S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Steiner India Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act., read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 a 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 effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 2" to this report;

(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 derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2018

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other Legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Steiner India Limited

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

(b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the construction industry, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same

vii. (a)Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution, bank or debenture holders or Government.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way debt instruments in the nature of Debentures for the purpose for which it was raised.

x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 105938

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2018

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF STEINER INDIA LIMTED

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 Steiner India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2018

Steiner India Ltd

(INDAS)

as at 31st March 2018

Confidential

Steiner India Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

	Notes	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
		₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
I Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	263	320
Intangible assets	2.2	1	7
Financials assets			
(i) Trade receivables	3	637	808
(ii) Loans	4	4	4
		905	**1,139**
Current assets			
Inventories	5	4,420	4,467
Financials assets			
(i) Investments	6	813	343
(ii) Trade receivables	3	1,561	226
(iii) Cash and cash equivalent	7	51	145
(iv) Loans	4	169	112
(v)Other financial assets	8	4,443	6,351
Other current assets	8a	513	638
		11,970	**12,282**
Total assets		**12,875**	**13,421**
II. Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	9	716	716
Other Equity	10	945	885
		1,661	**1,601**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	1,178	1,381
(ii) Trade payables	12	108	783
Provisions	13	39	65
		1,325	**2,229**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	12	8,219	7,001
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12a	1,115	1,194
Provisions	13	3	12
Other current liabilities	14	552	1,384
		9,889	**9,591**
Total equity & liabilities		**12,875**	**13,421**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1.2		

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

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership No.:105398

S R B C & CO LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai,India
Date: 23 APR 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Steiner India Limited

Ajit Gulabchand
Director
(DIN : 00010827)

Ajay Sirohi
Director
(DIN : 07634663)

Peter Steiner
Director
(DIN : 3533502)

Daniel Ducrey
Director
(DIN : 07316649)

Shilpa Bhatia
Company Secretary

A K Singh
C.E.O

Place: Zurich, Switzerland
Date: 18 April 2018

STEINER INDIA LIMITED

Steiner India Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2018

	Notes	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
		₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Revenue from operations	15	4,581	5,099
Other income	16	583	24
Total Income (I)		**5,164**	**5,123**
Expenses			
Construction expenses	17	3,735	4,046
Employee benefits expense	18	709	943
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	22	45
Finance costs	19	132	148
Other expenses	20	532	233
Total Expenses (II)		**5,130**	**5,415**
Profit/(Loss) for the year before tax (III=I - II)		**34**	**(292)**
Current tax (IV)		7	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax (V=III-IV)		**27**	**(292)**
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans (VI)	22	41	31
Income tax effect (VII)		8	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (VIII=VI-VII)		**33**	**31**
Total Comprehensive Income (V+VIII)		**60**	**(261)**
Earnings per equity share (Nominal value of Rs. 10 each):			
Basic & Diluted EPS	21	**0.37**	**(4.08)**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1.2		

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

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership No.:105398

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Steiner India Limited

~~Ajit Gulabchand~~
Director
(DIN : 00010827)

Ajay Sirohi
Director
(DIN : 07634663)

Peter Steiner
Director
(DIN : 3533502)

Daniel Ducrey
Director
(DIN : 07316649)

Shilpa Bhatia
Company Secretary

A K Singh
C.E.O

Place: Mumbai,India
Date: 23 APR 2018

Place: Zurich, Switzerland
Date: 18 April 2018

STEINER INDIA LIMITED

Steiner India Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

A. Equity Share Capital

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Equity Share Capital	716	716
At 01 April 2017	716	716
At 31 March 2018	716	716

B. Other Equity

₹ Lakhs

	Equity portion for Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	Reserves and surplus		Total
		Securities Premium Account	Retained earnings	
As at 01 April 2017	3,555	783	(3,453)	885
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	27	27
Other comprehensive income for the year (Note 22)	-	-	33	33
As at 31 March 2018	3,555	783	(3,393)	945

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 1.2)

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

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership No.:105398

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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A K Singh
C.E.O

Place: Mumbai, India
Date: 23 APR 2018

Place: Zurich, Switzerland
Date: 18 April 2018

STEINER INDIA LIMITED

Steiner India Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	34	(292)
Adjustments for statement of profit and loss items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	65	77
Finance costs (including fair value change in financial instruments)	132	148
Profit on sale of investments (including fair value change in financial instruments)	(28)	(21)
Write off Doubtful Debts	398	-
Reversal of Provision for Doubtful debts	(144)	-
Foreign exchange Gain	(8)	3
Dividend Income	-	(1)
Net gain on derecognition of financial liabilities (refer Note 25 & 31)	(335)	
Profit from operating activities before working capital changes	**114**	**(86)**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Inventories	47	78
(Increase)/ decrease in Other Current Assets	162	0
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	730	1,013
(Increase)/ decrease in long-term and short-term loans and advances	(57)	119
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and liabilities	(913)	412
Increase/ (decrease) in Trade payables	304	(1,312)
Cash generated from operations	**387**	**224**
Less: Income tax paid	(37)	(60)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**350**	**164**
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of fixed assets	(2)	(154)
Purchase of units of mutual funds	(1,051)	(2,135)
Redemption of units of mutual funds	608	1,828
Dividend on units of mutual funds	-	1
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities	**(445)**	**(460)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Issue of Debentures	-	300
Net cash used from financing activities	-	**300**
D. Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	**(94)**	**4**
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	145	141
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [D+E]	**51**	**145**

Note:

1. All figures in bracket are outflow.
2. The cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect Method as per Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows."

3. Non Cash transaction:

The Company has settled certain trade payable through barter system against the receivables amounting to Rs. 239 lakhs.

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STEINER INDIA LIMITED ★

Steiner India Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

b) Cash and cash equivalents includes:		
Cash & bank Balances	51	145
Total of cash and cash equivalents	51	145
On current accounts	51	145
Cash on hand*	-	0
Total of cash and cash equivalents	51	145

*Amount of cash in hand is Rs 2,047(PY Rs 2,556)

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 1.2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership No.:105398

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Steiner India Limited

Ajit Gulabchand
Director
(DIN : 00010827)

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Daniel Ducrey
Director
(DIN : 07316649)

Shilpa Bhatia
Company Secretary

A K Singh
C.E.O

Place: Mumbai,India
Date: 23 APR 2018

Place: Zurich, Switzerland
Date: 18 April 2018

STEINER INDIA LIMITED

Steiner India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

1. Company information

Steiner India Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 17 August 2011 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of Total Services Contractors (TSC) catering to the domestic real estate industry and infrastructure industry.

The registered office is located at Hincon House, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli (West) Mumbai City MH 400083, India. The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 18, 2018.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of Steiner India Limited (or 'the Company') have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended form time to time)

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.
The company has accumulated losses. However the net working capital is positive and it has received letter from its parent company that they will support the operations of the company for a period of 12 months. Accordingly financial statements have been prepared on going concern.

The financial statements are presented in lakhs except when otherwise indicated.

1.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current

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

The 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.

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

b) Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or Liabilities.
Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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STEINER INDIA LIMITED

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.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sourcestodetermine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

c) Plant, Property and Equipment

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing it's for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a WDV basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management which coincides with the rates as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life of major assets are as under:

Useful lives being used by the company are as follows-

Particulars	**Useful Life (in years)**
Plant and machinery-Cranes	15years
Plant and machinery-Others	12 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computers	2 years

Lease hold improvements are depreciated over the period of remaining life.An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation of PPE are revised at the end of each year and adjusted prospectively.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. All intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Useful life being used by the company are as follows

Particulars	**Useful Life (in years)**
Software	3 years

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e) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

f) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if 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.

g)Inventories

Stock of project bought-outs, stores and land are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.Cost determined on weighted average basis.

h) Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measuredupon fulfillment of following criteria

Construction revenue

In case of construction contracts the company follows percentage of completion (POC) method based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date, taking into account contractual price and revisions thereto by estimating total revenue including claims/amendments/variations, that have been confirmed by the customer for which payment is considered highly probable, and total cost till completion of the contract and the profit so determined has been accounted for proportionate to the percentage of actual work done, as certified on the construction site.

In case of cost-plus contract, the Company recognizes revenue only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract flows to the Company and the costs are clearly identified and reliably measured.

A provision for expected loss on construction contracts is recognized when it is probable that the contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue. For all other contracts, loss order provisions are made when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligation under the contract exceed the currently estimated economic benefits.

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

i) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions and balances

(i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on monetary items not covered above, or on reporting such monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expense in the year in which they arise.

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j) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and employee state insurance fund are defined contribution schemes. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The company also operates a defined benefit gratuity plan which is unfunded.
The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.
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.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

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

k) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes ofsubsequent measurement, financial assets are classified infour categories;
- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company.
After initial measurement such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss/Other comprehensive income

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
(a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Company has Mutual funds which are held for trading, classified as at FVTPL. For all other investments (National Savings Certificate), the company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.
Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are

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Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

The Company has transferred its rights toreceive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material lay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - Financial assets that are debt instruments are measured at FVTOCI. ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

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

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Loans and borrowings

Compulsorily Convertible Debentures are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the Compulsorily Convertible Debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for present value of future expected cash flows of the Liability. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion.

Transaction costs: if any are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not premeasured in subsequent years.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

l) 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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income 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 bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized 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 recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, 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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (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.

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

Tax credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay income tax higher than that computed under MAT, during the year that MAT is permitted to be set off under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (specified period). In the year, in which the tax credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in the guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of profit and loss and shown as Unused Tax credit. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of unused tax credit to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay income tax higher than MAT during the specified year.

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m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of parent company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

n) 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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.

o) Contingent liabilities

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.

p) Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker of the Company is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly is identified as the chief operating decision maker. The Company has a single segment namely "Total Service Contracts". Therefore, the Company's business does not fall under different business segments as defined by Ind AS 108- "Segmental Reporting".

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2 Fixed assets

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

₹ Lakhs

	Leasehold Improvements	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	Total
Cost					
At 1 April 2016	61	32	17	171	281
Additions	-	-	-	154	154
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**61**	**32**	**17**	**325**	**435**
Additions	-	-	-	2	2
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**61**	**32**	**17**	**327**	**437**
Depreciation / amortisation					
At 1 April 2016	11	14	2	11	38
Charge for the year	31	11	2	33	77
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**42**	**25**	**4**	**44**	**115**
Charge for the year*	11	6	2	40	59
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**53**	**31**	**6**	**84**	**174**
Net block					
At 31 March 2017	**19**	**7**	**13**	**281**	**320**
At 31 March 2018	**8**	**1**	**11**	**243**	**263**

2.2 Intangible assets

₹ Lakhs

	Software	Total
Cost		
At 1 April 2016	20	20
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**20**	**20**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**20**	**20**
Depreciation / amortisation		
At 1 April 2016	7	7
Charge for the year	6	6
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**13**	**13**
Charge for the year *	6	6
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**19**	**19**
Net block		
At 31 March 2017	**7**	**7**
At 31 March 2018	**1**	**1**

* INR 43 lakhs has been classified as Construction expenses, since these assets are directly identifiable to projects.

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3 Trade receivables

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Trade receivables	99	137	370	226
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 34)	538	671	1,191	-
	637	**808**	**1,561**	**226**

Break-up for security details:

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Trade receivables				
Unsecured, considered good	637	808	1,561	226
	637	**808**	**1,561**	**226**

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

The Company has receivables of INR 2,069 lakhs, unbilled amount of INR 3,692 lakhs and payables of INR 4,548 lakhs from/to Lavasa amounting to a net exposure of INR 1,213 lakhs.There is a proposal by Lavasa to settle these dues through transfer of certain assets of one of its subsidiary of constructed and under construction retail space. As the fair value of these assets proposed to be transferred is greater than the net exposure from LCL , the management is confident of recovering entire dues of LCL and feels that it does not require to be provide for said amounts. Further the proposal made by Lavasa has been presented and approved by the board in its meeting dated 18th April 2018.

4 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
a Security deposits	4	4	-	-
b. Receivables from group companies	-	-	169	80
c. Other Advances	-	-	-	32
	4	**4**	**169**	**112**

5 Inventories

	Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Project bought-outs	147	194
Land	4,273	4,273
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	**4,420**	**4,467**

6 Current Investments

	Face value	31st March 2018 Units	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 Units	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Investments in Mutual Funds					
Quoted investments - Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)					
Reliance Liquid Fund - Cash Plan - Direct Growth Plan	1,000	7,672	215	-	-
Reliance Medium Term Fund - Direct Growth Plan - Growth Option	10	1,13,521	42	-	-
Reliance Money Manger Fund- Direct Growth Plan- Growth Option	1,000	-	-	312	7
Reliance Banking & PSU Debt Fund- Direct Growth Plan	10	20,90,040	264	59,75,809	330
Reliance Medium Term Fund - Growth Plan Growth Option	10	-	-	15,011	6
Reliance Liquid Fund Treasury Plan- Direct Growth Plan- Growth Option	1,000	2,560	109	-	-
Reliance Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Growth Plan	10	14,62,105	183	-	-
	3,040	**36,75,898**	**813**	**59,91,132**	**343**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments			**813**		**343**
Market value of quoted investments			**813**		**343**

Note 25 for determination of fair value of investments

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7 Cash and cash equivalents

	Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	51	145
Cash on hand*	-	0
	51	145

* Cash on hand as at 31 March 2017 was Rs. 2,556.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises of the following:

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Cash on hand	-	0
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	51	145
Total	51	145

8 Other financial assets

	Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Unbilled Revenue (Refer Note 33)	4,443	6,351
	4,443	6,351

8a Other current assets

	Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Advance to contractors	152	292
Prepaid expenses	2	-
Advance income-tax (net of provision for tax)	141	104
Balances with Government authorities	218	242
Total	513	638

Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Tax losses	3,233	3,246
Unabsorbed depreciation	187	139
Unused tax credits	-	-
Deductible temporary difference	21	49.03

The unused tax losses expiry ranges from financial year 2019-20 to 2023-24.

The Company has no Deferred tax liability. In addition the Company has not recognised Deferred tax assets as there is no reasonable certaininty of future taxable profits.

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9 Equity Share capital

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Authorised shares		
20,000,000 (31 March 2017: 20,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,000	2,000

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining 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.

	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
7,163,913 nos. (31 March 2017: 7,163,913 nos.) equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up	716	716
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	716	716

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

	31st March 2018		31 March 2017	
Equity shares	Nos.	₹ Lakhs	Nos.	₹ Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	71,63,913	716	71,63,913	716
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**71,63,913**	**716**	**71,63,913**	**716**

(b) Shares held by holding company:

Out of the equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as follows:

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Steiner AG, the holding company (100%), alongwith its nominees 7,163,913 nos(31 March 2017: 7,163,913 nos) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	716	716

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

	31st March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Nos.	₹ Lakhs	Nos.	₹ Lakhs
Steiner AG, the holding company (100%), alongwith its nominees	71,63,913	716	71,63,913	716

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

10 Other Equity

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Securities Premium Account		
At the beginning of the year	783	783
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	**783**	**783**
(b) Other reserves		
Retained earnings		
At the beginning of the year	(3,453)	(3,192)
Other comprehensive income for the year	33	31
Profit/(Loss) for the year	27	(292)
Total retained earnings	**(3,393)**	**(3,453)**

(c) Equity portion for Compulsorily Convertible Debentures

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Debentures (Unsecured)		
100 (31 March, 2017 100 debentures) 0.5% (3.50% till December 2016) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 1,000,000 each	441	441
350 (31 March, 2017 320 debentures) 0.50% (3.50% till December 2016) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 1,000,000 each	3,114	3,114
Total Equity portion for Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	**3,555**	**3,555**
The liability portion is reflected in Financial liabilities.		
Total Other Equity (a+b+c)	**945**	**885**

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	Date of allotment	Terms	₹ Lakhs
50 nos., 3.50% p.a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs. 1,000,000 each	28-Sep-12	Can be converted into equity shares after 48 months from allotment date	500
50 nos., 3.50% p.a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs. 1,000,000 each	28-Mar-13		500
200 nos., 3.50% p.a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs. 1,000,000 each	25-Jul-14	Can be converted into equity shares after one year from the date of allotment	2,000
40 nos., 3.50% p.a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs.1,000,000 each	09-Dec-14	Can be converted into equity shares after one year from the date of allotment	400
40 nos., 3.50% p.a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs.1,000,000 each	27-Jan-15		400
40 nos., 3.50% p.a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs.1,000,000 each	11-May-15	Can be converted into equity shares after one year from the date of allotment	400
30 nos., 0.50% p.a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs. 1,000,000 each	08-Feb-17	Can be converted into equity shares after one year from the date of allotment	300

a) The Company had in the year 2012-13 issued 100 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Rs. 1,000,000 each for a tenure of 84 months. CCDs carry a coupon rate of 0.5% p.a (3.50% p.a. till December 2016) and interest is payable semi-annually on 9 October and 9 April every year on the outstanding amount (including accrued interest) in arrears, from the date of allotment upto the conversion dates.
b) The above CCD's shall be mandatorily converted after 84 months from the date of issuance of debentures at such price as shall be determined at the time of conversion , which shall not be less than fair value of shares determined by a SEBI registered Merchant Banker or a Chartered Accountant as per the Discounted Free Cash Flow Method(DCF).
c) The Company issued another 320 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs.1,000,000 each for a tenure of 84 months. These carry a coupon rate of 0.5% p.a (3.50% p.a. till December 2016) and interest is payable semi-annually on 30 Sept and 31 March every year on the outstanding amount(including accrued interest) in arrears, from the date of allotment upto the conversion dates.
d) Interest has to be repaid at the time of conversion.
e) The 100 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures issued are Fixed to Variable and the 350 Cumulative Convertible Debentures are Fixed to Fixed.

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11 Borrowings

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Debentures (Unsecured) (Refer Note 10)		
100 (31 March 2017 100 debentures) 0.5%(3.50% till December 2016) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 1,000,000 each	915	887
350 (31 March, 2017 320 debentures) 0.50%(3.50% till December 2016) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 1,000,000 each	263	494
	1,178	**1,381**

12 Trade payables

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Trade payables	108	783	3,689	3,358
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note 34)	-	-	4,530	3,643
	108	**783**	**8,219**	**7,001**

Terms and conditions of the above Trade Payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms

For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 27

12a Other financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Employee dues payable	-	-	407	439
Others			708	755
	-	-	**1,115**	**1,194**

13 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	11	42	-	-
Provision for leave encashment	28	23	3	12
	39	**65**	**3**	**12**

14 Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Advance from customers	-	-	445	1,349
Statutory dues payable	-	-	107	35
	-	-	**552**	**1,384**

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15 Revenue from Operations

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Contract revenue (Refer Note 33)	4,581	5,099
	4,581	**5,099**

16 Other income

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Profit on investments	28	21
Dividend income*	-	0
Others	220	3
Net gain on derecognition of financial liabilities (refer Note 25 & 31)	335	-
	583	**24**

*Dividend Income for year ended March 2017 is Rs. 40,000/-

17 Construction expenses

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Opening stock	4,467	275
Add: Purchases	1,459	6,064
	5,926	**6,339**
Less: Closing stock	4,420	4,467
Construction materials consumed	**1,506**	**1,872**
Sub-contracting charges	2,229	2,174
	3,735	**4,046**

18 Employee benefits expense

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Salaries, wages and bonus	652	861
Contribution to provident and other funds	24	37
Staff Welfare Expenses	33	45
	709	**943**

19 **Finance costs**

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Interest on debentures	132	148
	132	**148**

20 Other expenses

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Rent	24	55
Rates and taxes	4	6
Repairs and maintenance - others	2	3
Insurance	6	10
Traveling and conveyance	27	38
Printing and stationery	5	5
Legal and professional fees	9	31
Payment to auditors	8	14
Bank charges	2	10
Security Charges	26	32
Bad debts written off	398	-
Miscellaneous expenses	21	29
	532	**233**

Payment to Auditor (excluding service tax)

As auditors:		
Statutory audit fees	7.5	13.0
Reimbursement of expenses	-	1.0
Total	**8**	**14**

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

21 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	27	(292)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS*	7,163,913	7,163,913
Face value per share	10	10
Basic earning per share	0.37	(4.08)

* There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements. Shares are anti -dilutive hence basic and dilutive EPS are same.

22 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	Retained Earnings	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	41	31
	41	31

23 Contingent liabilities and Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

There are no Contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2018.

Operating lease

The Company has entered into an operating lease for office and residential premises. There are no restrictions placed upon the Company by entering into these leases. Amount charged to profit and loss account Rs. 23.85 lakhs (31 March 2017- 54.87 Lakhs).

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

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made. The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties has been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

25 Fair Values

Set out below, is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Financial assets	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Investments (refer note 6)	813	343	813	343
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (refer note 11)	4,896	4,871	1,178	1,381

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

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26 Fair Value Hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed 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: Quoted (unadjusted) price is active market for identical assets or labilities.

Level 2: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observed, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy

	Date of valuation	Level 1 ₹ Lakhs	Level 2 ₹ Lakhs	Level 3 ₹ Lakhs
31 March 2018				
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Borrowings (refer note 11)	31 March 2018		1,178	
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment (refer note 6)	31 March 2018	813		
31 March 2017				
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Borrowings (refer note 11)	31 March 2017	-	1,381	-
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment (refer note 6)	31 March 2017	343	-	-

27. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Comapny's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

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 other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings,

Credit risk on financial assets

The company is engaged in construction business and derives the turnover from Construction contracts. Payments are not typically secured by any form of credit support such as letters of credit, performance guarantees or escrow arrangements. Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counter-parties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and trade and other accounts receivable. Credit risk on cash balances with Bank are limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. The exposure to credit risk for trade receivable is low and amount is received on timely basis within the credit period which is about 30 to 60 days.

Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of the reporting year but not impaired excluding non-current:

	31 March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Less than 60 days	28	130
Over 60 days	1,533	96
Total	**1,561**	**226**

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 30 to 90 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company top management 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 top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt at an optimised cost.

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 12 and Note 14.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
As at 31 March 2018						
Trade and other payables (note 12 & 12a)	708	850	7,776	108	-	9,442
	708	**850**	**7,776**	**108**	-	**9,442**
As at 31 March 2017						
Trade and other payables (note 12 & 12a)	755	439	3,680	783	3,321	8,978
	755	**439**	**3,680**	**783**	**3,321**	**8,978**

At present, Company does expect to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.

28 Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio i.e. between 30% to 50%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Borrowings (note 11)	1,178	1,381
Less: cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	(51)	(145)
Net debt	**1,127**	**1,236**
Equity (refer note 9)	716	716
Other Equity (refer note 10)	945	892
Total sponsor capital	**1,661**	**1,608**
Capital and net debt	**2,788**	**2,844**
Gearing ratio (%)	**40.42**	**43.47**

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

29 Significant accounting judgement, 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 revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the 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 years.

Estimates and assumptions

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and future years are affected.

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.

Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred income taxes reflects the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years.

At each balance sheet date the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognised deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised or virtually certain as the case may be.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay income tax higher than that computed under MAT, during the period that MAT is permitted to be set off under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (specified period). In the year, in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in the guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay income tax higher than MAT during the specified period.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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 currenc ies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. 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 30.

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30 Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plan

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

	31 March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Contribution in Defined Plan	24	37

(b) Other benefit plan

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. 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 as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of Rs.20,00,000.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the interim Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the Gratuity plan.

	31 March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the profit or loss		
Current service cost	9	18
Interest cost on benefit obligation	16	18
Net benefit expense	**25**	**36**
Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising	(41)	(31)
Amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss statement	**(41)**	**(31)**
Changes in the defined benefit obligation:		
Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)	221	220
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	13	36
Benefits paid	(3)	(4)
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	(41)	(31)
Net defined benefit liabiity / (asset)	**190**	**221**
Transferred to Other payables relating to FnF employees	(179)	(179)
Closing net defined benefit liabiity / (asset)	**11**	**42**
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Opening defined benefit obligation	221	220
Current service cost	7	18
Interest on defined benefit obligation	6	18
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising	(41)	(31)
Benefits paid	(3)	(4)
Closing Defined benefit obligation	**190**	**221**
Net liability is bifurcated as follows :		
Current	179	179
Non-current	11	42
Net liability	**190**	**221**
The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:		
Discount rate	8.00%	7.47%
Salary escalation	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality pre-retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

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

	March 31, 2018 Rs.	March 31, 2017 Rs.
Assumptions - Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level		
Impact of Increase in 100 dps on defined benefit obligation	(2)	(4)
Impact of Decrease in 100 dps on defined benefit obligation	2	5
Assumptions - Salary Escalation rate		
Sensitivity Level		
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Impact of Increase in 100 dps on defined benefit obligation	2	5
Impact of Decrease in 100 dps on defined benefit obligation	(2)	(4)

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Assumptions - Employee turnover

Sensitivity Level		
Impact of Increase in 100 dps on defined benefit obligation	(0)	(0)
Impact of Decrease in 100 dps on defined benefit obligation	0.25	0.48

Salary escalation & attrition rate are considered as advised by the Company; they appear to be in line with the industry.
Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation is done considering future salary, attrition & death in respective year for members as mentioned above.
Average Expected Future Service represents Estimated Term of Post - Employment Benefit Obligation.
The gratuity liabilities of the Company are unfunded and hence there are no assets held to meet the liabilities.

The gratuity liability is included in Provision and in Other payable.

31 The Company had modified the terms of Debentures issued to Steiner AG in the previous year and the rate of interest had reduced from 3.5% to .5 %. The Company had treated this change as a modification and accordingly accounted by straight lining the impact based on the revised EIR of new debt . However in June 2017, the IFRS Interpretations Committee decided to refer to the International Accounting Standards Board (Board) questions about modifications or exchanges of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition. IASB has opined on the treatment and held that the gain or loss on account of modification has to be taken to Profit and Loss as per IFRS 9 which corresponds to IND AS 109. This has been further clarified by Ind AS Transition Facilitation Group (ITFG) Clarification Bulletin 13 and accordingly, during the year, the Company has taken the resulting derecognition gain in the books of accounts.

32 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard:

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued on 29 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.
The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. The Company is in the process of assesing impact on the financial stataements.

33 Disclosure in accordance with accounting of Ind AS 11 Construction contracts

	31 March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Contract revenue recognized in the year (refer note 15)	4,581	5,099
Aggregate amount of Contract cost incurred	31,498	27,329
Aggregate amount of Recognized Profits/(Recognized Loss)	728	309
Advances Received	445	1,349
Retention money receivable from customers	809	808
Gross amount due from customer for contract work	4,443	6,351

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

34. Related party disclosures

A. Related parties where control exists

Name of Companies	Relation
Steiner AG, Switzerland	Holding company
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	Ultimate parent company

B. Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Name of Companies	Relation
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	Ultimate parent company
Steiner AG, Switzerland	Holding company
Highbar Technologies Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Lavasa Corporation Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Warasgaon Asset Maintenance Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Warasgaon Power Supply Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Sahyadri City Management Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Lavasa Hotels Limited	Fellow subsidiary
HCC Real Estate Limited	Fellow subsidiary
My City Technology Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Whistling Thrush Facilities Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Andromeda Hotels Limited	Fellow subsidiary

Balance as at year end

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Loans & Other Assets	**169**	**80**
HCC Real Estate Limited	4	4
Steiner AG	165	76
Trade receivables	**1,729**	**671**
Lavasa Corporation Limited	1,303	635
Andromeda Hotels Limited	185	1
Warasgaon Assets Maintenance Limited	97	29
Warasgaon Power Supply Limited	144	6
Sahyadri Citi Management Limited	*	-
Dasve Hospitality Institute Ltd	*	-
Outstanding receivable included in current assets (Unbilled Amount)	**3,692**	**5,282**
Lavasa Corporation Limited	3,692	5,282
Outstanding payable included in trade payable and Other current liabilties	**4,530**	**3,643**
Highbar Technologies Limited	8	8
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	137	107
Sahyadri Citi Management Limited	2	1
Lavasa Corporation Limited	4,177	3,321
Whistling Trush Facilities Service Ltd	189	189
My City Technology Ltd	17	17
Lavasa Hotel Ltd	*	*
Warasgaon Lake View Hotel Ltd	*	*
Outstanding payable included in Other current liabilities	**644**	**311**
Lavasa Corporation Limited	371	-
Steiner AG	273	311
Advance from Contractors	**10**	**585**
Lavasa Corporation Limited	10	585
Outstanding payable		
Steiner AG		
- Equity	**3,555**	**3,555**
- Debt	**1,178**	**1,381**

(*) represents amount in decimals.

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STEINER INDIA LIMITED

Steiner India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Transaction during the year

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Unsecured Compulsory Convertible debentures issued during the year	-	**300**
Steiner AG	-	300
Interest Accrued on Debenture	**22**	**371**
Steiner AG	22	371
Purchase of services	**34**	**34**
Highbar Technologies Limited	4	5
Lavasa Corporation Limited	*	15
Lavasa Bamboocrafts Ltd	*	4
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	30	9
Sahyadri Citi Management Limited	*	1
Lavasa Hotels Limited	*	*
Rendering of Services (Billed)	**259**	**1,881**
Lavasa Corporation Limited	234	1,881
Warasgaon Assets Maintenance Limited	15	*
Warasgaon Power Supply Limited	10	-
Sahyadri Citi Management Limited	-	-
Dasve Hospitality Institute Ltd	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	**75**	-
Steiner AG	75	-
Write off Doubtful Debts	**342**	0
Lavasa Corporation Limited	342	0
Unbilled Amount (net of reversal)	**3,692**	**5,282**
Lavasa Corporation Limited	3,692	5,282
Advances received during the year	**75**	-
Lavasa Corporation Limited (Net)	75	-
Advances Paid during the year	**650**	**5**
Lavasa Corporation Limited	650	5

(*) represents amount in decimals.

Key management personnel

	31st March 2018 ₹ Lakhs	31 March 2017 ₹ Lakhs
Remuneration paid to key management personnel		
Mr. Madappa Palachanda (10th August 2015 to 22.04.2016)	-	26
Mr. Arun Kumar Singh	80	80

SR

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STEINER INDIA LIMITED

Steiner India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

35 Events after reporting period
No subsequent event has been observed which may require an adjustment to the balance sheet.

36 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership No.:105938

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai, India
Date: 23 APR 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Steiner India Limited

Ajit Gulabchand
Director
(DIN : 00010827)

Ajay Sirohi
Director
(DIN : 07634663)

Peter Steiner
Director
(DIN : 3533502)

Daniel Ducrey
Director
(DIN : 07516649)

Shilpa Bhatia
Company Secretary

A K Singh
C.E.O

Place: Zurich, Switzerland
Date: 18 April 2018

STEINER INDIA LIMITED