)	(0.78)	(2.84)

The number of shares used in computing basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting for the effects of potential dilutive equity.

15. Composite Scheme of Arrangement

The Financials of the company has been prepared after giving the effect of Section II and Section III of Composite Scheme of Arrangement approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) vide its Order dated July 8, 2016, made effective from August 5, 2016, operative from appointed date April 1, 2015 entailing merger of JITF Shipyards Limited with JITF waterways Limited as per Section II of Composite Scheme of Arrangement and demerger of Ocean waterways business into Jindal Saw Limited as per Section III of Composite Scheme of Arrangement.

As an integral part of scheme, after scheme becoming effective, the name of JITF Waterways Limited shall stand changed to JITF Shipyards Limited.

16. Transition to IND AS

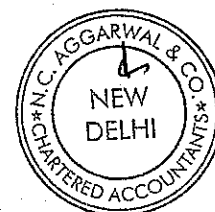
Basis of preparation

For all period up to and including the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016, are the Company's first annual IND AS financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with IND AS.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with IND AS applicable for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, as described in the accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening Balance Sheet was prepared as of April 1, 2014, the Company's date of transition to IND AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP Balance Sheet as of April 1, 2014 and its previously published Indian GAAP financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 and year ended March 31, 2015.

Exemptions Applied

IND AS 101 First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards allows first time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain IND AS, effective for April 1, 2014 opening balance sheet.



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Following exemptions availed from other IND AS as per Appendix D of IND AS 101.

1. Deemed cost for Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) – The Company has elected to measure items of PPE at the date of transition to IND AS at their fair value. Company has used the fair value of assets of assets, which is considered as deemed cost on transition. Aggregate fair value of PPE after measuring at fair value and the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amount reported under previous GAAP.

(Amount in Rs.)			
Category	Carrying value under Indian Gaap 31.03.2014	Fair value adjustments	Carrying value under Indian AS 01.04.2014
Vessels	1,75,39,62,816	(1,09,78,23,875)	65,61,38,941
Barge	3,78,28,309	42,13,265	4,20,41,574
Containers	17,02,68,070	(7,84,51,916)	9,18,16,154
Computers	4,14,634	-	4,14,634
Office Equipments	18,80,522	(18,80,522)	-
Furniture and Fixtures	7,87,460	(7,87,460)	-
Vehicles	3,73,081	(1,43,994)	2,29,087
Total	1,96,55,14,892	(1,17,48,74,502)	79,06,40,390

Life and salvage value of assets has been revisited on transition date and revised estimated life less life expired on date of transition has been considered as revised life for all assets. The impact of change in life and salvage value is provided in Note no 1.

2. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company has elected to adopt the fair valued deemed cost of investment in Subsidiary. The impact of such measurement is provided in summary of effect of transition.

3. The Company has decided to disclose prospectively from the date of transition the following as required by IND AS 19
 - i. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or deficit in the plan, and
 - ii. The experience adjustments arising on;
 - a) The plan liabilities expressed as either an amount or a percentage of the plan liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and
 - b) The plan assets expressed as either an amount or a percentage of the plan liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Under previous GAAP the Company was considering leave encashment as defined benefit plan as there was not difference in previous GAAP for accounting of experience adjustments and impact of change in actuarial assumption. On transition to IND AS, the Company has considered leave encashment as short term benefit and consequently experience adjustments and impact of change in actuarial assumption is accounted in P&L.

4. Deferred Tax

The Company has accounted for deferred tax on the various adjustments between Indian GAAP and IND AS at the tax rate at which they are expected to be reversed.

The Company has fair valued investment in subsidiaries on transition, considering that there would be no long term capital gain in foreseeable future period, no deferred tax assets has been created on the fair valuation impact.

5. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Company has financial receivables and payables that are non-derivative financial instruments. Under previous GAAP, these were carried at transactions cost less allowances for impairment, if any. Under IND AS, these are financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less allowance for impairment, if any. For transactions entered into on or after the date of transition to IND AS, the requirement of initial recognition at fair value is applied prospectively.



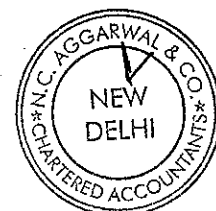
JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Note no: 33

Impact of transition to IND AS

The following is a summary of the effects of the differences between IND AS and Indian GAAP on the Company's total equity shareholders' funds and profit and loss for the financial period for the periods previously reported under Indian GAAP following the date of transition to IND AS.

Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at April 1, 2014

Particulars	Reference	(Amount in Rs.)		
		As per IGAAP As at March 31, 2014	Adjustments	As per IND AS As at April 1, 2014
ASSETS				
I Non Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	1,96,55,14,892	(1,17,48,74,502)	79,06,40,390
(b) Capital Work-In-Progress			-	
(c) Other Intangible Assets	1	24,68,617	(24,68,617)	
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	2	56,10,48,199	(56,10,48,132)	67
(ii) Loans		70,86,70,947	-	70,86,70,947
(iii) Other financial assets		85,71,285	-	85,71,285
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	78,49,34,933	53,43,98,037	1,31,93,32,970
(f) Other Non-Current Assets		1,93,85,502	-	1,93,85,502
II Current Assets				
(a) Inventories		7,29,18,103	-	7,29,18,103
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments		5,35,87,569	-	5,35,87,569
(ii) Trade receivables		92,91,76,466	0	92,91,76,466
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		7,01,77,424	-	7,01,77,424
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		6,94,60,022	-	6,94,60,022
(v) Loans		13,64,53,993	-	13,64,53,993
(vi) Other financial assets		8,21,29,153	-	8,21,29,153
(c) Current Tax assets (Net)		7,21,40,105	(0)	7,21,40,105
(d) Other Current Assets		19,33,95,336	0	19,33,95,336
Total		5,73,00,32,546	(1,20,39,93,214)	4,52,60,39,332
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital		1,22,41,33,330	-	1,22,41,33,330
(b) Other equity	1, 2, 4	2,85,17,18,284	(1,20,39,93,215)	1,64,77,25,069
Liabilities				
I Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		1,27,15,80,562	-	1,27,15,80,562
(ii) Other financial liabilities			-	
(b) Provisions		6,62,548	-	6,62,548
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			-	
(d) Other non-current Liabilities			-	
II Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		2,76,21,555	-	2,76,21,555
(ii) Trade Payables		26,86,26,538	1	26,86,26,539
(iii) Other financial liabilities		7,10,60,350	0	7,10,60,350
(b) Other Current Liabilities		1,45,76,086	-	1,45,76,086
(c) Provisions		53,293	0	53,293
Total		5,73,00,32,546	(1,20,39,93,214)	4,52,60,39,332



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Reconciliation of other equity as at April 1, 2014

(Amount in Rs.)				
	Retained earning	Share Application money pending allotment	Securities Premium Account	Total impact on Other equity
As on April 1, 2014 (IGAAP)	(2,13,90,48,386)	2,54,35,00,010	2,44,72,66,660	2,85,17,18,284
Adjustments:				
Add: Fair valuation Downward Impact on Fixed Assets	(1,17,73,43,119)			(1,17,73,43,119)
Add: Fair valuation Downward Impact on Investment	(56,10,48,132)			(56,10,48,132)
Add : Deferred Tax assets recorded on fair valuation of fixed assets and	53,43,98,036			53,43,98,036
Total IND AS adjustments (B)	(1,20,39,93,215)			(1,20,39,93,215)
As on April 1, 2014 (Ind AS)	(3,34,30,41,601)	2,54,35,00,010	2,44,72,66,660	1,64,77,25,069

Principal differences between IND AS and Indian GAAP

Measurement and recognition difference for year ended March 31, 2015

A. Financial instruments

i. Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities

Under Indian GAAP, receivables and payables were measured at transaction cost less allowances for impairment, if any. Under IND AS, these financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. The resulting finance charge or income is included in finance expense or finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss for financial liabilities and financial assets respectively.

ii. Investment in subsidiary, joint ventures and associates

The impact for adoption of fair valued deemed cost of investment in subsidiary has caused decrease in value of investment by Rs. 56,10,48,132.

6. The impact of change in actuarial assumption and experience adjustments for defined benefit obligation towards gratuity liability is accounted in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and corresponding tax impact on the same. Due to this Rs. 1,53,200 and Rs.53,019 tax credit there on is shown in OCI and reversal in Statement of Profit and loss.

7. Statement of Cash Flows

The impact of transition from Indian GAAP to IND AS on the Statement of Cash Flows is due to various reclassification adjustments recorded under IND AS in Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit & Loss and difference in the definition of cash and cash equivalents and these two GAAP's.

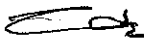


JITF SHIPYARDS LIMITED (Previously Known as JITF Waterways Limited)
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Note no: 33

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

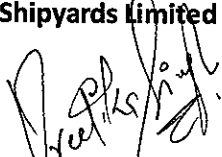
18. Notes 1 to 33 are annexed and form integral part of Financial Statements.

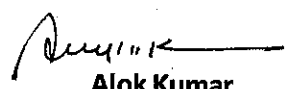
For N.C. AGGARWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N


G.K. AGGARWAL
Partner
M.No. 086622




For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
JITF Shipyards Limited


Preetika Singh Johar
Director
DIN No. 06959515


Alok Kumar
Director
DIN No.00930344

D M TIWARI
CEO

Niraj Kumar Singh
CFO


Megha Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 19th August, 2016