INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED

Report on the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Supriya Elevator Company (India) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements to give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) 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 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

4. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder including 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 of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act and other applicable authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and pronouncements require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that g ive 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 Ind AS 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 the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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

Other Matter

9. The financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by us, on which we expressed an unmodified opinion dated August 5, 2016 and August 14, 2015 respectively. The adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of these matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act ("the Order"), and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

11. 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 (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(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 our separate Report in Annexure A.

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

i.) The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2017 which would impact its financial position;

ii.) The Company has made provision as at March 31, 2017, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts - Refer Note 24. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2017;

iii.) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2017;

iv.) The disclosure requirement as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated March 30, 2017 is not applicable to the Company - Refer Note 40.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration Number: 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership Number: 202660

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th August 2017

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Supriya Elevator Company (India) Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Supriya Elevator Company (India) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act 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.

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

5. 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

6. 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

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Supriya Elevator Company (India) Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

7. 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

8. 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 considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration Number: 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership Number: 202660

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th August 2017

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report
Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Supriya Elevator Company (India) Limited on the Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017

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

(b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable properties as disclosed in Note 5 on fixed assets to the Ind AS financial statements. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(i)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. The physical verification of inventory have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.

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

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, income tax, service tax, duty of excise and value added tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

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

viii. As the Company neither has any loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or Government, nor has it issued any debentures as at the balance sheet date, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the

Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

xi. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite zapprovals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 (as amended). Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the provisions of Clause 3(xiii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration Number: 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership Number: 202660

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th August 2017

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

	Notes	As at March 31, 2017 In Rs. thousands	As at March 31, 2016 In Rs. thousands	As at April 1, 2015 In Rs. thousands
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	300	347	474
Other Intangible assets	6	107	126	-
Financial Assets				
(i) Other financial assets	7	1,647	1,176	1,417
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	8	-	-	-
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	1,584	1,170	1,811
Total non current assets		**3,638**	**2,819**	**3,702**
Current Assets				
Inventories	10	15,656	13,973	18,498
Financial Assets				
(i) Contract work-in-progress	11	864	982	737
(ii) Trade receivables	12	18,763	21,114	24,402
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	8,042	11,779	17,322
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	2,552	1,567	2,176
(v) Other financial assets	15	252	184	118
Other current assets	16	2,213	1,429	1,168
Total current assets		**48,342**	**51,028**	**64,421**
TOTAL ASSETS		**51,980**	**53,847**	**68,123**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	17	26,870	26,870	26,870
Other equity	18	(105,279)	(84,446)	(76,756)
Total equity		**(78,409)**	**(57,576)**	**(49,886)**
LIABILITIES				
Non current liabilities				
Employee benefit obligations	19	4,013	3,885	3,728
Total non current liabilities		**4,013**	**3,885**	**3,728**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Short term borrowings	20	10,000	10,000	11,250
(ii) Trade payables	21	56,245	47,377	46,032
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	4,869	4,376	12,656
Other current liabilities	23	50,578	43,081	42,169
Employee benefit obligations	19	2,613	2,077	2,001
Provisions	24	2,071	627	173
Total Current liabilities		**126,376**	**107,538**	**114,281**
Total liabilities		**130,389**	**111,423**	**118,009**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**51,980**	**53,847**	**68,123**

The above Balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration No. 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No.: 202660

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16 August 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sebi Joseph
Director
DIN - 05221403

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR CO. (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

Sambandam Nagarajan
Managing Director
DIN - 00815048

Sanjay Kumar Vig
Director
DIN -07641155

Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th August 2017

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2017 in Rs. Thousands	Year Ended March 31, 2016 in Rs. Thousands
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	25	149,319	126,620
Other income	26	252	1,072
Total Income		**149,571**	**127,692**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	27	82,051	65,851
Employee Benefits Expenses	28	35,424	32,290
Finance costs	29	1,612	1,253
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	5 & 6	220	396
Other Expenses	30	51,686	35,786
Total Expenses		**170,993**	**135,576**
(Loss) for the year		**(21,422)**	**(7,884)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss:			
Actuarial gains arising from remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		589	194
Income tax related to these items		-	-
		589	194
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(20,833)**	**(7,690)**
Loss per equity share [Refer Note 31]			
[Nominal value per share: Rs. 100 each (Previous Year - Rs. 100)]			
Basic (Loss) Per Share (in Rupees)		(79.72)	(29.34)
Diluted (Loss) Per Share (in Rupees)		(79.72)	(29.34)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration No. 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No: 202660

Sebi Joseph
Director
DIN - 05221403

Sambandam Nagarajan
Managing Director
DIN - 00815048

Sanjay Kumar Vig
Director
DIN -07641155

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th August 2017

Place : Mumbai
Date: 5th August 2017

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2017 In Rs. Thousands	For the year ended March 31, 2016 In Rs. Thousands
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Loss) before taxation	**(21,422)**	**(7,884)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation/ amortisation	220	396
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	5,905	2,041
Interest on short term borrowings	1,612	1,253
Interest on fixed deposits	(252)	(241)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(7)
Operating (Loss) before working capital changes	**(13,937)**	**(4,442)**
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(Increase) in Contract Work-in-Progress	118	(245)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(1,683)	4,525
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade receivables	(3,554)	1,247
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other non-current financial assets	(471)	241
(Increase) in Other current financial assets	(55)	(51)
(Increase) in Other current assets	(784)	(261)
Increase in Trade and other payables	8,868	1,345
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	186	(8,386)
Increase in other current liabilities	7,497	912
Increase in Employee benefit obligations (Non-current)	128	157
Increase in Employee benefit obligations (current)	1,125	270
Increase in Provisions	1,444	454
Operating (Loss) after Working Capital Changes	**(1,118)**	**(4,234)**
Taxes paid (Net)	(414)	641
Net cash generated used in Operating activities (A)	**(1,532)**	**(3,593)**
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(154)	(410)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	22
Other bank balance	(985)	609
Interest income	239	226
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)	**(900)**	**447**
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest paid on short term borrowings	(1,305)	(1,147)
Repayment of short-term borrowings	-	(1,250)
Net Cash utilised for Financing Activities (C)	**(1,305)**	**(2,397)**
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**(3,737)**	**(5,543)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	11,779	17,322
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	**8,042**	**11,779**
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise:		
Cash on hand	-	-
With Scheduled Banks:		
In Current Accounts	7,841	10,661
In Deposit Accounts	201	1,118
	8,042	**11,779**

Notes:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under "Indirect Method" set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 7 on the Statement of Cash Flows as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.
2. The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note. (Refer note 41).
3. The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration No. 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No : 202660

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sebi Joseph
Director
DIN - 05221403

Sambandam Nagarajan
Managing Director
DIN - 00815048

Sanjay Kumar Vig
Director
DIN -07641155

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th August 2017

Place : Mumbai
Date: 5th August 2017

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

Supriya Elevator Company (India) Limited
Statement of changes in equity (SOCIE) for the year ended March 31, 2017

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 17)

	In Rs. Thousands
Balance as at April 1, 2015	26,870
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	**26,870**
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**26,870**

B. Other equity (Refer Note 18)

In Rs. Thousands

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Other items of OCI	Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium Account		
Balance as at April 1, 2015	**(101,626)**	**24,870**	**-**	**(76,756)**
Loss for the year	(7,884)	-	-	**(7,884)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	194	**194**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(7,884)**	**-**	**194**	**(7,690)**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	**(109,510)**	**24,870**	**194**	**(84,446)**

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Other items of OCI	Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium Account		
Balance as at April 1, 2016	**(109,510)**	**24,870**	**194**	**(84,446)**
Loss for the year	(21,422)	-	-	**(21,422)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	589	**589**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(21,422)**	**-**	**589**	**(20,833)**
Transfer to retained earnings				-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**(130,932)**	**24,870**	**783**	**(105,279)**

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration No. 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No : 202660

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th August 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sebi Joseph
Director
DIN - 05221403

Sambandam Nagarajan
Managing Director
DIN - 00815048

Sanjay Kumar Vig
Director
DIN -07641155

Place : Mumbai
Date: 5th August 2017

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

1 Background of the Company

Supriya Elevator Company (India) Limited ("the Company") is incorporated on June 12, 2008 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged inter-alia in the business of manufacture, erection, installation and maintenance of elevators, escalators and travolators.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is 51, Murthy Nagar street, Vyasarpadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu - 600039.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The Ind AS financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2016 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act. These financial statements are the first financial statements of the company under Ind AS. Refer note 41 for an explanation of how the transition from previously applicable Indian GAAP (hereinafter referred to as 'previous GAAP') to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

(b) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.
The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

(i) Estimation of defined benefit obligations (Refer Note 19 and 28)
(ii) Estimation of current tax expense and receivables/payables (Refer Note 9 and 35)
(iii) Recognition and measurement of provision (Refer note 24)
(iv) Impairment of trade receivables (Refer note 12)

(d) Current vs non-current classification

Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of services and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current-non current classification of assets and liabilities.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing the opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2015 for the purposes of the transition to Ind AS, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is (i) cash, (ii) a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset; to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially favorable conditions; (iii) or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Recognition, measurement and classification

A financial asset is recognised in the balance sheet only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. All financial assets are measured initially 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 or issue of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss.

The Company classifies its financial assets into a) financial assets measured at amortised cost, and b) financial assets measured at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss). Management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition or, where applicable, at the time of reclassification. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

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(1) Financial assets measured at 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 financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or 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.

A financial asset is classified at amortised costs if it is held within a business model whose objective is to a) hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method (EIR). Amortised cost is arrived at after taking into consideration any discount or fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation of such interests forms part of finance income in the statement of profit and loss. Any impairment loss arising from these assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
A financial asset is classified at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to a) hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets and b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment of gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

(3) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Any asset which do not meet the criteria for classification as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is (i) a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or to exchange financial instruments under potentially unfavorable conditions; (ii) or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Recognition, measurement and classification
A financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as either held at a) fair value through profit or loss, or b) at amortised cost. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition or, where applicable, at the time of reclassification.

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership is transferred. A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial instruments, for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

At the time of recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since its initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance/ reversal is recognized during the period as expense/income in the statement of profit and loss. In case of financial assets measured as at amortised cost, ECL is presented as an allowance. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount but is disclosed as net carrying amount.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

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(b) Inventories

Inventories (comprising stock of raw materials, components and spares) are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost of raw materials, components and spares are computed on first-in, first-out basis and included cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amount disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of taxes collected on behalf of the third parties. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from construction and repair contracts is recognised on Percentage of Completion Method with reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period. The stage of completion of a contract is determined as the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed up to the year end bear to the estimated total contract costs. However, provisions are made for the entire loss on a contract irrespective of the amount of work done.

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised on pro-rata basis over the contract period.

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are provided under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its separate units of account is based on the relative fair value of each unit. If the fair value of the delivered item is not reliably measurable, then revenue is allocated based on the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the fair value of the undelivered item. Under contracts for supplies and installation, the Company provides free service / maintenance to its customers. The consideration received is allocated between the equipment sale and service relative to the fair value of free service offered. The fair value of the free service is deferred and recognised as revenue on pro-rata basis over the contract period.

Revenue from the sale of raw materials and components, and sale of scrap are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer.

Price Adjustment Claims, if any, are recognised as income after considering reasonable certainty of collection.

(d) Other Income

Interest income from financial asset 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 asset (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at historcial cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on written down value method at the rates and in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/installation/ disposal of assets, except in case of assets costing Rs. 5,000 or less, which are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition. The company has estimated the useful lives of assets equivalent to the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 as below :

Particulars	Useful Lives
Plant & equipment	15 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Office equipments	5 years

The residual value are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period and asset's carrying amount is written down immediatley to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is higher than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of a tangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transition to Ind AS

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 April 1, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Softwares purchased are amortised over a period of 3 years on straight line basis.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.
Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at April 1, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

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(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-Financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

(h) Leases

Operating lease

As a Lessee, lease in which significant portion of risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company are classified as operating lease.

Payments made under operating leases are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

(i) Employee benefits

i) Short term obligation

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. Termination benefits are recognised as an expense as and when incurred.

ii) Other Long term employee obligation

Compensated Absences

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

iii) Post employment obligations

a) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.
The Company contributes to Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance Fund and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance scheme, and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution. The Company's contributions to the above funds are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company provide for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment of vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employees' salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year.

Post-employment obligations

The group operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity, and
(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

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(j) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current 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 for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses, if any.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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 and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible 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.

(k) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value, wherever company can estimate the time of settlement, of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly with in the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount can not be made.

Wherever the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure as specified in Ind AS -37 - "Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" is made.

(l) Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the CODM.

(m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash flows, Cash and cash equivalent comprise of cash/ cheques on hand and at banks including short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

(o) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

4 Going Concern:

The net-worth of the Company as on March 31, 2017 has been fully eroded due to losses incurred during the current year and earlier years. Having regard to approved business plans and cash flow projections by the board of directors, and the continued support from Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited, the Holding Company, to provide financial support to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of signing the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, the Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis and no adjustments have been made to write down the assets to net realisable value.

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SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
[Refer Note 3(e)]

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	As at March 31, 2016	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	Charge for the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Plant and Equipment	88	-	10	78	42	29	10	61	17
Furniture and Fixtures	280	-	-	280	145	66	-	211	69
Computers	151	-	-	151	109	18	-	127	24
Vehicles	9	-	2	7	7	2	2	7	-
Office Equipment	173	108	7	274	51	40	7	84	190
TOTAL	**701**	**108**	**19**	**790**	**354**	**155**	**19**	**490**	**300**

Rs. In thousands

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	As at April 1, 2015	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015	Charge for the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
Plant and Equipment	88	-	-	88	-	42	-	42	46
Furniture and Fixtures	200	81	1	280	-	145	-	145	135
Computers	95	56	-	151	-	109	-	109	42
Vehicles	22	-	13	9	-	7	-	7	2
Office Equipment	69	105	1	173	-	51	-	51	122
							-		
TOTAL	**474**	**242**	**15**	**701**	**-**	**354**	**-**	**354**	**347**

Note:
The company has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to the property, plant and equipment on the date of transition and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date.
Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on April 1, 2015 under the previous GAAP:

Description	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Block	52	344	851	1,676	171	674	3,769
Accumulated Depreciation	52	256	651	1,581	149	605	3,295
Net Block	**-**	**88**	**200**	**95**	**22**	**69**	**474**

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SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

6 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS
[Refer Note 3(f)]

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION				NET BLOCK
	As at March 31, 2016	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	Charge for the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Computer Software	168	46	-	214	42	65	-	107	107
TOTAL	**168**	**46**	**-**	**214**	**42**	**65**	**-**	**107**	**107**

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION				NET BLOCK
	As at April 1, 2015	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015	Charge for the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
Computer Software	-	168	-	168	-	42	-	42	126
TOTAL	**-**	**168**	**-**	**168**	**-**	**42**	**-**	**42**	**126**

Note:
The company has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to the property, plant and equipment on the date of transition and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amoı
Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on April 1, 2015 under the previous GAAP:

Description	Goodwill	Trademark	Computer Software	Total
Gross Block	41,775	17,500	992	60,268
Accumulated Amortisation	41,775	17,500	992	60,268
Net Block	-	-	-	-

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(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

7 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON CURRENT)	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise			
Others			
Security deposits*	1,162	1,168	1,363
Long-term Deposits with bank with maturity period more than 12 months (Held as lien by bank against bank guarantees)	485	8	54
TOTAL	**1,647**	**1,176**	**1,417**
* Security deposit includes rental deposits given to :			
- Sambandam Nagarajan, Director	290	290	290
- R. Subburam, Director	125	125	125

8 DEFERRED TAX ASSET (NET)

[Refer Note 2 (c) and 3 (j)]

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deferred Tax Assets			
Provision for Compensated Absences	695	408	407
Provision for Gratuity	1,353	1,316	1,255
Provision for Doubtful Debts	2,089	873	1,569
Provision for Doubtful advances	69	269	198
Others - IND AS adjustments	-	1,661	574
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	**4,206**	**4,527**	**4,003**
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Depreciation/ Amortisation	522	767	912
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	**522**	**767**	**912**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**3,684**	**3,760**	**3,091**

Note :

Recognised Deferred tax asset to the extent of deferred tax liability	522	767	912
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	3,684	3,760	3,091

The Company has recognised the deferred tax asset to the extent of deferred tax liabilities since it is not probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise against such deferred tax assets.

9 NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Advance income tax	1,827	1,665	2,328
Provision for doubtful advance income tax	(243)	(495)	(517)
Advance income tax (Net of provision for income tax)	**1,584**	**1,170**	**1,811**
Opening balances	1,170	1,811	-
Add: Taxes paid (net of refund)	414	(641)	-
Less: Current tax provision for the year	-	-	-
Less: Tax provision for earlier years	-	-	-
Add: reclassified from long term provision	-	-	-
Less: reclassified to current tax assets	-	-	-
Closing balance	**1,584**	**1,170**	-

10 INVENTORIES	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Raw Materials, Components and Spares [Refer Note 3 (b)]	15,656	13,973	18,498
TOTAL	**15,656**	**13,973**	**18,498**

Details of Inventory

Following the industry pattern, the Company considers an Elevator as produced when total components comprising complete elevators are dispatched from the Shipping department. Accordingly, there is no closing stock of goods produced of year ended March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015.

(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

11 **CONTRACT WORK-IN-PROGRESS**	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Progress Work	14,616	9,410	4,406
Less: Aggregate amount of Progress Billings	13,752	8,428	3,669
Total	**864**	**982**	**737**

12 **TRADE RECEIVABLES** (Unsecured)	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Considered good	18,763	21,114	24,402
Considered doubtful	6,908	3,147	5,079
	25,671	**24,261**	**29,481**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(6,908)	(3,147)	(5,079)
Total receivables	**18,763**	**21,114**	**24,402**

13 **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Balances with banks			
In Current accounts	7,841	10,661	17,024
Deposits with original maturity period less than three months	201	1,118	298
	8,042	**11,779**	**17,322**

14 **BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN ABOVE**	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Long term deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months *	2,552	1,567	2,176
TOTAL	**2,552**	**1,567**	**2,176**
* Included held as lien by bank against bank guarantees	1,547	1,547	1,248

15 **OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT**	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise			
Interest accrued on deposits, Loans and advances	146	133	118
Deposits	106	51	0
Unsecured, considered doubtful			
Deposits	77	38	122
Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits	(77)	(38)	(122)
TOTAL	**252**	**184**	**118**

16 **OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Prepaid Expenses	222	85	218
Advance to suppliers	481	802	638
Advance to employees	226	542	312
Balance with Government authorities	1,284	-	-
TOTAL	**2,213**	**1,429**	**1,168**

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

17	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	Authorised			
	3,50,000 equity shares (March 31, 2016 : 3,50,000 and April 1, 2015 : 3,50,000) of Rs. 100 each	35,000	35,000	35,000
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
	2,68,700 equity shares (March 31, 2016 : 2,68,700 and April 1, 2015 : 2,68,700) of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up.	26,870	26,870	26,870
	TOTAL	**26,870**	**26,870**	**26,870**

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

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16		1-Apr-15	
	No of shares	Rupees	No of shares	Rupees	No of shares	Rupees
At the beginning of the year	268,700	26,870	268,700	26,870	268,700	26,870
Additions/deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**268,700**	**26,870**	**268,700**	**26,870**	**268,700**	**26,870**

(b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares**

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per equity 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.

(c) **Shares held by the holding company**
Out of the above equity shares issued by the company, shares held by the Holding Company :

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited, the Holding Company 264,700 (March 31, 2016 : 211,000 and April 1, 2015: 211,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	26,470	21,100	21,100
Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited jointly held with its Nominees 4,000 (March 31, 2016: 4,000 and April 1, 2015 : 4,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	400	400	400
	26,870	**21,500**	**21,500**

The ultimate holding company is United Technologies Corporation Inc., USA.

(d) **Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company**

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
Name of the Shareholders	**Number of shares**	**% holding**	**Number of shares**	**% holding**	**Number of shares**	**% holding**
Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited jointly held with its Nominees	268,700	100%	215,000	80.01%	215,000	80.01%
Sambandam Nagarajan	-	-	13,550	5.04%	13,550	5.04%
Rajaiah Subburam	-	-	13,550	5.04%	13,550	5.04%
Total	**268,700**	**100.00%**	**242,100**	**90.10%**	**242,100**	**90.10%**

18	OTHER EQUITY	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	Reserves and Surplus :			
	Securities Premium Account	24,870	24,870	24,870
	Retained earnings	(130,149)	(109,316)	(101,626)
	Total	**(105,279)**	**(84,446)**	**(76,756)**
	Retained earnings			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	(109,316)	(101,626)	(98,593)
	Add : Net loss for the year	(21,422)	(7,884)	(3,033)
	Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings			
	- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	589	194	-
		(130,149)	**(109,316)**	**(101,626)**
	Other reserves			
	Securities Premium Account			
	Balance as at the beginning and end of the year	**24,870**	**24,870**	**24,870**

Nature and Purpose of reserve

Securities Premium Reserve :

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

19 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS:	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Provisions for employee benefits :			
Provision for gratuity [Refer Note 3 (i) and 28]	4,013	3,885	3,728
TOTAL	**4,013**	**3,885**	**3,728**
Current			
Provisions for employee benefits :			
Provision for gratuity [Refer Note 3 (i) and 28]	365	374	334
Provision for Compensated Absences [Refer Note 3 (i) and 28]	2,248	1,703	1,667
TOTAL	**2,613**	**2,077**	**2,001**

20 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured Interest free working capital loans repayable on demand from:			
Directors	-	-	1,250
Unsecured working capital loan form Related parties			
Carrier Airconditioning & Refrigeration Ltd	10,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	**10,000**	**10,000**	**11,250**

21 TRADE PAYABLES	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Micro and Small Enterprises [Refer Note 3 (k)]	4,258	2,434	1,756
Trade Payables - Others			
- Payable to Related parties	25,323	27,139	27,705
- Other Payables	26,664	17,804	16,571
TOTAL	**56,245**	**47,377**	**46,032**
Includes payable to following:			
-Rasu Engineering Private Limited, in which Directors of the Company exercise significant influence	-	1,237	1,237
-Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited, the Holding Company	25,323	25,902	25,218
Mrs. Subburam Krishnaveni	-	-	625
Mrs. Nagarajan Bhuvneshwari	-	-	625

22 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Interest accrued and due on borrowings *	1,428	1,121	1,015
Bank Overdraft	3,441	3,255	11,641
TOTAL	**4,869**	**4,376**	**12,656**
* Includes payable to :			
-Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited, the Holding Company	1,015	1,015	1,015
-Carrier Air conditioning and refrigeration Limited	414	106	-

23 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Advance Service and Maintenance Billing	5,691	4,778	4,400
Advance from customers	8,761	10,997	16,727
Statutory liabilities	-	897	1,282
Invoices raised on incomplete contracts	102,445	86,871	92,652
Less: Adjusted against aggregated amount of cost incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses)	68,255	61,451	73,954
	34,190	25,420	18,698
Deferred Revenue	1,936	989	1,062
TOTAL	**50,578**	**43,081**	**42,169**

Note: There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 as at year end.

24 PROVISIONS - CURRENT	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for Foreseeable losses on contracts [Refer Note 3 (c)]	2,071	627	173
TOTAL	**2,071**	**627**	**173**

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25 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
[Refer Note 3 (c)]		
Sale of products		
Contracts for supply and installation of elevators	110,194	90,876
Sale of services		
Income from maintenance	31,546	27,781
Income from repairs	7,468	7,827
Other Operating Revenue:		
Sale of Scrap	111	136
TOTAL	149,319	126,620

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 11 :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	
Contract revenue recognised for the year ended	110,194	90,876	
Aggregate amounts of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) up to the reporting date	82,872	70,861	
Amount of customer advances outstanding as on the reporting date	8,761	10,997	
Amount of retentions due from customers for contracts in progress as on the reporting date	183	89	
	As at March 31, 2017	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Amount due from customers [Refer Note 11] Amounts due from customers on contracts accounted under Percentage of Completion (PoC) is arrived at as below [for all contracts in progress for which costs incurred plus recognised profits(less recognised losses) exceeds progress billings]			
Aggregate amounts of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) up to the reporting date	14,616	9,410	4,406
Less: Aggregate amount of progress billings	13,752	8,428	3,669
Total	864	982	737
Amount due to customers [Refer Note 23]			
Amounts due to customers on contracts accounted under PoC is arrived at as below [for all contracts in progress for which progress billings exceeds costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses)]			
Aggregate of progress billings	102,445	86,871	92,652
Less: Aggregate amounts of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) up to the reporting date.	68,255	61,451	73,954
Total	34,190	25,420	18,698

26 OTHER INCOME	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Interest Income: [Refer Note 3 (d)]		
Deposits with Banks	252	241
Profit on sale / disposal of fixed assets (Net)	-	7
Miscellaneous Income	-	824
TOTAL	252	1,072

27 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Raw materials, components/ spare parts consumed:		
Opening Inventory	13,973	18,498
Add: Purchases	83,734	61,326
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	15,656	13,973
TOTAL	82,051	65,851

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES [Refer Note 3 (i)]	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Salaries, Allowances, Bonus and Benefits	32,491	28,912
Contribution to Provident fund and other funds	1,938	1,734
Gratuity	838	759
Staff Welfare Expenses	157	885
TOTAL	35,424	32,290

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(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The company has classified the various employee benefits provided to employees as under:
i. Employers' contribution to Employees' State Insurance
ii. Employers' contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme 1995
During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Contribution to Provident and other Funds" :

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Contribution to Provident Fund	878	696
Contribution to Employee's Pension Scheme	969	956
Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	1	1
Contribution to Employee's State Insurance Scheme	88	78
Contribution to Employee's Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	2	3
Total	**1,938**	**1,734**

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

(i) Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation:	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,259	4,062	3,800
Interest Cost	315	302	319
Past Service Cost	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Service Cost	523	456	424
Curtailment Cost/ (Credit)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Settlement Cost/ (Credit)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Benefits Paid	(589)	(368)	(83)
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss on obligations	(130)	(193)	(398)
Balance at the end of the year	**4,378**	**4,259**	**4,062**

(ii) Assets and liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Present Value of Defined benefit Obligation at the end of the year	4,378	4,259	4,062
Less: Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-	-
Amounts recognised as liability	**4,378**	**4,259**	**4,062**
Recognised under:			
Non current employee benefit obligations [Refer Note 19]	4,013	3,885	3,728
Current employee benefit obligations [Refer Note 19]	365	374	334
Total	**4,378**	**4,259**	**4,062**

(iii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Current Service Cost	523	456
Past Service Cost	Nil	Nil
Interest Cost	315	303
Expected Return on Plan Assets	Nil	Nil
Curtailment Cost/ (Credit)	Nil	Nil
Settlement Cost/ (Credit)	Nil	Nil
Total Expenses	**838**	**759**
(iv) Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	118	(145)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	(707)	(49)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(589)**	**(194)**

(v) Actuarial Assumptions	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.00%	7.50%	7.80%
Rate of increase in Compensation levels	9.00%	9.00%	10.00%
Rate of Return on Plan Assets	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expected Future Service	7.4	7.4	8.4

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors, such as demand and supply in the employment market.

(vi) Sensitivity analysis
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	4,115	4,674	4,121	4,694
Future salary growth (1% movement)	4,645	4,136	4,691	4,121
Attrition rate (-/+50%)	4,252	4,598	4,351	4,693
Future mortality (1% movement)	436	4,380	446	4,491

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

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(c) The liability for Compensated Absences as at the year end

Compensated Absences as at the Balance sheet date, determined on the basis of actuarial valuation based on the "projected unit credit method" is as below:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Present Value of Obligation as at the end of the year	2,248	1,703	1,667
Amounts recognised as liability	**2,248**	**1,703**	**1,667**
Recognised under Current employee benefit obligations [Refer Note 19]	2,248	1,703	1,667
Total	**2,248**	**1,703**	**1,667**

29 FINANCE COST

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Interest on Short term Borrowings :		
- Carrier Airconditioning and Refrigeration Limited	1,250	1,253
- Sambandam Nagarajan	117	-
- Mrs. Nagarajan Bhuvneshwari	64	-
- R. Subburam	117	-
- Mrs. Subburam Krishnaveni	64	-
TOTAL	**1,612**	**1,253**

30 OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Repairs and Maintenance	645	701
Rent [Refer Note 3(h) and 32]	3,918	3,703
Rates and Taxes	1,140	1,295
Insurance	342	270
Power and Fuel	481	430
Expenses on contracts for installation/ service	25,073	14,744
Packing and forwarding charges	1,757	1,289
Telephones and telegraphs	1,013	1,019
Printing and Stationery	277	1,027
Travelling and Conveyance	1,877	1,732
Security Charges	329	298
Legal and Professional Charges	3,680	2,832
Housekeeping Expenses	1,257	1,060
Provision for Loss on contracts	1,083	393
Provision for doubtful debts*	5,905	2,041
Provision for doubtful advances	-	253
Payment to Auditors :		
As Auditor		
-Statutory Auditor	700	750
-Tax Audit Fees	250	250
-Reimbursement of expenses	77	85
Miscellaneous Expenses	980	1,029
Interest Expense	902	585
TOTAL	**51,686**	**35,786**

* During the year Rs. 2,357 thousand (previous year Rs. 4,294) has been written off against opening provision for doubtful debts

31 LOSS PER SHARE

Computation of Loss Per Share (Basic and Diluted)	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Loss for the Year attributable to Equity Shareholders	21,422	7,884
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each during the year (Basic and Diluted)	268,700	268,700
Loss Per Share (Basic and Diluted)	79.72	29.34

32 LEASES

The Company has entered into various cancellable leasing arrangements for official and residential premises. The lease rentals of Rs. 3,375 thousand (Previous Year Rs. 3,136 thousand) has been included under the head "Other expenses – Rent" under Note 30 forming part of Statement of Profit and Loss.

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(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

– Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
– Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
– Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

		Carrying amount			
March 31, 2017 INR	**Note No.**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial assets					
(i) Contract work-in-progress	11	-	-	864	864
(ii) Trade receivables	12	-	-	18,763	18,763
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	8,042	8,042
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	-	-	2,552	2,552
(vi) Other financial assets	7 & 15	-	-	1,899	1,899
		-	-	32,120	32,120
Financial liabilities					
(i) Short term borrowings	20	-	-	10,000	10,000
(ii) Trade payables	21	-	-	56,246	56,246
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	-	-	4,869	4,869
		-	-	71,115	71,115

		Carrying amount			
March 31, 2016 INR	**Note No.**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial assets					
(i) Contract work-in-progress	11	-	-	982	982
(ii) Trade receivables	12	-	-	21,114	21,114
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	11,779	11,779
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	-	-	1,567	1,567
(vi) Other financial assets	7 & 15	-	-	1,360	1,360
					-
		-	-	36,802	36,802
Financial liabilities					
(i) Short term borrowings	20	-	-	10,000	10,000
(ii) Trade payables	21	-	-	47,377	47,377
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	-	-	4,376	4,376
		-	-	61,753	61,753

		Carrying amount			
April 1, 2015 INR	**Note No.**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial assets					
(i) Contract work-in-progress	11	-	-	737	737
(ii) Trade receivables	12	-	-	24,402	24,402
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	17,322	17,322
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	-	-	2,176	2,176
(vi) Other financial assets	7 & 15	-	-	1,535	1,535
		-	-	46,172	46,172
Financial liabilities					
(i) Short term borrowings	20	-	-	11,250	11,250
(ii) Trade payables	21	-	-	46,032	46,032
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	-	-	12,656	12,656
		-	-	69,938	69,938

B. Measurement of fair values

i) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company includes a team that carries out the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes.

ii) Fair value hierarchy

For all the financial assets and liabilities referred above that are measured at amortised cost, their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values. The carrying amounts of loans, contract work in progress, trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

C Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks. The Company's senior management and key management personnel have the ultimate responsibility for managing these risks. The Company has mechanism to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

i Management of the credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, due to the Company's customer base being large. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a regular basis. The historical experience of collecting receivables, supported by the level of default, is that credit risk is low.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on the Company's credit policy. Under the Company credit policy each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instrument, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company's accounts receivable are geographically dispersed. The Management do not believe there are any particular customer or group of customers that would subject the Company to any significant credit risks in the collection of accounts receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company is also exposed to credit risks arising on cash equivalents and term deposits with banks. The Company believes that its credit risk in respect to cash & cash equivalents and term deposits is insignificant as funds are invested in term deposits at pre -determined interest rates for specified period of time.

Other Financial Assets:

The Company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financials assets including employee loans, deposits and other receivables. The Company evaluates 12 month expected credit losses for all the financial assets for which credit risk has not increased. In case credit risk has increased significantly, the Company considers life time expected credit losses for the purpose of impairment provisioning.

(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

ii Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company maintained a cautious funding strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the years. This was the result of cash generated from the business and loan from the related party. Cash flow from operating activities and loan from the related party provides the funds to service the working capital requirement. Accordingly, low liquidity risk is perceived.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Less than 1 year	1- 5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2017					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short term borrowings	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Trade payables	56,245	56,245	56,245	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4,869	4,869	4,869	-	-
March 31, 2016					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short term borrowings	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Trade payables	47,377	47,377	47,377	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4,376	4,376	4,376	-	-
April 1, 2015					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short term borrowings	11,250	11,250	11,250	-	-
Trade payables	46,032	46,032	46,032	-	-
Other financial liabilities	12,656	12,656	12,656	-	-

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39. *

(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017			For the year ended March 31, 2016		
	New Equipment Installation	Service	Total	New Equipment Installation	Service	Total
Revenue						
Segment Revenue	96,497	53,117	149,614	91,012	35,608	126,620
Inter-segment Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Revenue	**96,497**	**53,117**	**149,614**	**91,012**	**35,608**	**126,620**
Expenses						
Identifiable operating expenses						
Allocated Expenses						
Unallocable Income/(Expenses)						
Other Income						
Other Expenses						
Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit Before taxation	(96,497)	(53,117)	(149,614)	(91,012)	(35,608)	(126,620)
Segment Depreciation	181	39	220	314	82	396
Unallocable Depreciation	-	-	-			-
Total Depreciation	**181**	**39**	**220**	**314**	**82**	**396**
Non Cash Expenses other than Depreciation						
Segment Non Cash Expenditure	4,440	1,760	6,200	1,687	532	2,219
Unallocable Non Cash Expenditure	-	-	1,612			1,253
Total Non Cash Expenditure other than Depreciation	**4,440**	**1,760**	**7,812**	**1,687**	**532**	**3,472**

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. ★ CHENNAI-39.

Segment information as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017

34 Information about Primary Business Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director of the Company. The Group has identified the following segments i.e. Contract for supply and installation of elevators, escalators and services for maintenance, repairs and modernization of elevators and escalators as reporting segments based on the information reviewed by CODM.
The above business segments have been identified considering:
a) the nature of products and services
b) the differing risks and returns
c) the internal organisation and management structure, and
d) the internal financial reporting systems.
The segment information presented is in accordance with the accounting policies adopted for preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Company.
Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Rupees in thousands

Particulars	2016-17			2015-16		
	New Equipment Installation	Service	Total	New Equipment Installation	Service	Total
Revenue						
Segment Revenue	110,194	39,125	149,319	90,876	35,744	126,620
Inter-segment Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Revenue	**110,194**	**39,125**	**149,319**	**90,876**	**35,744**	**126,620**
Expenses						
Identifiable operating expenses	71,482	10,569	82,051	56,167	9,683	65,850
Allocated expenses	43,478	37,218	80,696	29,272	35,771	65,043
Unallocable Income /(Expenses)						
Other Income			252			1,072
Other Expenses			(8,246)			(4,683)
Exceptional Item						
Profit Before Taxation			**(21,422)**			**(7,884)**
Depreciation						
Segment Depreciation	154	66	220	268	128	396
Unallocable Depreciation			-			-
Total Depreciation			**220**			**396**
Non Cash Expenses other than Depreciation						
Segment Non Cash Expenditure	4,892	2,096	6,988	1,655	779	2,434
Unallocable Non Cash Expenditure						
(Include Impairment of Investment in Subsidiary)						
Total Non Cash Expenditure other than Depreciation			**6,988**			**2,434**

Information about major customers
There is no single customer which contributes more than 10% of the Company's total revenues.

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SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

35 TAX EXPENSE

A. Movement in deferred tax balances

					March 31, 2017		
	Net balance April 1, 2016	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Other**	**Net**	**Deferred tax asset**	**Deferred tax liability**
Deferred Tax Assets							
Provision for Compensated Absences	408	287	-	-	695	695	-
Provision for Gratuity	1,316	37	-	-	1,353	1,353	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	873	1,216	-	-	2,089	2,089	-
Provision for Doubtful advances	269	(200)	-	-	69	69	-
Deferred Revenue	1,661	(1,661)			-	-	-
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	**4,527**	**(321)**	**-**	**-**	**4,206**	**4,206**	**-**
Depreciation/ Amortisation	767	(245)	-	-	522	-	522
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	**767**	**(245)**	**-**	**-**	**522**	**-**	**522**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**3,760**	**(76)**	**-**	**-**	**3,684**	**4,206**	**522**

					March 31, 2016		
	Net balance April 1, 2015	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Other**	**Net**	**Deferred tax asset**	**Deferred tax liability**
Deferred Tax Assets							
Provision for Compensated Absences	407	1	-	-	408	408	-
Provision for Gratuity	1,255	61	-	-	1,316	1,316	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,569	(696)	-	-	873	873	-
Provision for Doubtful advances	198	71	-	-	269	269	-
Deferred Revenue	574	1,087			1,661	1,661	
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	**4,003**	**524**	**-**	**-**	**4,527**	**4,527**	**-**
Depreciation/ Amortisation	912	(145)	-	-	767	-	767
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	**912**	**(145)**	**-**	**-**	**767**	**-**	**767**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**3,091**	**669**	**-**	**-**	**3,760**	**4,527**	**767**

B. Tax Losses

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		
Financial Year	**Unused tax Losses**	**Potential tax benefit**	**Unused tax Losses**	**Potential tax benefit**	**Year of Expiry**
2010-11	1,374	425	1,374	425	2019
2011-12	10,051	3,106	10,051	3,106	2020
2012-13	5,804	1,794	5,804	1,794	2021
2013-14	3,457	1,068	3,457	1,068	2022
2014-15	1,436	444	1,436	444	2023
2015-16	5,879	1,816	-	-	-

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

36 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Where Control Exists

Ultimate Holding Company	United Technologies Corporation Inc., USA
Holding Company	Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited

(ii) Companies in which Directors are interested

RASU Engineering (India) Private Limited

(iii) Parties Under Common Control

Carrier Airconditioning & Refrigeration Ltd

(iv) Key Managerial Personnel

Sambandam Nagarajan	Managing Director
Rajaiah Subburam	Non-Executive Director (till March 08, 2017)
Jitin Wasan	Non-Executive Director (w.e.f. March 31, 2015)
Hrishikesh Pawar	Non-Executive Director (w.e.f. March 31, 2015)
Sebi Joseph	Non-Executive Director
Paresh Kariya	Non-Executive Director (till November 24, 2016)
Sanjay Kumar Vig	Non-Executive Director (w.e.f. November 24, 2016)

(v) Relatives of Key Management personnel

Mrs. Nagarajan Bhuvneshwari	Spouse of Mr. Sambandam Nagarajan (Managing Director)
Mrs. Subburam Krishnaveni	Spouse of Mr. Rajaiah Subburam (Whole Time Director/Non Executive Director)

(vi) Managerial Remuneration

Sambandam Nagarajan, Managing Director

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Short term employee benefits	2,683	2,397
Post-employment benefits	190	169
Long-term employee benefits	110	100
Total	**2,983**	**2,666**

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017 (In Rs. thousands)	For the year ended March 31, 2016 (In Rs. thousands)	
Reimbursement of Expenses to other companies:			
Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited	20,735	18,282	
RASU Engineering (India) Private Limited	-	-	
Total	**20,735**	**18,282**	
Sale of Goods:			
Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited	2,304	-	
Total	**2,304**	**-**	
Repayment of Working Capital Loan			
Sambandam Nagarajan	-	625	
R. Subburam	-	625	
Total	**-**	**1,250**	
Rent expense:			
Sambandam Nagarajan	683	680	
Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited	387	161	
Total	**1,070**	**841**	
Car Lease Rental:			
Mrs. Nagarajan Bhuvneshwari	120	120	
Total	**120**	**120**	
Interest Expense on Working Capital Loan			
Carrier Airconditioning and Refrigeration Limited	1,250	1,253	
Sambandam Nagarajan	117	-	
Mrs. Nagarajan Bhuvneshwari	64	-	
R. Subburam	117	-	
Mrs. Subburam Krishnaveni	64	-	
	1,612	**1,253**	
Remuneration:			
Sambandam Nagarajan	2,683	2,397	
Total	**2,683**	**2,397**	
	As at March 31, 2017 (In Rs. thousands)	**As at March 31, 2016 (In Rs. thousands)**	**As at April 1, 2015 (In Rs. thousands)**
Balances as at the year end:			
Rent payable:			
Sambandam Nagarajan	-	58	54
R. Subburam	-	76	76
Total	**-**	**134**	**130**
Interest accrued and due on Working Capital Loan			
Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited	1,015	1,015	1015
Carrier Airconditioning and Refrigeration Limited	414	106	-
Total	**1,429**	**1,121**	**1,015**
Loan Payable:			
Sambandam Nagarajan	-	-	625
R. Subburam	-	-	625
Carrier Airconditioning & Refrigeration Ltd	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**11,250**
Related party balances as at the year end:			
Payable from Otis Elevator Company (India) Limited	25,323	25,902	25,218
RASU Engineering (India) Private Limited	-	1,237	1,237
Mrs. Subburam Krishnaveni	-	-	625
Mrs. Nagarajan Bhuvneshwari	-	-	625
Total	**25,323**	**27,139**	**27,705**
Rent Deposit receivable:			
Sambandam Nagarajan	290	290	290
R. Subburam	125	125	125
Total	**415**	**415**	**415**

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39. *

(All amounts are in Rs. In Thousands, except otherwise as stated)

37 DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	3,356	1,850	1,431
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	564	332	223
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	16,113	15,580	27,373
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers under MSMED Act for payments already made	338	252	102
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	1,743	1,158	833

The above information regarding small and micro enterprises given in note 21 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

38 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	Remarks
Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the Company.	2,742	1,547	These are issued in favour of various government departments and customers for specific business purpose. The Management is of the opinion that there will be no impact on future cash flow of the Company.

39 Capital Management

The Company's objective for Capital management is to maximise shareholder's value and support the strategic objectives of the Company and its Holding Company. The Company determines the capital requirements based on its financial performance, operating and long term investment plans. The funding requirements are met through operating cash flows generated and working capital loan from related party.

40 DISCLOSURE ON SPECIFIED BANK NOTES (SBNS):

During the year, the Company neither held any specified bank notes nor other denomination notes or transacted in specified bank notes or other

In Rs.Thousands

Particular	Specified Bank Notes*	Other notes	Total
Closing cash on hand as on November 8, 2016	-	-	-
Add : Receipts for permitted transactions	-	-	-
Less : Paid for permitted transactions	-	-	-
Less : Deposited in bank accounts	-	-	-
Closing cash on hand as on December 30, 2016	-	-	-

For the purposes of this note, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated the November 8, 2016.

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41 TRANSITION TO IND AS:

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

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2015 (the Company's 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, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Previous 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 exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Ind AS optional exemptions

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. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38.

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

Ind AS mandatory exceptions

1) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS 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 April 1, 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

2) 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 adjusts at the date of transition to Ind AS.

B Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity and total comprehensive income for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Reconciliation of total Equity as per Previous GAAP and Ind AS :

Description	Notes to first time adoption	Rs. in thousands As at March 31, 2016	Rs. in thousands As at April 1, 2015
Total equity as per Previous GAAP		(52,202)	(48,030)
Add:			
Impact due to change in Revenue recognition policy in line with Ind AS	1	(5,374)	(1,857)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans			-
Total			
Total equity as per Ind AS		(57,576)	(49,887)

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016 :

Description	Notes to first time adoption	Rs. in thousands For the year ended March 31, 2016
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		(4,172)
Adjustments:		
Add:		
Impact due to change in Revenue recognition policy in line with Ind AS	1	(3,518)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	2	(194)
Net Profit as per Ind AS for the year		(7,884)
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		
Actuarial gain arising from remeasurements of post employments benefits	2	194
Income tax relating to this item		-
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		194
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		(7,690)

Cash flow reconciliation:

The impact of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016 :

Particulars	Net cash flow from Operating activities	Net cash flow from Investing activities	Net cash flow from Financing activities	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1, 2015	Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2016
Previous GAAP	(4,786)	493	(1,250)	(5,543)	17,322	11,779
Ind AS adjustments	1,193	(46)	(1,147)	-	-	-
Ind AS - Net cash flows	(3,593)	447	(2,397)	(5,543)	17,322	11,779

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. ★ CHENNAI-39.

Notes to the first time adoption

1 **Revenue**
Along with sale of products, the Company generally provides a free services/maintenance to its customers. Under previous GAAP, provision was created for the expected cost of providing free services/ maintenance. Under Ind AS, instead of creating a provision towards cost of free services/ maintenance, fair value of revenue relating to free service/ maintenance is deferred and recognised over the service period.

Further, under previous GAAP, revenue from repairs job was recognsied upon completion of job. Under Ind AS, revenue from repairs jobs is recognised under percentage of completion method.

2 **Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations**
Under Ind AS, remeasurements of post employment benefits i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability, are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

3 **Other comprehensive income**
Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the Statement of Profit and Loss as 'Other Comprehensive Income' includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

4 **Retained earnings**
Retained earnings as at April 1, 2015, has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

42 RECENT ACCOUNTING PRNOUNCEMENTS
Standards issued but not yet effective :

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. The amendment is applicable to the company from April 1, 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7: 'Statement of cash flows':
The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

These ammendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Application of the ammendments will result in additional disclosures provided by the Company.

The company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

The notes are and integral part of the Financial Statements.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Bangalore LLP
Firm Registration No. 007567S/S-200012
Chartered Accountants

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No : 202660

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th August 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sebi Joseph
Director
DIN - 05221403

Sambandam Nagarajan
Managing Director
DIN - 00815048

Sanjay Kumar Vig
Director
DIN -07641155

Place : Mumbai
Date: 5th August 2017

SUPRIYA ELEVATOR COMPANY (INDIA) LTD. CHENNAI-39.