



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of **AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED**
(formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Private Limited)

Report on Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial statements of **AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED** (formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Private Limited) ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement for the year than ended, statement of change in equity and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters in section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation & presentation of these Ind AS 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 Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the 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 internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matter's which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS Financial statements.



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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial statements, give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2018;
- b) in the case of statement of Profit and Loss, of the Profit for the year ended on that date;
- c) in the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- d) in the case of the statement of change in equity, statement of change in equity for the year ended on that date

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position,
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses,
 - (iii) There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (iv) The reporting on disclosure relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

For P.C. BINDAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 003824N



CA .K.C. GUPTA
Partner
Membership No: 088638

Place : New Delhi

Date: 28 MAY 2018

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the Ind AS financial statements of AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Private Limited) ("the Company") for the year ended 31st March, 2018:

- (i) (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, periodicity of physical verification of fixed assets is reasonable.
- (c) Since the company does not have any immovable property, this clause is not applicable.
- (ii) According to the information & explanation given to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the book of accounts.
- (iii) According to the Information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub Para iii of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iv) According to the information & explanation given to us, the company has not given any loans and investment, to parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public as mentioned in the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Further, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any other tribunal.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under clause of sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products of the company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the books and records produced before us, the company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods & services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authority, as applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods & services tax, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty and Cess were in arrears, as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax or sales tax, goods & services tax, service tax, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



- (viii) The Company has not availed any facility of term loans during the year and there are no outstanding balance as on reporting date to any financial institution, bank, Government or of debentures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not given any managerial remuneration to director.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and our examination of the records of the Company, all transaction with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 & section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and details of the same is disclosed in the Ind AS financial statement as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under Audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: 28 MAY 2018

For P. C. Bindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003824N



CA. K. C. Gupta
Partner
M. No. 088638

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

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 **AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED** (formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Private Limited) ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial 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 to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2018, based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date:

28 MAY 2018

For P. C. Bindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ERN-003824N



CA. K. C. Gupta
Partner
M. No. 088638

AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Pvt Ltd)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018

			Rs. in Lakhs		
	Notes	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16	
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant and Equipments	3	182.95	176.70	180.56	
Capital work-in-progress	3	442.14	-	-	
Financial Assets					
Loans	4	19.59	4.20	4.20	
Other non-current assets	5	23.81	-	-	
		668.49	180.90	184.76	
Current assets					
Inventories	6	451.80	296.61	89.41	
Financial Assets					
Trade receivables	7	225.18	133.43	47.81425	
Cash and cash equivalents	8	26.15	16.16	25.65	
Other Bank Balances	9	10.50	-	-	
Loans	4	10.86	10.83	11.07	
Other Financial Assets	10	0.31	1.13	-	
Other current assets	5	165.08	46.74	33.67	
Current tax assets (net)		-	0.17	0.21	
		889.88	505.07	207.82	
Total Assets		1,558.37	685.97	392.58	
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Equity Share capital	11	360.00	360.00	320.00	
Other Equity	12	(9.76)	(18.93)	(39.92)	
		350.24	341.07	280.08	
Non-current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Other Financial liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	1.95	0.29	12.40	
Provisions	14	3.13	1.94	-	
		5.08	2.23	12.40	
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	15	475.33	90.50	18.35	
Trade payables	16	300.26	215.89	55.45	
Other financial liabilities	17	417.58	9.57	19.01	
Other Current liabilities	18	8.07	26.70	7.29	
Provisions	14	0.04	0.01	-	
Current tax liabilities (net)		1.77	-	-	
		1,203.05	342.67	100.10	
Total Equity and liabilities		1,558.37	685.97	392.58	

Summary of significant Accounting policies 2.1

The accompanying notes (1-41) are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For P.C.BINDAL & CO.
Firm Registration Number: 003824N
Chartered Accountants

CA K.C. GUPTA
Partner
Membership No.: 088638

Place: New Delhi
Date: 28 May, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN : 07592212

Munesh Chandra
Director
DIN : 03447737



AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Pvt Ltd)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31 2018

		Rs. in Lakhs	
	Notes	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	1,094.57	744.07
Other income	20	1.37	1.01
Total revenue (I)		1,095.94	745.08
Expenses			
Cost of raw material and components consumed	21	843.65	624.17
Purchase of traded goods	22	6.45	-
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	23	(79.10)	(156.18)
Excise duty on sale of goods		27.02	71.37
Employee benefits expense	24	80.95	58.79
Depreciation and amortization expense	25	14.24	13.28
Finance costs	26	23.75	5.87
Other expense	27	165.60	118.89
Total expense (II)		1,082.56	736.19
Earnings before exceptional items and tax, (I) – (II)		13.38	8.89
Exceptional Items	28	(1.80)	-
Profit before tax		11.58	8.89
Tax expenses			
Current tax		1.82	-
Deferred tax		3.21	(12.10)
MAT Credit Entitlement		(1.82)	-
Income tax expense		3.21	(12.10)
Profit for the year		8.37	20.99
Other comprehensive income			
i) items that will not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods		1.08	-
II) Income Tax relating to these items		(0.28)	-
i) items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods		-	-
II) Income Tax relating to these items		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.80	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		9.17	20.99
Earnings per equity share			
Basic earnings per equity share		0.23	0.60
Diluted earnings per equity share		0.23	0.60

Summary of significant Accounting policies 2.1
The accompanying notes (1-41) are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For P.C.BINDAL & CO.
Firm Registration Number: 003824N
Chartered Accountants

CA K.C.GUPTA
Partner
Membership No.: 088638

Place: New Delhi
Date: 28 May, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN : 07592212

Munesh Chandra
Director
DIN : 03447737



AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Pvt Ltd)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

A. Equity share capital (refer note no. 11)	Nos.	Rs. in Lakhs
As at 1 April 2016	32,00,000	320.00
Changes in equity share capital	4,00,000	40.00
As at March 31 2017	36,00,000	360.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31 2018	36,00,000	360.00

B. Other Equity	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Retained earnings	Total other equity
As at 1 April 2016	(39.92)	(39.92)
Profit for the year	20.99	20.99
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	20.99	20.99
Balance as at March 31 2017	(18.93)	(18.93)
Balance as at 1 April 2017	(18.93)	(18.93)
Profit for the year	8.37	8.37
Other comprehensive income	0.80	0.80
Total comprehensive income for the year	9.17	9.17
As at March 31 2018	(9.76)	(9.76)

For P.C.BINDAL & CO.

Firm Registration Number: 003824N

Chartered Accountants

CA K.C.GUPTA

Partner

Membership No.: 088638



Place: New Delhi

Date: 28 MAY 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN : 07592212

Munesh Chandra
Director
DIN : 03447737



AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Pvt Ltd)
Cash Flow Statement For The year ended March 31, 2018

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Particular	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	11.58	8.89
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation/amortization	14.24	13.28
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	1.80	-
Interest expense	22.43	5.00
Other comprehensive income	0.80	-
Interest income	(1.37)	(1.01)
Operating profit before working capital changes	49.48	26.16
Movements in working capital :		
Increase in trade payables and other liabilities	120.56	174.15
Increase in long term provisions	1.19	1.94
(Decrease)/increase in short-term provisions	0.03	0.01
(Increase) in trade receivables	(91.75)	(85.61)
(increase) in inventories	(155.19)	(207.20)
(Increase) in other assets	(151.21)	(14.17)
Cash generated from operations	(226.89)	(104.72)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow / (Used in) from operating activities (A)	(226.89)	(104.72)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including CWIP	(464.95)	(9.42)
Increase in capital vendor	353.41	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.50	-
Increase in capital advance	(15.86)	-
Interest income	1.37	1.01
Net cash (used in) from investing activities (B)	(125.53)	(8.41)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of Share Capital	-	40.00
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	384.84	68.64
Finance cost	(22.43)	(5.00)
Net cash flow in financing activities (C)	362.41	103.64
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	9.99	(9.49)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16.16	25.65
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	26.15	16.16
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.78	0.15
With banks- on current account	25.37	16.01
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note no. 8)	26.15	16.16
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1	
The accompanying notes (1-41) are an integral part of the financial statements		

As per our report of even date

For P.C.BINDAL & CO.

Firm Registration Number: 003824N

Chartered Accountants

CA K.C. GUPTA
Partner
Membership no.: 088638

Place: New Delhi
Date: 28 May, 2018



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Prashant Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN : 07592212


Munesh Chandra
Director
DIN : 03447737

Aksh Composites Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

1. Corporate information

Aksh Composites Private Limited is a private Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is located at 222 Creative Industrial Estate, N.M.Joshi Marg, Mumbai, Mumbai City, Maharashtra, India, 400011.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of Fibre Reinforced Plastic Rods and Impregnated Glass Roving Reinforcement. The Company caters to both domestic and international markets.

The Company's financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28th May 2018.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA').

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 40 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except otherwise stated.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current v/s non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or



Aksh Composites Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.



c) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices, for example listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted prices.
- Level 2 — The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable the instrument is included in level 2
- Level 3 — If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Anur".



Aksh Composites Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements and has pricing latitude.

Revenue from Sale of goods is recognised when significant risk & reward of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of consideration received/ receivable, net of returns & allowances, trade discount & volume rebates. Further Revenue from sale of goods should be presented net of GST.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

e) Inventories

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

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

- Raw materials, work-in-process, finished goods, trading stock, packing material and stores and spares parts are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap which is valued at net realizable value.
- Cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable or are meant for specific projects is assigned by specific identification of their individual cost. Cost of other inventories is ascertained on the Weighted average basis. In determining the cost of work-in-process and finished goods, fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.
- The comparison of cost and realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.
- Net realizable value of work-in- process is determined on the basis of selling prices of related finished products.
- Raw Material and other supplies held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost unless their prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of related finished goods will exceed their net realizable value.

f) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.



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g) Income taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses if any. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.



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Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss i.e., either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

b) 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. Consequently, the carrying value has been assumed to be cost of Property, plant and equipment on the date of transition. Subsequently Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income or other expense.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as defined in the Scheduled II of Companies act, 2013..

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.



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i) Lease

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

Company as a lessee

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

j) 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.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

k) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. When an employee has rendered service to the Company during an accounting period, the Company recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as an expense unless another Ind AS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset. Benefits such as salaries, wages and short-term compensated absences and bonus etc. are recognised in



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Aksh Composites Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a statutory authority and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

The Company's contributions towards pension fund are deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Pension fund is considered to be a defined contribution plan and the Company's contribution paid/payable under the scheme is recognised as an expense in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Company's gratuity plan is a defined benefit obligation and the Company's liability is determined based on actuarial valuation (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The Company funds the benefit through contributions to Insurance Companies.

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

Other long term benefits: Compensated Absences

Compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is determined based on actuarial valuation (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.



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I) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are debt instruments and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g., trade and other receivables, unbilled revenue, security deposits, etc.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in the subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on a twelve month ECL.

(ii) Non- financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ('CGU').

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized, if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill, if any, allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.



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Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

j) Derivative financial instrument

The Company uses derivative financial instruments i.e., forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss. The Company has not applied hedge accounting.

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs, if any, directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, if any, are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement comprise cash in hand, cash at banks and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

c. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year/ period attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of reporting period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company (after adjusting the corresponding income/ charge for dilutive potential equity shares, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.



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d. Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

e. Dividends

Dividends on equity shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders.

f. Export incentive

Export Incentive / credit earned under duty entitlement pass book scheme are treated as income in the year of export at the estimated realizable value / actual credit earned on exports made during the year.

g. Recent accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows' and Ind AS 102, 'Share-based payment.' The amendments are applicable from 1 April 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. This amendment does not have any impact on recognition and measurement and will only require additional disclosures.

The Company will adopt this amendment with effect from 1 April 2017 and will provide additional disclosure.



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3. Property, Plant and Equipment								Rs. in Lakhs
	Factory Building	Plant and equipment	Testing Instruments	Air Conditioners	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipment	Data Processing System	Total
Cost								
At 1 April 2016		194.54	1.71	0.86	0.73		0.82	198.66
Additions	-	8.58	-	0.40	0.12		0.32	9.42
Disposals / adjustments								-
At March 31 2017	-	203.12	1.71	1.26	0.85	-	1.14	208.08
Additions	5.24	12.86			0.90	1.52	2.27	22.80
Disposals / adjustments		(2.96)						(2.96)
At March 31 2018	5.24	213.02	1.71	1.26	1.75	1.52	3.41	227.91
Depreciation								
At 1 April 2016		17.02	0.22	0.12	0.15		0.58	18.10
Charge for the year		12.81	0.11	0.06	0.07		0.23	13.28
Disposals / adjustments								-
At March 31 2017	-	29.84	0.33	0.18	0.22	-	0.81	31.38
Charge for the year	0.14	13.40	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.33	14.24
Disposals / adjustments		(0.66)						(0.66)
At March 31 2018	0.14	42.59	0.44	0.27	0.35	0.03	1.14	44.96
Net Block								
At March 31 2018	5.10	170.43	1.27	0.99	1.40	1.49	2.27	182.95
At March 31 2017	-	173.28	1.38	1.08	0.63	-	0.33	176.70
At 1 April 2016	-	177.51	1.49	0.74	0.58	-	0.24	180.56
Capital Work-in-progress								
At 31st March 2018*		Rs. in Lakhs						
At 31st March 2018*		442.14						
At 31st March 2017		-						
At 1st April 2016		-						

*capital work in progress as on 31st Mar, 2018 include machinery in transit.of Rs. 152.52 lakhs and Interest capitalised of Rs. 0.97 Lakhs.



AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

4. Loans	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Non-Current			
Security deposit	19.59	4.20	4.20
	19.59	4.20	4.20
Current			
Security deposit	10.86	10.83	11.07
	10.86	10.83	11.07

5. Other Assets	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Non Current			
Capital advances	15.86	-	-
Deferred lease expense on security deposits paid	7.95	-	-
	23.81	-	-
Current			
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	4.43	1.02	0.74
Prepaid expenses	3.41	1.74	1.24
Balances with statutory / government authorities	155.00	43.98	31.69
Deferred lease expense on security deposits paid	2.24	-	-
Total Other Current Assets	165.08	46.74	33.67

6. Inventories	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
<i>(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)</i>			
Finished and traded goods	131.98	111.38	27.60
Raw material	141.38	65.43	35.83
Semi finished goods	130.90	72.40	-
Stores, spares and others	47.54	47.40	25.98
	451.80	296.61	89.41

7. Trade Receivables	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Trade receivables	117.65	133.43	47.81
Receivables from related party (Refer Note no. 30)	107.53	-	-
	225.18	133.43	47.81
Breakup of security details			
Secured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	225.18	133.43	47.81
Considered doubtful	-	-	-
	225.18	133.43	47.81

There are no trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

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

8. Cash & Cash equivalents	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts	25.37	16.01	25.64
Cash on hand	0.78	0.15	0.01
	26.15	16.16	25.65

9. Other Bank Balances	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Margin Money #	10.50	-	-
	10.50	-	-

Margin Money deposit are held as lien by banks against bank guarantees and letter of credits

10. Other Financial Assets	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Current			
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.31	1.13	-
	0.31	1.13	-



AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

11. Share Capital	Rs. in Lakhs		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Authorized Shares (Nos)			
40,00,000 (March 31,2017 : 40,00,000, April 1,2016 : 40,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	400.00	400.00	400.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (No.)			
36,00,000 (March 31,2017 : 36,00,000, April1,2016 : 32,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	360.00	360.00	320.00
	360.00	360.00	320.00

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

Equity Shares		Rs. in Lakhs		
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
At the beginning of the year	Nos.	36,00,000	32,00,000	20,00,000
Add:				
Issued during the year	Nos.	-	4,00,000	12,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	Nos.	36,00,000	36,00,000	32,00,000
At the beginning of the year	Rs. in Lakhs	360.00	320.00	200.00
Add:				
Issued during the year	Rs. in Lakhs	-	40.00	120.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	Rs. in Lakhs	360.00	360.00	320.00

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

12. Other Equity		Rs. in Lakhs	
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Retained Earnings			
Balance as per the last financial statements		(18.93)	(39.92)
Profit for the year		8.37	20.99
Add/(Less) Other Comprehensive Income		0.80	-
Total Other Equity		(9.76)	(18.93)

13. Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)		Rs. in Lakhs		
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Deferred Tax Liability				
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting		14.34	12.90	12.40
Gross deferred tax liability		14.34	12.90	12.40
Deferred tax asset				
Impact of brought forward losses		9.12	11.78	-
Adjustment in accordance with Ind As		0.06	-	-
Employee benefit expenses		1.39	0.82	-
Gross deferred tax asset		10.57	12.61	-
MAT credit		1.82	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)		1.95	0.29	12.40

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets		Rs. in Lakhs	
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Opening deferred tax assets (net)		0.29	12.40
Deferred tax (credit)/charge recorded in statement of profit & loss		3.21	(12.10)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge recorded in OCI		0.28	-
Utilisation of MAT credit		(1.82)	-
Closing deferred tax assets (net)		1.95	0.29



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AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31 2018 and March 31 2017:			Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	
Accounting profit before income tax	11.58	8.89	
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.75%.(March 31 2017: 25.75%)	2.98	2.29	
Impact of future tax rate change for deferred tax	0.04	(2.07)	
Impact of permanent disallowances under Income Tax Act	0.03	0.56	
Deferred Tax Expense excess recognized in previous year	-	(12.72)	
Others	0.16	(0.16)	
At the effective income tax rate of 25.75% (March 31 2017: 25.75%)	3.21	(12.10)	
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	3.21	(12.10)	

14. Provisions			Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Non-Current			
Provision for Gratuity & Compensated Absences	3.13	1.94	-
	3.13	1.94	-
Current			
Provision for Gratuity & Compensated Absences	0.04	0.01	-
	0.04	0.01	-

15. Short Term Borrowings			Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Secured Loans			
Working capital facility from Bank	199.01	-	-
Unsecured Loans			
Loan from related party (Refer note no. 30)	276.33	90.50	-
Loan from other			18.35
	475.33	90.50	18.35
Aggregate secured loans	199.01	-	-
Aggregate unsecured loans	276.33	90.50	18.35

*Working capital facility from bank is secured by way of first charge on Current Assets both present and future and fixed assets of the Company. These facilities are further secured by way of corporate guarantee of Aksh Optifibre Limited (Holding Company) and and further secured by personal guarantee of Dr. Kailash S Choudhari. The cash credit is repayable on demand. The cash credit carries interest in the range of 10.80% to 11%

AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

16. Trade Payables			Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Current			
Trade Payables (including acceptances) (refer note no 37 for details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises)	300.26	215.89	55.45
	300.26	215.89	55.45
Other Details			
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note 30)	24.49	4.03	
Others	275.77	211.86	55.45

17. Other Financial Liabilities			Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Current			
Creditors for Capital goods	353.61	0.19	-
Other	63.96963	9.37500	19.01
Total Current financial liabilities	417.58	9.57	19.01
Other Details			
Payables to related parties (Refer Note 30)	316.20	-	-
Others	101.38	9.57	19.01

18. Other Current Liabilities			Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Advance from Customers	-	-	-
Others	8.07	26.70	7.29
	8.07	26.70	7.29



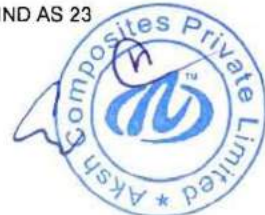
AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

19. Revenue From Operations	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products		
- Finished goods	1,070.61	734.15
- Traded goods	6.62	-
Other Operating Revenue		
- Scrap sales	1.68	0.77
- Export Incentives	11.29	5.60
- Exchange Fluctuation	4.30	3.36
- Other operating revenue	0.07	0.19
Revenue from operations (gross)	1,094.57	744.07
20. Other Income	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Interest income		
on deposits	1.37	1.01
	1.37	1.01
21. Cost of raw material and components consumed	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Inventory at the beginning of the year	65.43	35.83
Add: Purchases	919.60	653.77
	985.03	689.60
Less: inventory at the end of the year	141.38	65.43
Cost of raw material and components consumed	843.55	624.17
22. Details of purchase of traded goods	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Telecom & electronic items	6.45	-
	6.45	-
23. (Increase)/ decrease in inventories	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished/Traded goods	131.98	111.38
Semi Finished goods	130.90	72.40
	262.88	183.78
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished/traded goods	111.38	27.60
Semi finished goods	72.40	-
	183.78	27.60
	(79.10)	(156.18)
24. Employee benefits expense	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Salaries, wages and bonus	71.62	49.48
Contribution to provident fund	4.18	2.04
Gratuity	0.98	1.71
Staff welfare expenses	4.17	1.81
Directors' Remuneration	-	3.75
	80.95	58.79
25. Depreciation and amortization expense	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Depreciation of Property plant & Equipments's	14.24	13.28
	14.24	13.28
26. Finance costs	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Interest on Cash Credit	5.82	-
Bank Charges	1.32	0.87
Interest Others*	16.61	5.00
	23.75	5.87

*Interest amounting of Rs. 0.97 lakhs has been capitalised during the year in compliance with IND AS 23



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27. Other expenses	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Consumption of stores and spares	25.73	12.27
Increase/(Decrease) in Excise Duty Provision on Stock	(12.38)	12.38
Power & Fuel	23.01	18.01
Packing Material Consumed	29.69	15.95
Repair & Maintenance		
- Plant & Machinery	4.32	1.48
- Others	2.17	3.60
Marketing & Service Charges	7.41	3.17
Freight & Cartage (Outward)	28.49	15.20
Travelling & Conveyance	3.40	1.47
Postage & Telephone	0.31	0.48
Insurance	4.24	1.22
Rent	23.66	16.91
Professional & Legal Expenses	6.17	5.87
Auditors' Remuneration	4.31	2.25
Other Expenses	15.07	8.63
	165.60	118.89

Payment to auditor

	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
As auditor:		
Audit fee	3.00	2.00
Reimbursement of expenses	1.31	0.25
	4.31	2.25

28. Exceptional items	Rs. in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Profit/(Loss) on sale of fixed assets	(1.80)	-
	(1.80)	-

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29. Employee benefits	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	Rs. in Lakhs 01-Apr-16
Non Current			
Provision for Gratuity	1.57	1.70	-
Provision for Compensated absence	1.56	0.23	-
Total	3.13	1.94	-
Current			
Provision for Gratuity	0.03	0.01	-
Provision for Compensated absence	0.01	0.00	-
Total	0.04	0.01	-

Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity:

Provision for gratuity is determined based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are, as follows:	Gratuity Funded	Rs. in Lakhs Compensated absences
Defined benefit obligation at 1 April 2016	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Service cost	1.71	0.24
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at March 31 2017	1.71	0.24
Interest expense	0.13	0.02
Service cost	0.85	1.22
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains /Losses	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(0.29)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(1.08)	0.39
Defined benefit obligation at March 31 2018	1.61	1.57

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets and defined benefit obligation:	Gratuity Funded	Rs. in Lakhs Compensated absences
Present value of obligation	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net assets / (liability) recognized in balance sheet as provision as at 1 April 2016	-	-
Present value of obligation	1.71	0.24
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net assets / (liability) recognized in balance sheet as provision as at March 31 2017	(1.71)	(0.24)
Present value of obligation	1.61	1.57
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net assets / (liability) recognized in balance sheet as provision as at March 31 2018	(1.61)	(1.57)

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:	Gratuity Funded	Rs. in Lakhs Compensated absences
Current service cost	1.71	-
Net interest expense	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in the period	-	-
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31 2017	1.71	-
Current service cost	0.85	-
Net interest expense	0.13	0.02
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in the period	-	0.39
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31 2018	0.98	0.40

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:	Gratuity Funded	Rs. in Lakhs Compensated absences
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	0.00	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	0.00	-
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for year ended March 31 2017	0.00	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(1.08)	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for year ended March 31 2018	(1.08)	-



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Changes in the fair value of plan assets are, as follows:

	Gratuity Funded	Rs. in Lakhs Compensated absences
Fair value of plan assets at 1 April 2016	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	-	-
Employer contribution	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at March 31 2017	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	-	-
Employer contribution	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at March 31 2018	-	-

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Average Past Service (in years)	1.50	1.90
Average Age (in years)	29.63	30.23
Average remaining working life (in years)	28.37	27.77
Weighted average duration of PBO	20.95	20.44
Discounting rate	7.71%	7.54%
Future salary Increase	5.50%	5.50%

Sensitivity analysis:

Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation - Gratuity Plan

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Impact on defined benefit obligation	1.61	1.71
Delta effect of +0.5% change in discount rate	(0.14)	(0.13)
Delta effect of -0.5% change in discount rate	0.15	0.14
Delta effect of +0.5% change in salary increase	0.15	0.14
Delta effect of -0.5% change in salary increase	(0.14)	(0.14)

Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation - Compensated absences

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Impact on defined benefit obligation	1.57	0.24
Delta effect of +0.5% change in discount rate	(0.12)	(0.02)
Delta effect of -0.5% change in discount rate	0.14	0.02
Delta effect of +0.5% change in salary increase	0.14	0.02
Delta effect of -0.5% change in salary increase	(0.13)	(0.02)

Defined contribution plans

	31-Mar-18	Rs. in Lakhs 31-Mar-17
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	4.18	2.04
	4.18	2.04

30. Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' the names of the related party where control exists/ able to exercise significant influence along with the aggregate transactions and year end balance with them as identified by the management in the ordinary course of business and on arms' length basis are given below:

(a) Holding Company

- Aksh Optifibre Limited (related from 15.09.2016)

(b) Fellow Subsidiary

- AOL (FZE) (related from 15.09.2016)

(c) 'Key Management personnel & their relatives:

- Mr. Prashant Kumar Agrawal (Director w.e.f 15.09.2016)
- Mr. Munesh Chandra (Director w.e.f 15.09.2016)
- Mr. Chandra Shekhar Gupta (Director w.e.f 15.09.2016)
- Mr. Ashok Jain (Managing Director) (related till 16.09.2016)
- Ms. Apoorva Jain (related till 16.09.2016)

(d) 'Enterprise over which personnel referred in(C) aforementioned exercise significant influence :-

- Machine and Control (till 16.09.2016)
- Unitape UK (related till 15.09.2016)



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(d) Transaction with related parties				Rs. in Lakhs
Nature of Transaction	Holding	Fellow Subsidiary	KMP / Others	Total
Interest expense on Loan	17.59	-	-	17.59
	3.89	-	1.12	5.00
Purchase / Services Received	16.95	-	-	16.95
	4.03	-	-	4.03
Purchase of PPE	139.16	152.53	-	291.69
	-	-	-	-
Sale	258.62	-	-	258.62
	63.49	-	-	63.49
Loan Taken	170.00	-	-	170.00
	87.00	-	24.00	111.00
Remuneration Paid	-	-	-	-
	-	-	3.75	3.75
Reimbursement of Expenses	5.60	-	-	5.60
	-	-	-	-
Share Application Money	-	-	-	-
	-	-	3.00	3.00

Figures in italic represents Previous Year

(e) Balance due (to)/ from				Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17		01-Apr-16
Holding				
Trade Receivables	107.53	-		-
Loan and advances	(276.33)	(90.50)		-
Other receivables	-	-		-
Trade and other Payables	(188.16)	(4.03)		-
Fellow Subsidiary				
Trade and other Payables	(152.53)	-		-
KMP / Others				
Receivables	-	-		1.21

31. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:			Rs. in Lakhs
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	
Profit for the year	8.37	20.99	
Weighted average No. of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (absolute value in number)	36,00,000	34,95,019	
Effect of dilution	-	-	
Weighted average No. of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (absolute value in number)	36,00,000	34,95,019	
Earning per share	-	-	
Basic EPS (on nominal value of Rs. 10 per share) Rs./share	0.23	0.60	
Diluted EPS (on nominal value of Rs. 10 per share) Rs./share	0.23	0.60	

32. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



Income taxes
The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable, that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable incomes over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is probable that the Company will be able to realise the benefits of those deductible differences in future.

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 29.

Provision for trade
Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

Contingencies
Management judgement of contingencies is based on the internal assessments and opinion from the consultants for the possible outflow of resources, if any.

33. Leases

Operating Lease :
The Company has entered into a lease agreement. The lease term is for periods of three to five years and renewable at the option of both the parties.

Future minimum rentals payable under non cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
With in one year	66.00	13.14	15.81
After one year but not more than five years	104.50	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-
	170.50	13.14	15.81

34. Capital & other commitments	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	Rs. in Lakhs
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	47.00	-	-

The Company has other commitments for purchase orders which are issued after considering requirements as per operating cycle for purchase of services, employee benefits. The Company does not have any long term commitment or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts with respect to contractual expenditure which might have a material impact on the financial statements.

For commitments relating to lease arrangements please refer note no. 33

35. Contingent liabilities	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars			01-Apr-16
Claim not acknowledge as debts	-	-	-
Disputed statutory liabilities	-	-	-
Other disputed liabilities	-	-	-

36. Derivatives Instruments

A. Particulars of foreign currency receivable as at the reporting date		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	(Amount in Lakhs)
Particulars	Currency			01-Apr-16
Export of goods	USD	0.64	-	-
Advance to Vendor	USD	0.07	-	-



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B. Particulars of foreign currency payable as at the reporting date		(Amount in Lakhs)		
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Import of goods and services	USD	4.43	-	-

37. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006		(Amount in Lakhs)		
Descriptions		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	-	-	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the	-	-	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-	-	-

38. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables, bank balances and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

A. Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate primarily relates to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. The Company's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed, floating rate borrowings.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company has sales and purchases from outside India. The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from sales and purchases by an operating unit in currencies other than the unit's functional currency. Accordingly, the Company's financial state of affairs can be affected significantly by movements in the USD or any other currency exchange rates. The Company enters into derivative transactions, primarily in the nature of forward currency contracts on import payables. The purpose is to manage currency risks arising from the Company's operations.

Interest rate sensitivity		Rs. in Lakhs	
Descriptions		Increase /Decrease in Basis points	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-18			
Base Rate		+50	(1.00)
Base Rate		-50	1.00
31-Mar-17			
Base Rate		+50	-
Base Rate		-50	-

*Prime Lending Rate ('PLRs') set by individual Indian bank in respect of their loans



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Foreign currency sensitivity		Changes in USD	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-18		+5%	(12.07)
		-5%	12.07
31-Mar-17		+5%	-
		-5%	-

B. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by management.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on losses historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company does not hold collateral as security. 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.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programs mainly in growth projects. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It aims to minimise these risks by generating sufficient cash flows from its current operations, which in addition to the available cash and cash equivalents, liquid investments and sufficient committed fund facilities, will provide liquidity.

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 60 - 90 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be reasonable approximation of fair value. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Payable on Demand	0-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Rs. in Lakhs Total
As at March 31 2018					
Borrowings	475.33	-	-	-	475.33
Trade payables	-	300.26	-	-	300.26
Other Financial Liabilities	-	417.58	-	-	417.58
	475.33	717.83	-	-	1,193.17
As at March 31 2017					
Borrowings	90.50	-	-	-	90.50
Trade payables	-	215.89	-	-	215.89
Other Financial Liabilities	-	9.57	-	-	9.57
	90.50	225.46	-	-	315.95
As at March 31 2016					
Borrowings	18.35	-	-	-	18.35
Trade payables	-	55.45	-	-	55.45
Other Financial Liabilities	-	19.01	-	-	19.01
	18.35	74.46	-	-	92.82



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39. Capital management

The purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

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

	Rs. in Lakhs		
Descriptions	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	01-Apr-16
Borrowings	475.33	90.50	18.35
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	26.15	16.16	25.65
Net debt	449.18	74.33	(7.29)
Total equity	350.24	341.07	280.08
Gearing ratio	128%	22%	-3%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31 2018 and March 31 2017.

40. First time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The preparation of these financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared to most recent annual financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP ("Previous GAAP"). Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. They have also been applied in preparing the Ind AS opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 for the purpose of transition to Ind AS and as required by Ind AS 101.

This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and March 31 2017 and statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31 2017.

A. Ind AS optional exemptions applied:

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

(a) Deemed cost

The Company has elected to measure items of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) at the date of transition to Ind AS at their deemed cost value as on 1 April 2016.

B. Ind AS mandatory exceptions

(a) Estimates

Impact of transition to Ind AS

The following is a summary of the effects of the differences between Ind AS and previous GAAP on the Company's total equity and profit for the year previously reported under previous GAAP following transition to Ind AS.

(b) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the classification and measurement of financial assets has been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances existed at the date of transition.



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Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 (date of transition to Ind AS)

	Regrouped Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	180.56	-	180.56
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	-	-	-
Loans	4.20	-	4.20
	184.76	-	184.76
Current assets			
Inventories	89.41	-	89.41
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	47.81	-	47.81
Cash and cash equivalents	25.65	-	25.65
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
Loans	11.07	-	11.07
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-
Other current assets	33.67	-	33.67
Current tax assets (net)	0.21	-	0.21
	207.82	-	207.82
Total Assets	392.58	-	392.58
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	320.00	-	320.00
Other Equity	(39.92)	-	(39.92)
	280.08	-	280.08
Non Current liabilities			
Deferred tax assets (net)	12.40	-	12.40
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18.35	-	18.35
Trade payables	55.45	-	55.45
Other financial liabilities	19.01	-	19.01
Other Current liabilities	7.29	-	7.29
	100.10	-	100.10
Total Equity and liabilities	392.58	-	392.58

Reconciliation of equity as at March 31 2017

	Regrouped Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	176.70	-	176.70
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-
Financial assets			
Loans	4.20	-	4.20
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
	180.90	-	180.90
Current assets			
Inventories	296.61	-	296.61
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	133.43	-	133.43
Cash and cash equivalents	16.16	-	16.16
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
Loans	10.83	-	10.83
Other Financial Assets	1.13	-	1.13
Other current assets	46.74	-	46.74
Current tax assets (net)	0.17	-	0.17
	505.07	-	505.07
Total Assets	685.97	-	685.97



AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Pvt Ltd)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31 2018

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Equity Share capital	360.00	-	360.00
Other Equity	(18.93)	-	(18.93)
	341.07	-	341.07

Non-current liabilities

Deferred tax assets (net)	0.29	-	0.29
Provisions	1.94	-	1.94
	2.23	-	2.23

Current liabilities

Financial liabilities		-	-
Borrowings	90.50	-	90.50
Trade payables	215.89	-	215.89
Other financial liabilities	9.57	-	9.57
Other Current liabilities	26.70	-	26.70
Provisions	0.01	-	0.01
	342.66	-	342.66
Total Equity and liabilities	685.97	-	685.97

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended March 31 2017

Particulars	Regrouped Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Income			
Revenue from operations	672.70	71.37	744.07
Other income	1.01	-	1.01
Total income	673.72	71.37	745.08
Expenses			
Cost of raw material consumed	624.17	-	624.17
Purchase of stock in trade	-	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	(156.18)	-	(156.18)
Excise duty on sale of goods	-	71.37	71.37
Employee benefits expense	58.79	-	58.79
Depreciation and amortization expense	13.28	-	13.28
Finance costs	5.87	-	5.87
Other expense	118.89	-	118.89
Total expenses	664.83	71.37	736.31
Profit before exceptional items and tax	8.89	-	8.89
Exceptional Item's	-	-	-
Profit before tax	8.89	-	8.89
Income tax expense			
Current tax	-	-	-
Deferred tax	(12.10)	-	(12.10)
Total tax expense	(12.10)	-	(12.10)
Profit for the year	20.99	-	20.99
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	-
Income tax effect	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	20.99	-	20.99



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AKSH COMPOSITES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Unitape Mandovi Composites Pvt Ltd)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31 2018

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 and March 31 2017 and profit or loss for the year ended March 31 2017

1. Revenue from operation

Under the previous GAAP, excise duty on sale of goods was reduced from sales to present the revenue from operations. Whereas, under Ind AS, this excise duty is included in the revenue from operations and the corresponding expense is included as a part of total expenses. The change does not affect total equity as at 1 April 2016 and profit before tax for the year ended March 31 2017. As a result, there is an increase in revenue and expenses for the year ended March 31 2017 by Rs. 71.37 lakhs.

41. Segment Reporting

The company operation predominately related to telecom product and accordingly this is the only primary reportable segment as per Ind AS-108 "Operative segment"

Geographical information		Rs. in Lakhs	
Particular		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
(1) Revenue from external customer			
Within India		880.60	651.99
Outside India		213.97	92.08
Total Revenue as per statement of profit and loss		1,094.57	744.07
The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers			
Revenue from one customer in India amounted to Rs. 546.01 Lakhs (March 31 2017 Rs. 332.98)			
(2) Non current Operating assets			
Within India		668.49	180.90
Outside India		-	-
Total		668.49	180.90

42. Previous year's figures have been regrouped, rearranged and reclassified to confirm to those of current year's figures wherever necessary.

The accompanying notes (1-41) are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For P.C.BINDAL & CO.

Firm Registration Number: 003824N

Chartered Accountants

CA K.C. GUPTA

Partner

Membership No.: 088638

Place: New Delhi

Date: 28 May, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Kumar Agrawal

Director

DIN : 07592212

Munesh Chandra

Director

DIN : 03447737