Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. 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 state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

4. 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.

5. 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 these financial statements are free from material misstatement.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

Chartered Accountants

Offices in Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

6. 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 controls 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.

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

Opinion

8. 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 including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

9. The comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 prepared in accordance with the Ind AS included in these financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 respectively, prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) which were audited by the predecessor auditor M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, whose reports dated 28 August 2017 and 29 August 2016 respectively, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, and have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

11. Further to our comments in Annexure A, 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;

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e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 143(3)(i) for reporting on the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls of the Company, are not applicable;

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 (as amended), 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 litigation 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;

   iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which is not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

per **Rakesh R. Agarwal**
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14 June 2018

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Annexure A

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

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

(b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the property, plant and equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of 'property, plant and equipment'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable

(iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.

(v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities and there has been significant delays in large number of cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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Annexure A (Contd)

(viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or a bank or government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) The provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company since the Company is not a public company as defined under Section 2(71) of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the Company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

per **Rakesh R. Agarwal**
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14 June 2018

Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 01 April 2016 Rs. '000
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,063	3,219	4,291
Financial assets				
Loans	3	2,111	1,457	1,290
Income tax assets (net)	4	1,800	1,159	1,158
Other non-current assets	5	2,610	2,053	1,128
Total Non-current assets		**8,584**	**7,888**	**7,867**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	6	5,325	5,707	3,660
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,636	5,533	7,855
Other bank balances	8	3,136	-	-
Other financial assets	9	21	127	89
Other current assets	10	979	1,430	694
Total Current assets		**19,097**	**12,797**	**12,298**
Total Assets		**27,681**	**20,685**	**20,165**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	11	100	100	100
Other equity	12	20,381	14,734	13,035
Total equity		**20,481**	**14,834**	**13,135**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	13	883	626	292
Total Non-current liabilities		**883**	**626**	**292**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	14	3,908	2,782	4,286
Other financial liabilities	15	1,444	1,125	876
Other current liabilities	16	341	293	340
Provisions	17	121	9	29
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	503	1,016	1,207
Total Current liabilities		**6,317**	**5,225**	**6,738**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**27,681**	**20,685**	**20,165**
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	1-38			

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14 JUN 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jose Jacob
Director
DIN: 00549994

Shiju Jacob
Director
DIN: 00122525

Antony Infrastructure & Waste Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Jun-2018

Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	Year ended 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
Revenue from operations	19	44,456	39,529
Other income	20	549	942
Total Revenue		**45,005**	**40,471**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	21	11,499	9,541
Finance costs	22	1,064	817
Depreciation expense	23	1,156	1,151
Other expenses	24	24,178	20,149
Total expenses		**37,897**	**31,658**
Profit before tax		**7,108**	**8,813**
Tax expense	25		
(i) Current tax		1,338	1,692
(ii) Deferred tax expense		-	-
		1,338	1,692
Net profit after tax		**5,770**	**7,121**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	26		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan		(123)	(6)
Income tax relating to above		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, (net of tax)		**(123)**	**(6)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5,647**	**7,115**
Earnings per equity share:	34		
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)		577.00	712.05
Face value per share (in Rs.)		10.00	10.00
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	1-38		

As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14 JUN 2018

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jose Jacob
Director
DIN: 00549994

Shiju Jacob
Director
DIN: 00122525

Antony Infrastructure & Waste Management Services Pvt Ltd

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Jun-2018

Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount Rs. '000
As at 01 April 2016	10,000	100
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	10,000	100
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	10,000	100

B. Other equity

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2016	**13,035**	**13,035**
Profit for the year	7,121	7,121
Other comprehensive income /(loss) for the year (refer note 26)	(6)	(6)
Dividend paid on equity shares	(4,500)	(4,500)
Dividend distribution tax	(916)	(916)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**14,734**	**14,734**
Profit for the year	5,770	5,770
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (refer note 26)	(123)	(123)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**20,381**	**20,381**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information 1-38

As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14 JUN 2018

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jose Jacob
Director
DIN: 00549994

Shiju Jacob
Director
DIN: 00122525

Antony Infrastructure & Waste Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Jun-2018

Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	Year ended 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before tax	7,108	8,813
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation expenses	1,156	1,151
Sundry balances written back	-	(56)
Finance costs	726	661
Interest income	(423)	(360)
Operating profit before working capital changes	8,567	10,209
Adjustments for working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	382	(2,046)
(Increase) / decrease in financial loans and other assets	(653)	(1,866)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables, provisions and other liabilities	1,739	(543)
Cash generated from operating activities	**10,035**	**5,754**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(2,493)	(1,884)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**7,542**	**3,870**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(79)
Interest income received	423	360
Investment in fixed deposits placed with bank	(3,136)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**(2,713)**	**281**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Finance costs paid	(726)	(1,057)
Interim dividend paid including dividend distribution tax	-	(5,416)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(726)**	**(6,473)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	4,103	(2,322)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	5,533	7,855
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**9,636**	**5,533**
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	35	57
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	8,198	5,476
- in fixed deposit with maturity less than 3 months	1,403	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per financial statements (Refer note 7)	**9,636**	**5,533**

Note:

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows. Effective 1 April 2017, the Company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The adoption of amendment did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14 JUN 2018

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jose Jacob
Director
DIN: 00549994

Shiju Jacob
Director
DIN: 00122525

Antony Infrastructure & Waste Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Jun-2018

Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2018

Note 1:

(a) Corporate information

Antony Infrastructure and Waste Management Services Private Limited, (the "Company") is engaged in the business of mechanical power sweeping of roads and collection and transportation of waste.

The registered and corporate office of the Company is situated at 1403/04, Dev Corpora, Thane West, Mumbai - 400601. The Company was incorporated on 21 April 2010 (CIN: U9000MH2010PTC02255).

(b) Significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014 and the relevant provisions of the Act (Indian GAAP/Previous GAAP).

These are the first Ind AS financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. Refer note 30B for an explanation of how the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has effected the Company's total equity as at 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, total comprehensive income and cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2017.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost and accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

(ii) Critical estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Examples of such estimates include the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, provision for doubtful debts/ advances, valuation of deferred tax assets, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans etc. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

(iii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised only when it can be reliably measured and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company. Amount disclosed as revenue are reported net of sales tax, goods and service tax (GST), discount and other applicable taxes which are collected on behalf of the government or amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue from mechanical power sweeping and collection and transportation of waste is recognised when the services have been performed, in accordance with contractual arrangements.

Antony Infrastructure & Waste Management Services Pvt. Ltd. ★

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Interest income for all debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(iv) Leases

- **Company as a lessee**

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

- **Company as a lessor**

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term unless the same is in line with general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease is 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.

(v) Current and Deferred Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to deductible and taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of deductible and taxable temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross

Antony Infrastructure & Waste Management Services Pvt. Ltd. ★

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total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of deductible and taxable temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the differences originate

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India which is likely to give future economic benefit in the form of availability of setoff against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Balance sheet when the assets can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

(vi) Financial instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through statement of profit and loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Measurement of debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest

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revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss**: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in statement of profit and loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Measurement of equity instruments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, are measured at fair value. For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present the subsequent fair value changes in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL (fair value through profit and loss) category are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise of the cash on hand and at bank and current investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents consists of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

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Interest income from financial assets

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(vii) Property, plant and equipment (including depreciation)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition inclusive of all attributable cost of bringing the assets to their working condition, net of GST credit, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible asset are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Items of property, plant and equipment that have been retired from active use and are held for disposal are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and are shown separately in the financial statements. Any expected loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment which are carried at cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

The Company provides pro-rata depreciation on additions and disposals made during the year. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided under the straight line method over the useful lives of assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Act except in case of Building, where useful life is different than those prescribed in Schedule II are used.

Particulars/Class of assets	Useful life
Building, superstructure	Period of contract with Municipal corporation i.e. seven years or estimated useful life, whichever is lower
Plant and equipment	15 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office equipment	5 years

The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate.

(viii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the non-financial assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal /external factors. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or a cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the assets (or where applicable, that of the cash generating unit to which

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the asset belongs) is estimated as the higher of its net selling price and its value in use. Impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

A previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there were no impairment.

(ix) Borrowings and other financial liabilities

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Difference between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial recognition is recognised as an asset / liability based on the underlying reason for the difference.

Subsequently all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of profit and loss. The gain / loss is recognised in other equity in case of transaction with shareholders.

(x) Employee Benefits

- **Short term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

- **Post-employment benefits**

Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund and employees' state insurance (ESIC) are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plan

The Company provides for gratuity which is a defined benefit plan the liabilities of which is determined based on valuations, as at the balance sheet date, made by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of gratuity are recognised in the OCI, in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of plan amendment or curtailment the year of plan amendment or curtailment. The classification of the Company's obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

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Compensated absences

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilised within next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. Compensated absences, other than short term, are provided based on an actuarial valuation, similar to that of gratuity benefit. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of leave entitlement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

(xi) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, as defined in Indian Accounting Standard 23 "Borrowing Costs", are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

(xii) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses, except on long term contracts, if applicable.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(xiii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, share split and reserve share splits (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 (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xiv) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(xv) Standard issued but not yet effective

- **Ind AS 115**

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules, 2018 ("amended rules"). As per the amended rules, Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" supersedes Ind AS 11, "Construction contracts" and Ind AS 18, "Revenue" and is applicable for all accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2018.

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Ind AS 115 introduces a new framework of five step model for the analysis of revenue transactions. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfer control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The new revenue standard is applicable to the Company from 1 April 2018. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of this amendment.

- **Appendix B of Ind AS 21**

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On 28 March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The amendment will come into force from 1 April 2018. The Company is evaluating the requirement of the amendment and the impact on the financial statements.

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2 Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	Building	Computer	Vehicles	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Total
Gross block						
Balance as at 01 April 2016	3,653	67	458	8	105	4,291
Additions	-	-	-	79	-	79
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	3,653	67	458	87	105	4,370
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	3,653	67	458	87	105	4,370
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	1,043	30	57	14	7	1,151
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	1,043	30	57	14	7	1,151
Depreciation charge	1,043	30	57	19	7	1,156
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	2,086	60	114	33	14	2,307
Net block						
Balance as at 01 April 2016	3,653	67	458	8	105	4,291
Balance as at 31 March 2017	2,610	37	401	73	98	3,219
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,567	7	344	54	91	2,063

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	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 01 April 2016 Rs. '000
3 Loans (Non-current)			
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	2,111	1,457	1,290
	2,111	**1,457**	**1,290**
4 Income tax assets (net)			
Advance income tax (net of provision) [Refer note 18 (a)]	1,800	1,159	1,158
	1,800	**1,159**	**1,158**
5 Other non-current assets			
Balance with government authorities	2,435	1,834	753
Prepaid expenses	175	219	375
	2,610	**2,053**	**1,128**
6 Trade receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	5,325	5,707	3,660
	5,325	**5,707**	**3,660**
7 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	35	57	47
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts	8,198	5,476	7,808
- in fixed deposit with maturity less than 3 months	1,403	-	-
	9,636	**5,533**	**7,855**
8 Other bank balances			
Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	3,136	-	-
	3,136	**-**	**-**
9 Other financial assets (current)			
Advances to employees	21	127	89
	21	**127**	**89**
10 Other current assets			
Prepaid expenses	870	648	653
Advance to suppliers (Refer note below)	109	782	41
	979	**1,430**	**694**

Note:

Amount due from private companies in which directors of the Company are directors:

Antony Motors Private Limited	-	85	-

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	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 01 April 2016 Rs. '000
11 Equity share capital			
Authorised capital			
Equity shares of Rs.10 each (31 March 2018: 1,000,000, 31 March 2017: 1,000,000, 01 April 2016: 1,000,000)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up (31 March 2018: 10,000, 31 March 2017: 10,000, 01 April 2016: 10,000)	100	100	100
	100	**100**	**100**

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

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017		As at 01 April 2016	
	Number	Amount (in Rs. '000)	Number	Amount (in Rs. '000)	Number	Amount (in Rs. '000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	100	10,000	100	10,000	100
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**10,000**	**100**	**10,000**	**100**	**10,000**	**100**

(b) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017		As at 01 April 2016	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited (including one share held by director as nominee)	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

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

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017		As at 01 April 2016	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited (including one share held by director as nominee)	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

(d) The Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buyback of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2018.

(e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 01 April 2016 Rs. '000
12 Other equity			
Surplus in the Statement of profit and loss	20,381	14,734	13,035
	20,381	**14,734**	**13,035**

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Surplus in the Statement of profit and loss

Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings / (losses) made by the Company over the years.

Surplus in the Statement of profit and loss			
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,734	13,035	5,178
Add: Profit for the year	5,770	7,121	7,857
Add: Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	(123)	(6)	0
Less : Interim dividend paid on equity shares	-	(4,500)	-
Less : Dividend distribution tax	-	(916)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**20,381**	**14,734**	**13,035**
Other equity	**20,381**	**14,734**	**13,035**

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	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 01 April 2016 Rs. '000
13 Provisions (non-current)			
Provision for employee benefits			
-Gratuity [Refer notes 33(b) and 33(d)]	604	338	204
-Compensated absences [Refer note 33(d)]	279	288	88
	883	626	292
14 Trade payables			
Trade payables			
Dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3,908	2,782	4,286
	3,908	2,782	4,286

There are no Micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues as at 31 March 2018. Further, no interest was paid / payable during the year to such companies. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 01 April 2016 Rs. '000
15 Other financial liabilities (current)			
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	397
Accrued salaries and benefits	1,444	1,125	479
	1,444	1,125	876
16 Other current liabilities			
Statutory dues	341	293	340
	341	293	340
17 Provisions (current)			
Provisions for employee benefits			
-Gratuity [Refer notes 33(b) and 33(d)]	59	1	-
-Compensated absences [Refer note 33(d)]	62	8	29
	121	9	29
18 Current tax liabilities (net)			
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	503	1,016	1,207
	503	1,016	1,207

a. The gross movement in the income tax asset/ (liability) :

Income tax asset at the beginning	1,159	1,158	1,158
Income tax paid	958	1	-
Income tax refund	(317)	-	-
Income tax asset at the end	1,800	1,159	1,158
Provision for tax at the beginning	(1,016)	(1,207)	(1,153)
Income tax paid	1,851	1,883	1,838
Current income tax expense	(1,338)	(1,692)	(1,892)
Provision for tax at the end	(503)	(1,016)	(1,207)

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		Year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	Year ended 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Mechanical power sweeping of roads	42,704	37,777
	Collection and transportation of waste	1,752	1,752
		44,456	**39,529**
20	**Other income**		
	Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
	- on fixed deposits	217	193
	- on security deposits	206	167
	Sundry balances written back	-	56
	Miscellaneous income	126	526
		549	**942**
21	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus [Refer notes 33 (b) and (c)]	10,155	8,516
	Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer note 33 (a)]	1,223	918
	Staff welfare expenses	121	107
		11,499	**9,541**
22	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense on:		
	- Loan from holding company (Refer note 31)	-	1
	- Delayed payment of statutory dues	338	156
	Other borrowing costs		
	Bank charges	726	660
		1,064	**817**
23	**Depreciation expense**		
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,156	1,151
		1,156	**1,151**
24	**Other expenses**		
	Reimbursement of corporate expenses (Refer note 31)	369	796
	Power and fuel	5,537	5,295
	Vehicle hiring charges for garbage collection (Refer note 35)	6,200	5,553
	Repairs and maintenance - machinery	9,571	6,635
	Security expenses	506	400
	Legal and professional fees (Refer note 37)	916	835
	Rent (Refer note 35)	214	-
	Bad debts write off	-	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	865	635
		24,178	**20,149**

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25 Tax expense

Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year (refer note below)	1,338	1,692
	1,338	**1,692**

25.1 Tax reconciliation (for profit and loss)

Profit before tax	**7,108**	**8,813**
Tax at the rate of 19.055%	1,354	1,679
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / not taxable in calculating taxable income		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(6)	(2)
Interest on income tax	13	16
Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligations	(24)	(1)
Income tax expense	**1,338**	**1,692**

Current income tax is provided in accordance with the Section 115JB of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Company is entitled to tax credit in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) under the provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961, however, considering the degree of probability of availing of the MAT Credit in future years, MAT credit has not been recorded by the Company. Further, in view of the tax holiday period availed by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, timing differences (deductible and taxable) arising on account of deferred tax are not considered for the purposes of deferred tax asset.

26 Other comprehensive income

Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligations	(123)	(6)
Income tax relating to above	-	-
	(123)	**(6)**

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27 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category:

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	31 March 2018 Amortised cost	31 March 2017 Amortised cost	01 April 2016 Amortised cost
Financial Assets - Non-current			
Loans	2,111	1,457	1,290
Financial Assets - Current			
Trade receivables	5,325	5,707	3,660
Cash and cash equivalents	9,636	5,533	7,855
Other bank balances	3,136	-	-
Other financial assets	21	127	89
Financial Liabilities - Current			
Trade payables	3,908	2,782	4,286
Other financial liabilities	1,444	1,125	876

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example, listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the- counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

II. Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Significant valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

The fair values for Security deposits are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate determined considering the incremental borrowing rate of the Company.

III. Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

The carrying amounts of other non-current financial assets, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, current loans, trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.

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28 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in credit quality and liquidity management which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The focus is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, cash and bank balances and bank deposits that derive directly from its operations.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of the customer on continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, loans, cash and bank balances and bank deposits

To manage credit risk, the Company follows a policy of providing 30 days credit to the domestic customers. The credit limit policy is established considering the current economic trend of the industry in which the Company is operating. Also, the trade receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly.

Bank balances and deposits are held with only high rated banks and security deposits are placed majorly with government agencies. Hence in these case the credit risk is negligible.

B 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 maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.

The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The corporate finance department of Company's holding company is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments at each reporting date is repayable within 1 year.

C 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: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The Company does not have any unhedged foreign currency exposure. The Company has no outstanding borrowing as at the reporting date and has not made any investments. Hence, the Company is not exposed to any type of market risk.

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29 Capital Management

The Company's financial strategy aims to support its strategic priorities and provide adequate capital to its businesses for growth and creation of sustainable stakeholder value. The Company funds its operation through internal accruals. The Company aims at maintaining a strong capital base largely towards supporting the future growth of its business as a going concern.

The Company consider the following component of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

Total equity as shown in the balance sheet includes retained earnings and equity share capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares.

The amounts managed as capital by the Company are summarised as follows:

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
Equity share capital	100	100	100
Other equity	20,381	14,734	13,035

The Company has no outstanding debt as at the end of the respective years. Accordingly, the Company has Nil capital gearing ratio as at 31 March 2018, 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2016.

Dividend

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Equity dividend Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2018: Nil (31 March 2017: Rs. 450, 01 April 2016: Nil) per fully paid share	-	4,500	-

30 First time adoption of Ind AS

First Ind AS Financial statements

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2016 (the date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014 and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP).

An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes:

A Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemption and mandatory exemption applied in the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Optional exemptions availed

Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets and Investment property covered by Ind AS 40 Investment Property.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at their previous GAAP carrying value.

Mandatory exceptions applied

Estimates

An Company's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP except where Ind AS required a different basis for estimates as compared to the previous GAAP.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of the Company's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has applied the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

The Company has classified its financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

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B First time adoption reconciliations

Reconciliation of equity from previous GAAP to Ind AS **(Amount in Rs. '000)**

Particulars	Note	Equity as at 31 March 2017	Equity as at 1 April 2016
Equity as per previous GAAP		14,963	13,275
GAAP adjustments:			
Impact of financial assets measured at amortised cost	B.1	(129)	(140)
Total - GAAP adjustments		(129)	(140)
Equity as per Ind AS		14,834	13,135

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income from previous GAAP to Ind AS **(Amount in Rs. '000)**

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017
Net Profit for the year as per previous GAAP		7,103
GAAP adjustments:		
Impact of financial assets measured at amortised cost	B.1	12
Impact of recognising actuarial losses on defined benefit obligations in other comprehensive income / (loss)	B.2	6
Total - GAAP adjustments		18
Net profit / (loss) after tax as per Ind AS		7,121
Impact of recognising actuarial losses on defined benefit obligations in other comprehensive income / (loss)	B.2	(6)
Total - GAAP adjustments		(6)
Total comprehensive income after tax as per Ind AS		7,115

All the adjustments on account of Ind AS are non-cash in nature and hence, there is no material impact on Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Explanations to reconciliations

B.1 Impact of financial assets measured at amortised cost

Previous GAAP - The interest free security deposits given to suppliers are recorded at their gross transaction value.

Ind AS - Deposits given are financial assets and are initially recognised at fair value.
The difference between the fair value and transaction value of the deposits has been recognised as prepaid expenses and amortised over deposit period. Subsequently, the deposit will be measured at amortised cost resulting into recognition of expense and accrual of finance income in the Statement of profit and loss.
Consequent to this change, impact on equity is Rs. ('000) 140 and Rs.('000) 129 as at 01 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 respectively. Consequential impact of Rs.('000) 12 was made in the Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2017.

B.2 Impact of recognising actuarial losses on defined benefit obligations in other comprehensive income / (loss)

Previous GAAP - Actuarial losses on defined benefit obligations is recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Ind AS - Actuarial gains / losses on defined benefit obligations is recognised in other comprehensive income / (loss) (OCI). Consequently, actuarial loss of Rs.('000) 6 has been recognised in OCI for the year ended 31 March 2017.

31 Related party transactions

As per Ind AS 24 "Related party Disclosures", disclosure of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

(a) List of related parties and relationship.

Holding company
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited

Entities in which Directors have significant influence
Antony Motors Private Limited
Antony Garages Private Limited

Fellow subsidiaries
Antony Revive E-Waste Private Limited
AG Enviro Infra Projects Private Limited
KL EnviTech Private Limited
Antony Lara Enviro Solutions Private Limited

Key Management Personnel
Mr. Jose Jacob, Director
Mr. Shiju Jacob, Director
Mr. Tito Varghese, Director (till 1 November 2017)

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(b) Transactions during the year with related parties :

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	Holding company		Entities in which Directors have significant influence	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Loans received				
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited	-	12	-	-
Loans repaid				
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited	-	12	-	-
Reimbursement of Corporate expenses				
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited	369	796	-	-
Vehicle hiring charges for garbage collection				
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited	360	360	-	
Repairs and maintenance - machinery				
Antony Motors Private Limited	-	-	561	427
Interest on Loan from Holding company				
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited	-	1	-	-
Dividend paid				
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited	-	4,500	-	-

(c) Amount due to / from related parties:

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	Holding company			Entities in which Directors have significant influence		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Balance outstanding at the end of the year						
Trade payables						
Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited	409	691	1,992	-	-	-
Antony Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	131
Advances to suppliers						
Antony Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	85	-

32 In accordance with sanction letter dated A/2017-18/53A/04 issued by Bank of Baroda, the Company has furnished corporate guarantee aggregating ₹ 6,030 lakhs towards the credit facilities (cash credit and bank guarantees) taken by Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited, the holding company, in respect of KL EnviTech Private Limited, AG Enviro Infra Projects Private Limited, Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited and the Company. Further, corresponding charge has been created over entire current assets and fixed assets of the Company as stated in the said sanction letter (along with other group companies as mentioned in the said sanction letter).

33 As per Indian Accounting Standard-19, 'Employee Benefits', the disclosure of Employee benefits as defined in the Standard are given below:

(a) Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognised as expense for the year are as under:

	Year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	Year ended 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
Employer's Contribution to Provident fund	864	643
Employer's Contribution to ESIC	359	275
	1,223	918

(b) Defined Benefit Plan :

Gratuity (unfunded)

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard-19, 'Employee Benefits', actuarial valuation was carried out in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan of gratuity based on the following assumptions:-

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Discount rate	7.80%	7.70%
Salary growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate	15.00%	1.00%

	Year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	Year ended 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
Changes in the present value of obligation		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	339	204
Current service cost	174	112
Interest expenses or cost	26	17
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in the demographic assumptions	120	-
- change in the financial assumptions	(4)	18
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience v/s assumptions)	7	(12)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	663	339

	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 1 April 2016 Rs. '000
Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet			
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	663	339	204
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-
Net liability recognised at the end of the year	663	339	204

	Year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	Year ended 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	174	112
Interest cost	26	17
Total expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	200	129
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
- change in demographic assumptions	120	-
- change in financial assumptions	(4)	18
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	7	(12)
Actuarial Loss recognised in Other comprehensive income / (loss)	123	6
Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	7 years	21 years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis) :		
1 year	59	1
2 to 5 years	341	25
6 to 10 years	331	59
More than 10 years	381	1,843

Sensitivity Analysis:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and attrition rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of the sensitivity analysis is given below:

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(b) Defined Benefit Plan (continued) :

	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	663	339

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Delta Effect of (-/+ 1%) in discount rate	37	(33)	72	(56)
Delta Effect of (-/+ 1%) in salary growth rate	(34)	38	(58)	73
Delta Effect of (-/+ 1%) in attrition rate	2	(3)	21	(16)

(c) Compensated absences

The obligation for compensated absences is recognised in the same manner as gratuity and net charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year is Rs. 44,461 (Previous Year: Rs. 179,083).

	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	As at 31 March 2017 Rs. '000	As at 01 April 2016 Rs. '000
(d) Current/ non-current classification			
Gratuity			
Current	604	338	204
Non-current	59	1	-
	663	339	204
Compensated absences			
Current	279	288	88
Non-current	62	8	29
	341	296	117

34 Earnings per share

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (in Rs. '000)	5,770	7,121
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	10,000	10,000
Nominal value of share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted earning per share (in Rs.)	577.00	712.05

35 Disclosures required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 17 'Leases':

The Company has entered into cancellable leasing arrangements mainly for office premise and vehicles. The Lease rent towards vehicle hiring charges of Rs. ('000) 6,200 (Previous Year: Rs. ('000) 5,553) has been included under the head 'Other Expenses - Vehicle hiring charges for garbage collection' and Lease rent towards office premise of Rs. ('000) 214 (Previous Year: Rs. Nil) has been included under the head 'Other Expenses - Rent' under Note 24 to the Financial Statements.

36 Segment reporting

(a) Business segment

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment of "Mechanical power sweeping of roads". Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment

(b) Entity wide disclosures

Revenue of Rs.('000) 42,704 and Rs. ('000) 37,777 is derived from a single external customer during the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 respectively.

37 Auditors' remuneration (including taxes)

	Year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. '000	Year ended 31 March 2017 Rs. '000
Audit fees	649	460
Out of pocket expenses	8	3
	657	463

38 Details of loans given, investment made and guarantee given covered under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013:

In accordance with sanction letter dated A/2017-18/53A/04 issued by Bank of Baroda, the Company has furnished corporate guarantee aggregating ₹ 6,030 lakhs towards the credit facilities (cash credit and bank guarantees) taken by Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited, the holding company, in respect of KL EnviTech Private Limited, AG Enviro Infra Projects Private Limited, Antony Waste Handling Cell Private Limited and the Company.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14 JUN 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jose Jacob
Director
DIN: 00549994

Shiju Jacob
Director
DIN: 00122525

Antony Infrastructure & Waste Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Jun-2018