

JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED

COMPLETE FIANCIALS FOR THE FIANCIAL YEAR 2016-17

N.C. AGGARWAL & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

102, Harsha house, Karampura Commercial Complex,
New Delhi - 110015 Ph.: (O) 25920555-556 (R) 25221561
E-Mail: nc.aggarwal@gmail.com, nc.a@rediffmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

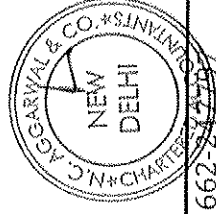
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. 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 the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



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

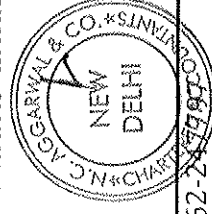
Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017 and its losses and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure-A** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to **Annexure-B**.
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- ii. Provision has been made in the financial statement, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts;



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- iii. There is no amount payable towards investor education and protection fund in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and rules made thereunder.
- iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company (refer note no. 46 of Notes to Financial Statements).

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



G. K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 086622

Date: May 12, 2017
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of **JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED** on the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2017)

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
(b) A major portion of fixed assets has been physically verified by the management in accordance with a phased programme of verification adopted by company. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. To the best of our knowledge, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
(c) The Company does not have any immovable property wherein reporting requirement with respect to title deed is applicable.
2. As explained to us, the management during the year has physically verified inventories. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed during physical verification of inventories as compared to book records were not material and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
3. According to the information and the explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
4. The Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantee and security covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
5. According to the information given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time. No order has been passed with respect to Section 73 to 76, by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal.
6. As informed to us, Company is not required to maintain the cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order are not applicable to the company.



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7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues wherever applicable i.e. provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears as at March 31, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
8. In our opinion, on the basis of books and records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks. The company does not have any dues to financial institution, government or debenture holders.
9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending allocation.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have been informed that no case of frauds has been committed on or by the Company or by its officers or employees during the year.
11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
12. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Act, and where applicable the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



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15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as covered under Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003273N



G. K. Aggarwal

Partner

M. No. 086622

Date: May 12, 2017

Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED on the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2017

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (f) 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 **JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

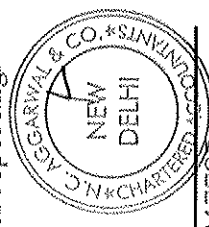
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003273N



G. K. Aggarwal

Partner

M. No. 086622

Date: May 12, 2017

Place: New Delhi

JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in ₹)	
		As At March 31, 2017	As At March 31, 2016
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	87,27,93,823	88,68,49,763
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		1,38,08,489	1,39,21,661
(c) Other Intangible Assets	6	27,86,439	33,43,870
(d) Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	7	1,61,48,482	1,57,27,656
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	8	20,82,20,150	16,39,04,449
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories			
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	9,64,38,689	7,62,53,202
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,45,98,145	5,34,360
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	12	1,43,64,631	8,35,985
(iv) Loans	13	-	71,665
(v) Other Financial Assets	14	21,97,271	4,42,489
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	15	2,62,334	1,52,897
(d) Other Current Assets	16	14,92,38,708	12,62,26,393
Total Assets		1,91,88,01,070	1,66,60,47,941
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	17	38,88,00,070	38,88,00,070
(b) Other Equity		(15,47,99,036)	8,36,76,900
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	18	1,24,52,90,973	68,03,87,807
(b) Provisions	19	1,00,58,776	74,91,315
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	23,11,83,103	10,31,84,594
(ii) Trade Payables	21	11,06,40,206	16,78,11,559
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	4,88,40,103	15,19,65,573
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	3,79,87,679	8,21,80,342
(c) Provisions	24	7,99,196	5,49,781
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,91,88,01,070	1,66,60,47,941

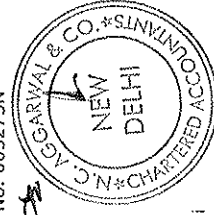
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

1-48

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jindal Fittings Limited

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



G.K. Aggarwal
PARTNER
M.No. 086622

Place : New Delhi
Dated : May 12, 2017

Mandeep Kumar
Mandeep Kumar

Director
DIN : 03404987

Rajeev Bansal
Rajeev Bansal

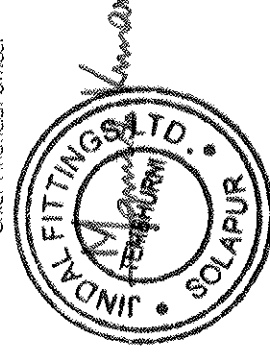
Director
DIN : 00760404

Vivek Choudhary
Vivek Choudhary

Company Secretary
M. No. ACS A29335

Anil Kumar Dash
Anil Kumar Dash

Chief Financial Officer



JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in ₹)	
		Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
I. Revenue from Operations	25	47,02,24,754	26,70,19,327
II. Other Income	26	1,06,51,651	31,25,714
III. Total Revenue (I +II)		48,08,76,405	27,01,45,041
IV. Expenses:			
Cost of Materials Consumed	27	23,60,28,680	21,40,79,627
Changes in Inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	28	(13,42,63,639)	(24,03,40,519)
Employee Benefit Expenses	29	17,50,94,320	15,15,24,414
Finance Costs	30	16,99,89,555	11,76,50,788
Depreciation and Amortisation	31	5,31,16,707	5,01,37,902
Excise Duty		1,86,61,095	86,77,767
Other Expenses	32	24,51,18,997	22,63,23,298
Total Expenses		76,37,45,714	52,80,53,278
V. Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III - IV)		(28,28,69,310)	(25,79,08,236)
VI. Exceptional Items			
VII. Profit before Tax (V - VI)		(28,28,69,310)	(25,79,08,236)
VIII. Tax expense:			
(1) Current Tax		(4,43,37,101)	(8,93,49,078)
(2) Deferred Tax			
(3) MAT Credit Entitlement		(4,43,37,101)	(8,93,49,078)
IX. Profit for the year after taxation (VII-VIII)		(23,85,32,209)	(16,85,59,158)
X. Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		77,676	73,859
Income tax effect		(21,402)	(25,561)
Total Other comprehensive income (X)		56,274	48,298
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX + X)		(23,84,75,935)	(16,85,10,860)
XII. Earning per equity share of face value of ` 10/- each.			
(1) Basic		(6.08)	(4.30)
(2) Diluted		(6.08)	(4.30)

1-48
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jindal Fittings Limited

For N. C. Aggarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003273N



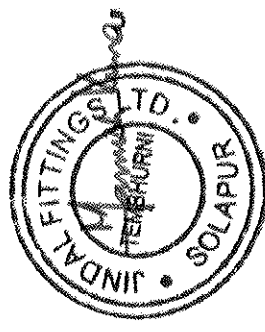
G. K. Aggarwal
PARTNER
M.No. 086622
Place : New Delhi
Dated : May 12, 2017

Manish Kumar
Manish Kumar
Director
DIN : 03404987

Rajeev Bansal
Rajeev Bansal
Director
DIN : 00760404

Vivek Choudhary
Vivek Choudhary
Company Secretary
M. No. ACS A29335

Anil Kumar Dash
Anil Kumar Dash
Chief Financial Officer



JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at April 1, 2015	Changes in equity share capital during 2015-16	Balance as at March 31, 2016	Changes in equity share capital during 2016-17	Balance as at March 31, 2017
38,88,00,070	-	38,88,00,070	-	38,88,00,070

B. Other Equity

	Share application money pending allotment	Mandatorily Convertible Preference Shares*	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
			Retained Earnings	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans		
Balance as at April 1, 2015	-	-	(14,24,78,802)	66,562	(14,24,12,240)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2015-16	-	-	(16,85,59,158)	48,298	(16,85,10,860)	
Shares Issue Expenses Issued during the year	-	40,00,00,000	(54,00,000)	-	(54,00,000)	
Balance as at March 31, 2016	-	40,00,00,000	(31,64,37,960)	1,14,860	8,36,76,900	
Balance as at April 1, 2016	-	40,00,00,000	(31,64,37,960)	1,14,860	8,36,76,900	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2016-17	-	-	(23,85,32,209)	56,274	(23,84,75,935)	
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	40,00,00,000	(55,49,70,170)	1,71,134	(15,47,99,036)	

*Refer note no 18(e)(ii)

As per our report of even date attached
Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Jindal Fittings
Limited

For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003273N



G.K. Aggarwal

PARTNER

M.No. 086622

Place : New Delhi

Dated : May 12, 2017

Mandeesh Kumar
Mandeesh Kumar

Director

DIN : 03404987

Rajeev Bansal
Rajeev Bansal

Director

DIN : 00760404

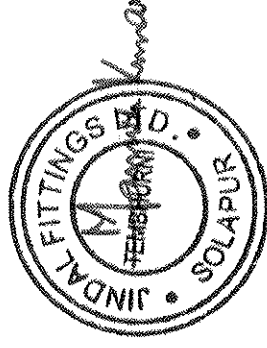
Vivek Choudhary
Vivek Choudhary

Company Secretary

M. No. ACS A29335

Anil Kumar Doshi
Anil Kumar Doshi

Chief Financial Officer



**JINDAL FITTINGS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

PARTICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2016	
A. CASH INFLOW (OUTFLOW) FROM THE OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX		(28,28,69,310)		(25,79,08,236)
Adjustments for:				
Add/(Less)				
Depreciation	5,31,16,707		5,01,37,902	
Net (gains)/loss on derivatives	1,11,07,266		-	
Interest Expense	13,86,71,345		11,57,54,588	
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-		(576)	
Effect of Unrealised Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(65,10,623)		7,41,998	
Interest Income	(30,69,462)	19,33,16,233	(27,80,755)	16,38,53,157
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES				
Adjustments for:-				
Inventories	(15,01,60,358)		(28,18,85,913)	
Trade Receivables	(2,08,86,435)		(6,76,51,037)	
Loans and advances and other assets	(3,79,15,123)		(5,13,36,668)	
Trade and Other Payables	(9,87,37,245)	(30,76,99,262)	2,50,83,363	(37,58,30,255)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		(39,72,52,339)		(46,98,85,334)
Tax Paid		(1,09,437)		(1,27,057)
		(39,73,61,776)		(47,00,12,391)
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditure	(5,27,67,670)		(6,06,52,661)	
Sale proceeds of fixed assets	-		8,000	
Interest received	23,38,680		26,94,904	
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(5,04,28,991)		(5,79,49,977)
Interest paid				
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Borrowings	(14,46,08,693)		(11,69,13,973)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Non-Current Borrowings	5,25,96,136		4,93,04,390	
Share Issue Expenses	43,95,48,440		(7,75,68,930)	
Issue of Mandatorily Convertible Preference Shares	-		(54,00,000)	
Increase/(Decrease) in unsecured loan	-		40,00,00,000	
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
NET CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	11,43,18,669	46,18,54,552	26,65,82,808	51,59,04,295
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		1,40,63,766		(1,20,58,073)
		5,34,360		1,25,92,433
		1,45,98,145		5,34,360

NOTE:

1. Increase/(decrease) in Non-current and current borrowings are shown net of repayments.
2. Figures in bracket indicates cash outflow.
3. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS-7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Jindal Fittings Limited

G.K. Aggarwal
PARTNER
M.No. 086622
Place : New Delhi
Dated : May 12, 2017



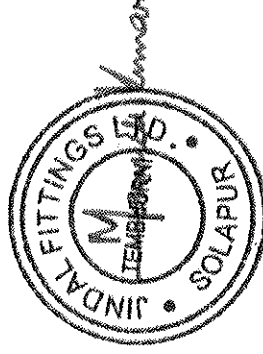
For N.C. Aggarwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003273N

Manish Kumar
Manish Kumar
Director
DIN : 03404987

Vivek Choudhary
Vivek Choudhary
Company Secretary
M. No. ACS A29335

Rajeev Bansal
Rajeev Bansal
Director
DIN : 00760404

Anil Kumar Dash
Anil Kumar Dash
Chief Financial Officer



Jindal Fittings Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate and General Information

Jindal Fittings Limited ("JFL" or "the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India and its shares are privately traded in India. The registered office of JFL is situated 28 Shivaji Marg, New Delhi 110015 India.

The Company is a leading global manufacturer and supplier of Ductile Iron Fittings with manufacturing facility at B-13, M.I.D.C. Industrial Area, Tembhumri, Taluka Madha, District Solapur, State Maharashtra in India. Its products have application for supply of fittings for water sector projects, drainage, oil & gas pipeline projects etc.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared complying in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule 2015. The financial statements comply with IND AS notified by Ministry of Company Affairs ("MCA"). The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation for all periods presented. The financial statement has been prepared considering all IND AS as notified by MCA till reporting date i.e. March 31, 2017

The standalone financial statements provide comparative information in respect to the previous year.

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

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Basis of Measurement

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

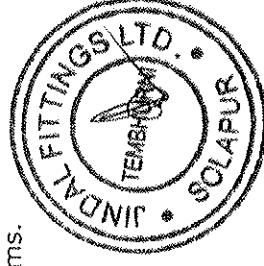
- financial assets and liabilities except borrowings carried at amortised cost.
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.
- derivative financial instruments.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company has adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to measure Property, Plant and Equipment at fair value. Consequently the fair value has been assumed to be deemed cost of Property, Plant and Equipment on the date of transition. Subsequently Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.



Jindal Fittings Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives based on technical estimates. Assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end considering the physical condition of the assets and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review of residual value and useful life. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Category of Assets	Years
-Leasehold Land	Lease period
-Buildings	3 - 60
Equipment & Machinery	
-Plant and Machinery	3 - 40
-Electrical Installations	10 - 25
Other office equipment	
-Computer equipment	3 - 10
-Office furniture and equipment	3 - 8
-Vehicles	5 - 15

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

3.3 Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised a) when the Company controls the asset, b) it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and c) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Computer software's are capitalised at the amounts paid to acquire the respective license for use and are amortised over the period of license, generally not exceeding six years on straight line basis. The assets' useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end.

3.4 Impairment of non-current assets

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

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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



Jindal Fittings Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

3.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap, which is valued at net realizable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Cost is computed on the weighted average basis.

3.7 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. The company has only operating lease.

Operating lease

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Payments/receipts under operating lease are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

3.8 Employee benefits

- a) Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.
- b) Leave encashment being a short term benefit is accounted for using the projected unit credit method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to profit and loss in the period in which they arise.
- c) Contribution to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the statute, and is recognised as an expense in the year in which employees have rendered services.
- d) The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plans, is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Other costs are accounted in statement of profit and loss.

The Company operates defined benefit plans for gratuity, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. Funds are managed by two trusts. These trusts have policies from an insurance company. These benefits are partially funded.

3.9 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.



Jindal Fittings Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

(b) Transactions and balances

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

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

3.10 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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

a. Financial Assets

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

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

Trade receivables

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. For some trade receivables the Company obtain security in the form of guarantee or letter of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

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

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

For foreign currency trade receivable, impairment is assessed after reinstatement at closing rates.

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

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other Income

