

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To The Members of STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Star Metallics and Power Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, and 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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

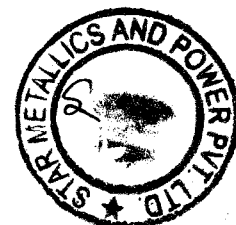
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

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. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

✓



We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

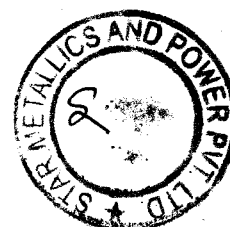
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable 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 Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

✓

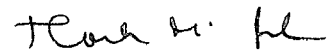


2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

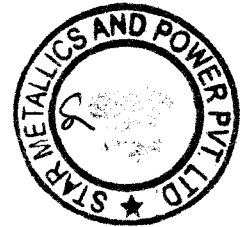


Monisha Parikh

(Partner)

(Membership No. 47840)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 29, 2018
MP/SMG



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Star Metallics and Power Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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

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

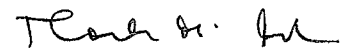
Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

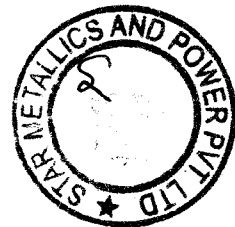


Monisha Parikh

(Partner)

(Membership No. 47840)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 29, 2018
MP/SMG

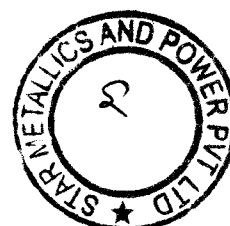


ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. The Company does not have any immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in the financial statements.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business/activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

✓

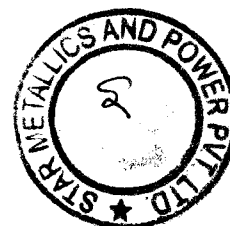


- (c) Details of dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2018 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which Amount Relates	Amount Involved (Rs.)*
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty, including interest	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	2012-13	32,612,258

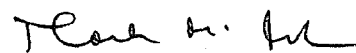
*Net of Rs. 851,046 paid under protest

- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, bank and government and has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding or subsidiary company or persons connected with them and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.



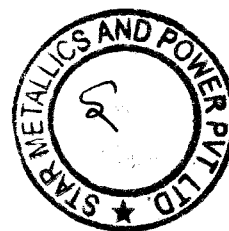
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)



Monisha Parikh
(Partner)
(Membership No. 47840)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 29, 2018
MP/SMG



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2018
 (All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 1 April, 2016
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	14,306.37	14,694.66	15,136.26
(b) Capital work-in-progress		24.71	82.81	119.02
(c) Financial Assets - Other financial assets	5	34.19	46.19	228.13
(d) Deferred tax assets	5A	29.38	29.38	-
(e) Other non-current assets	7	154.39	148.20	323.82
Total Non - Current Assets		14,549.04	15,001.24	15,807.23
Current assets				
(a) Inventories		-	-	7.78
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	4	817.08	614.23	210.88
(ii) Cash and bank balances	6	1,484.43	894.20	479.68
(iii) Other financial assets	5	62.38	85.03	134.60
(c) Other current assets	7	14.25	21.92	111.19
Total current assets		2,378.14	1,615.38	944.13
Total assets		16,927.18	16,616.62	16,751.36
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	8	9,337.97	9,337.97	9,261.50
(b) Other equity		7,119.54	6,679.80	6,158.62
Total equity		16,457.51	16,017.77	15,420.12
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Provisions	11	1.87	1.79	1.82
Total Non - Current Liabilities		1.87	1.79	1.82
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities - Trade payables	9	294.33	312.52	909.05
(b) Other current liabilities	10	165.56	272.14	406.31
(c) Provisions	11	7.91	12.40	14.06
Total Current Liabilities		467.80	597.06	1,329.42
Total Liabilities		469.67	598.85	1,331.24
Total Equity and Liabilities		16,927.18	16,616.62	16,751.36

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
 For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Monisha Parikh

Monisha Parikh
 Partner

Nazim Sheikh

Nazim Sheikh
 Director
 DIN: 00064275

Sachin Sanu

Sachin Sanu
 Chief Financial Officer

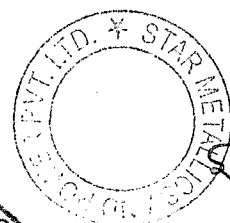
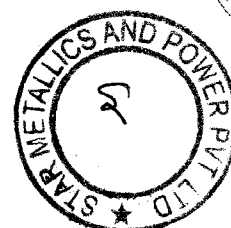
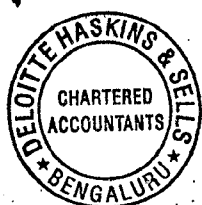
A G Suresh

A G Suresh
 Director
 DIN: 00065014

V Murali

V Murali
 Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
 Date : 29 May, 2018



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March, 2018	Year ended 31 March, 2017
I Revenue from Operations	12	1,020.00	1,020.00
II Other Income	13	160.30	185.29
III Total Income (I+II)		1,180.30	1,205.29
IV Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	14	109.37	90.56
Finance costs	15	0.03	-
Depreciation expense	16	506.61	507.36
Other expenses	17	123.33	140.64
Total expenses (IV)		739.34	738.56
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		440.96	466.73
VI Tax expense			
(1) Current tax		-	29.38
(2) Deferred tax (MAT credit entitlement)		-	(29.38)
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		440.96	466.73
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		1.22	(0.91)
		1.22	(0.91)
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII-VIII)		439.74	467.64
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (in Rs.)		0.47	0.50
Diluted (in Rs.)		0.47	0.50

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached,
For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Monisha Parikh
Monisha Parikh
Partner

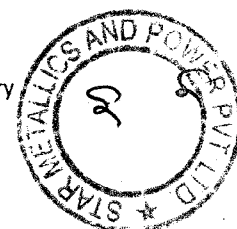


Nazim Sheikh
Nazim Sheikh
Director
DIN: 00064275

Sachin Sanu
Sachin Sanu
Chief Financial Officer

A G Suresh
A G Suresh
Director
DIN: 00065014

V Murali
V Murali
Company Secretary



Place : Bengaluru
Date : 29 May, 2018

STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2018	For the year ended 31 March, 2017
Net Profit before tax	440.96	466.73
- Depreciation	506.61	507.36
- Provision for current assets	3.65	-
- Finance costs	0.03	-
- Loans and advances written off	5.20	24.02
- Provisions/ Liabilities no longer required written back	(43.07)	(108.78)
- Profit on withdrawal / sale of fixed assets	(0.85)	(0.23)
- Capital work in progress written off	26.22	-
- Unrealised foreign currency fluctuation	-	5.27
- Interest income	(42.05)	(45.90)
Operating profit before working capital changes	896.70	848.47
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Other financial assets- non current	12.00	164.12
Inventories	-	7.78
Trade receivables	(202.85)	(403.35)
Other financial assets	21.91	58.99
Other current assets	(1.18)	65.25
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Other current liabilities	(99.60)	34.61
Trade payables	24.88	(447.37)
Provisions- Current	(4.49)	(1.66)
Provisions- Non current	(2.05)	0.88
	(251.38)	(520.75)
Cash generated from operations	645.32	327.72
Net income tax (paid) / refund	(41.25)	146.24
Net cash generated from operating activities	(A) 604.07	473.96
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on fixed assets (including capital work in progress and advance on capital account)	(56.60)	(29.80)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	0.43
Bank balances not considered as cash and bank balances	(18.86)	(289.70)
Interest received	42.79	54.32
Net cash used in investing activities	(B) (32.67)	(264.75)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Interest payments	(0.03)	(84.39)
Net cash used in financing activities	(C) (0.03)	(84.39)
Net increase in cash and bank balances (A+B+C)	571.37	124.82
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year	574.50	449.68
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year (Refer note below)	1,145.87	574.50
Reconciliation of cash and bank balances with Balance Sheet	571.37	124.82
Note:		
Cash and bank balances (Refer note 6)	1,484.43	894.20
Less: Deposits not considered as cash and bank balances	338.56	319.70
	1,145.87	574.50
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements		

In terms of our report attached
For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants

Monisha Parikh
Monisha Parikh
Partner

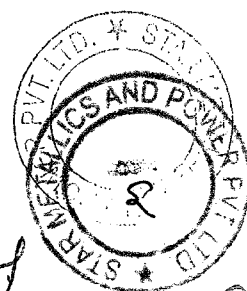


Place: Bengaluru
Date : 29 May, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nazim Sheikh
Nazim Sheikh
Director
DIN: 00064275
V. Murali
V. Murali
Company Secretary

A.G. Suresh
A.G. Suresh
Director
DIN: 00065014
Sachin Sanu
Sachin Sanu
Chief Financial Officer



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	Nos. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April, 2016	9,26,15,000	9,261.50
Changes in equity share capital during the year	7,64,705	76.47
As at 31 March, 2017	9,33,79,705	9,337.97
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March, 2018	9,33,79,705	9,337.97

B Other equity

Particular	Reserves and Surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained Earnings #	Securities Premium Reserve *	Total reserves (other than OCI)	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	
Balance as at April 1, 2016	(3,114.14)	9,251.50	6,137.36	21.26	6,158.62
Profit for the year	466.73	-	466.73	-	466.73
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	0.91	0.91
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	466.73	-	466.73	0.91	467.64
Premium on issue of equity shares	-	53.54	53.54	-	53.54
Balance as at 31 March 2017	(2,647.41)	9,305.04	6,657.63	22.17	6,679.80
Profit for the year	440.96	-	440.96	-	440.96
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(1.22)	(1.22)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	440.96	-	440.96	(1.22)	439.74
Balance as at 31 March 2018	(2,206.45)	9,305.04	7,098.59	20.95	7,119.54

Retained earnings relates to undistributed profits to its shareholders

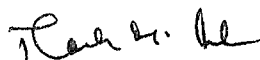
* Securities premium reserves relates to securities premium over face value for equity shares issued.

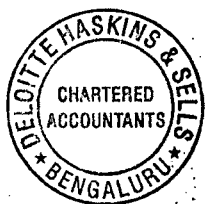
In terms of our report attached.


For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS

Chartered Accountants


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Monisha Parikh
 Partner

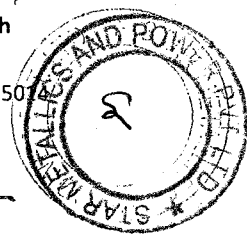



Nazim Sheikh
 Director
 DIN: 00064275


Sachin Sanu
 Chief Financial Officer


A G Suresh
 Director
 DIN: 000650


V Murali
 Company Secretary



Place : Bengaluru
 Date : 29 May, 2018

STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share data or otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

The Company is a subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited (SMIORE), a listed public limited company. The Company is engaged in the production of Ferroalloys and generation of power at its plant located at Vyasanakere, near Hospet in Bellary District. The Company has entered into a facility lease agreement with its Holding Company w.e.f. 1 February, 2016, consequently it earns lease rentals towards the same.

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on 29 May, 2018.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

(i) Accounting Convention :

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 as applicable. For all the periods upto and including the year ended 31 March, 2017, the Company had earlier prepared and presented its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (Indian GAAP). Reconciliations and description of the effect of the transition to Ind AS from Indian GAAP is given in Note 29.

(ii) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated. This financial statements comply in all material aspects with 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. All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non current based on the operating cycle of less than twelve months all based on the criteria of realisation / settlement within twelve month period from the balance sheet date.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.2 Use of estimates

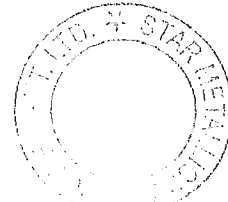
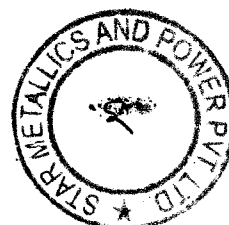
The Company uses prudent and reasonable assumptions and estimates in the preparation of its financial statements and these are reflected in the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year and the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities, as at the date of the financial statements.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Transition to Ind AS:

The Company has elected to continue with the net carrying value of all its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as of 1 April, 2016 (transition dated) as per the Indian GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost.

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets. Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.



2.4 Depreciation

Depreciation amount for assets is the cost of an asset or the amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the 2013 Act.

2.5 Capital work-in-progress

Projects under which assets are not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

2.6 Impairment

a) Financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since 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 subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Lifetime ECLs 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 is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

(i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

(ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

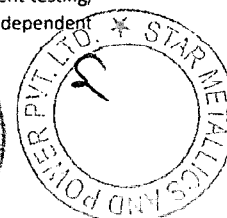
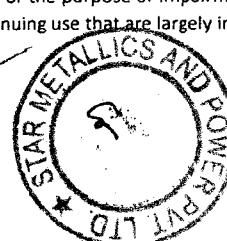
Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset till such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

The costs are, in general, ascertained as under:

- Raw materials and stores and spares: Weighted average method based on actual cost.

Finished goods and Work-in-progress: Material cost on weighted average method plus labour and appropriate overheads, and where applicable, excise duty.

2.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when goods are dispatched in accordance with the terms of sale and when significant risks and rewards are considered as transferred and are recorded net of sales returns, trade discount, rebates and sales tax collected but includes excise duty, where applicable.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised on accrual basis based on the power generated and supplied as per applicable rates from time to time and includes unbilled revenues accrued up to the end of the accounting year.

Revenue from leasing is recognised on accrual basis.

Revenue from conversion contracts is recognised at the time of dispatch of goods to the contractor.

2.10 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

2.11 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, gratuity and compensated absences.

a) Short term employee benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the period when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive/ bonus and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

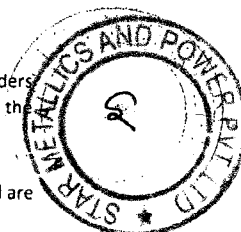
- (i) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (ii) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

b) Long-term employee benefits:

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled.

Defined Contribution Plan:

The Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

d) Defined Benefit Plan:

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (under other comprehensive income) in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes.

2.12 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances comprised of cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash and bank balances are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.13 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

2.14 Leases

A lease is classified as an Operating Lease, if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Lease rentals are charged to statement of profit and loss on straight-line basis over the lease term, estimated by the management.

2.15 Segment reporting

Segments are identified based on the reviews of the chief operating decision makers.

The Company's single segment is Ferroalloys and Power.

2.16 Taxes on income

Current tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

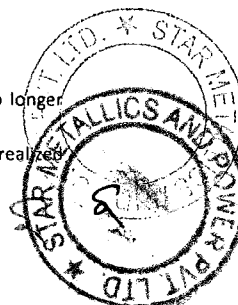
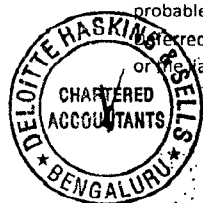
Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

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



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

2.17 Earnings per share

The basic earnings / (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.18 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

2.19 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI or fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL), non derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL and derivative financial instruments (under the category of financial assets or financial liabilities) at FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

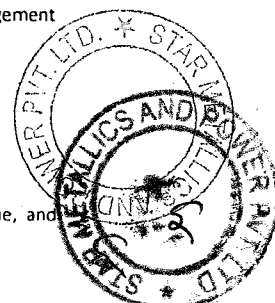
Cash and bank balances comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and bank balances include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.



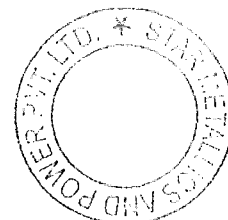
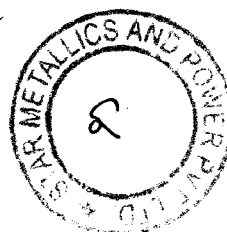
2.20 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On 28 March, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company is evaluating the effect of this on the financial statements.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On 28 March, 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The standard replaces Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue.

The new standard applies to contracts with customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The new standard offers a range of transition options. An entity can choose to apply the new standard to its historical transactions and retrospectively adjust each comparative period. Alternatively, an entity can recognize the cumulative effect of applying the new standard at the date of initial application - and make no adjustments to its comparative information. The chosen transition option can have a significant effect on revenue trends in the financial statements. A change in the timing of revenue recognition m of the relevant assets. Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets after its purcha

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of Ind AS 115, and has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

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

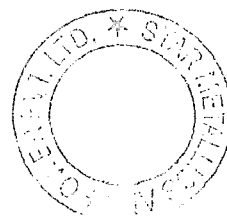
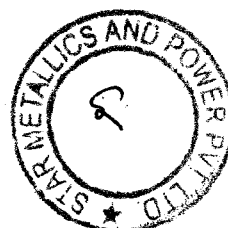
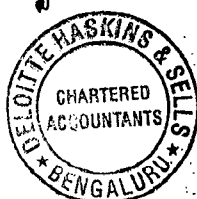
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of Assets	Freehold land	Buildings and roads	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Computer systems	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Total
I. Deemed Cost								
Balance as at 1 April 2017	1,383.39	1,537.64	12,196.96	24.99	4.48	18.10	34.95	15,200.51
Additions	-	5.44	98.13	13.25	2.19	-	1.49	120.50
Disposals	-	-	(3.05)	-	-	-	-	(3.05)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,383.39	1,543.08	12,292.04	38.24	6.67	18.10	36.44	15,317.96
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2017	-	67.95	419.96	3.88	2.61	5.16	6.29	505.85
Depreciation expense for the year	-	68.14	421.41	4.90	0.87	4.94	6.33	506.59
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(0.85)	-	-	-	-	(0.85)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	136.09	840.52	8.78	3.48	10.10	12.62	1,011.59
III. Net carrying amount (I-II)	1,383.39	1,406.99	11,451.52	29.46	3.19	8.00	23.82	14,306.37

I. Deemed Cost								
Balance as at 1 April 2016	1,383.39	1,537.64	12,142.05	18.20	4.28	15.75	34.95	15,136.26
Additions	-	-	54.91	8.49	0.20	2.35	-	65.95
Disposals	-	-	-	(1.70)	-	-	-	(1.70)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	1,383.39	1,537.64	12,196.96	24.99	4.48	18.10	34.95	15,200.51
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	67.95	419.96	5.38	2.61	5.16	6.29	507.35
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	(1.50)	-	-	-	(1.50)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	-	67.95	419.96	3.88	2.61	5.16	6.29	505.85
III. Net carrying amount (I-II)	1,383.39	1,469.69	11,777.00	21.11	1.87	12.94	28.66	14,694.66

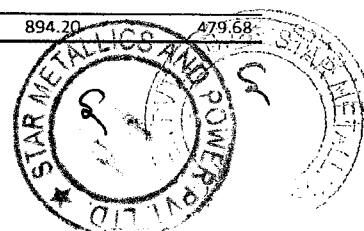
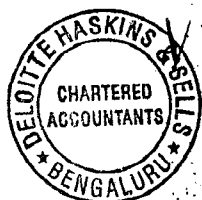
I. Gross Carrying Amount								
Balance as at 1 April 2015	1,383.39	1,893.94	15,675.32	37.01	19.88	38.59	60.05	19,108.18
Additions	-	4.42	18.78	-	0.69	1.99	-	25.88
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2016	1,383.39	1,898.36	15,694.10	37.01	20.57	40.58	60.05	19,134.06
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	292.81	3,133.31	13.72	12.37	18.72	18.81	3,489.74
Depreciation expense for the year	-	67.91	418.74	5.09	3.92	6.11	6.29	508.06
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2016	-	360.72	3,552.05	18.81	16.29	24.83	25.10	3,997.80
III. Net carrying amount (I-II)	1,383.39	1,537.64	12,142.05	18.20	4.28	15.75	34.95	15,136.26



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 01 April, 2016
4 Trade receivables			
Current			
Trade receivables			
(a) Unsecured, considered good	817.08	614.23	210.88
(b) Unsecured, considered doubtful	49.57	49.57	49.57
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(49.57)	(49.57)	(49.57)
	<u>817.08</u>	<u>614.23</u>	<u>210.88</u>
Movements in provision for expected credit loss			
As at 1 April, 2016	-	-	49.57
Provision during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2017	-	-	49.57
Provision during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2018	-	-	49.57
5 Other Financial Assets			
Non-current			
Security deposits - unsecured, considered good	34.19	46.19	46.24
Deposits against guarantees with maturity of more than 12 months from the balance sheet date (Refer Note 6)	-	-	164.07
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	-	-	17.82
	<u>34.19</u>	<u>46.19</u>	<u>228.13</u>
Current			
Security deposits - unsecured, considered good	34.38	34.38	34.38
Advance to suppliers			
Considered good	13.27	35.18	94.17
Considered doubtful	2.96	2.96	2.96
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(2.96)	(2.96)	(2.96)
	<u>47.65</u>	<u>69.56</u>	<u>128.55</u>
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	14.73	15.47	6.05
	<u>62.38</u>	<u>85.03</u>	<u>134.60</u>
5A Deferred tax assets			
MAT credit entitlement	29.38	29.38	-
6 Cash and bank balances			
Cash on hand	0.04	0.16	0.55
Balances with Banks			
In current accounts	345.74	126.97	228.43
In EEFC accounts	-	0.59	0.63
Deposit accounts	800.09	446.78	220.07
	<u>1,145.87</u>	<u>574.50</u>	<u>449.68</u>
Cash and bank balances as per statement of cash flows			
Other Bank Balances			
Fixed Deposits with maturity greater than 3 months	338.56	130.00	-
Deposits against guarantees	-	189.70	194.07
Less: Amount disclosed under non current financial assets	-	-	(164.07)
	<u>-</u>	<u>189.70</u>	<u>30.00</u>
	<u>1,484.43</u>	<u>894.20</u>	<u>479.68</u>



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

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

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

7 Other current and non current assets

Non-current

Capital advances

Advance income tax

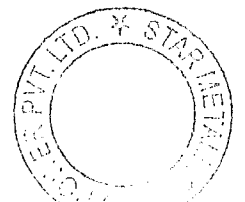
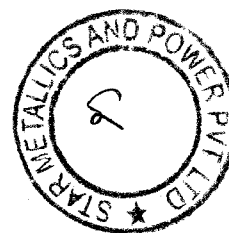
Current

Prepaid expenses

Balances with government authorities

Less: Provision for doubtful receivables

	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 01 April, 2016
Capital advances	23.01	58.07	58.07
Advance income tax	131.38	90.13	265.75
	154.39	148.20	323.82
Prepaid expenses	6.74	0.08	8.80
Balances with government authorities	11.16	21.84	102.39
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(3.65)	-	-
	14.25	21.92	111.19



8 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2018		As at 31 March, 2017		As at 1 April, 2016	
	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs
(a) Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	10,00,00,000	10,000.00	10,00,00,000	10,000.00	10,00,00,000	10,000.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	9,33,79,705	9,337.97	9,33,79,705	9,337.97	9,26,15,000	9,261.50
	9,33,79,705	9,337.97	9,33,79,705	9,337.97	9,26,15,000	9,261.50

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	Opening balance	Fresh issue	Bonus / other	Closing balance
Equity shares with voting rights				
As at 31 March, 2018				
- Number of shares	9,33,79,705	-	-	9,33,79,705
- Amount (in Rs. lakhs)	9,337.97	-	-	9,337.97
As at 31 March, 2017				
- Number of shares	9,26,15,000	7,64,705	-	9,33,79,705
- Amount (in Rs. lakhs)	9,261.50	76.47	-	9,337.97
As at 1 April, 2016				
- Number of shares	9,26,15,000	-	-	9,26,15,000
- Amount (in Rs. lakhs)	9,261.50	-	-	9,261.50

(ii) Rights, preference and restriction attached to shares:

The Company has only one class of equity share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Directors is subject to approval by the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive only residual assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Details of shares held by each Shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March, 2018		As at 31 March, 2017		As at 1 April, 2016	
	Number of shares held	% of share holding	Number of shares held	% of share holding	Number of shares held	% of share holding
Equity shares with voting rights						
The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited, Holding Company	7,52,40,000	80.58	7,52,40,000	80.58	7,52,40,000	81.24
Euro Industrial Enterprises Private Limited	1,81,09,705	19.39	1,81,09,705	19.39	1,73,45,000	18.73

9 Trade payables

Due to micro and small enterprises *
Others

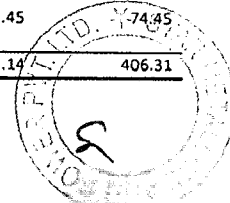
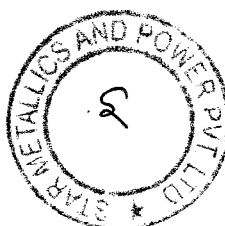
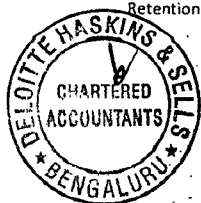
	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 01 April, 2016
	294.33	312.52	909.05
	294.33	312.52	909.05

* Includes amount due beyond the applicable period of Rs. Nil (31 March, 2017 Rs. Nil, 1 April, 2016 Rs. Nil) and no interest is paid or payable

10 Other current liabilities

Statutory remittances
Interest accrued on borrowings
Payables on purchase of fixed assets
Advances from customers
Security / other deposits received
Retention money payable

	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 01 April, 2016
	18.72	46.38	11.32
	-	-	168.78
	143.33	150.31	150.31
	2.51	-	0.45
	1.00	1.00	1.00
	-	74.45	74.45
	165.56	272.14	406.31



11 Provisions

Non-current

Provision for gratuity
Provision for compensated absences

1.03	0.69	0.66
0.84	1.10	1.16

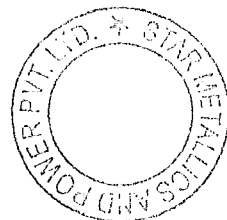
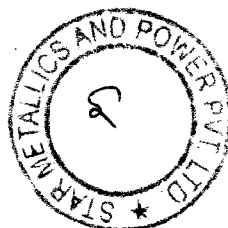
1.87	1.79	1.82
------	------	------

Current

Provision for gratuity
Provision for compensated absences

5.85	4.52	5.53
2.06	7.88	8.53

7.91	12.40	14.06
------	-------	-------



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

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

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

12 Revenue from Operations

Other operating income
Leasing income

For the year ended 31 March, 2018	For the year ended 31 March, 2017
1,020.00	1,020.00
1,020.00	1,020.00

13 Other Income

a) Interest income on:

Bank deposits
Security deposits
Income tax refund

40.10	43.96
1.95	1.91
-	11.83
42.05	57.70

b) Other non-operating income

Sale of scrap
Provisions / liabilities no longer required written back
Profit on withdrawal / sale of fixed assets
Insurance claim received
Miscellaneous income

74.22	
43.07	108.78
0.85	0.23
-	17.52
0.04	1.03
118.18	127.56

c) Other gains

Net foreign exchange gain

0.07	-
0.07	-
160.30	185.29

14 Employee benefits expense

Salaries and wages
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 20C)
Gratuity (refer note 20A)
Staff welfare expenses

103.91	86.99
3.03	2.71
0.45	-
1.98	0.86
109.37	90.56

15 Finance costs

Interest on delayed payment of income tax and other taxes

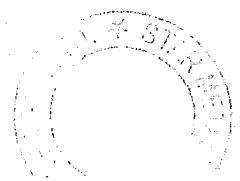
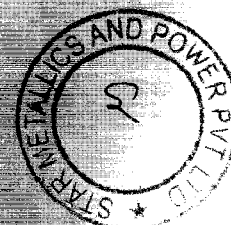
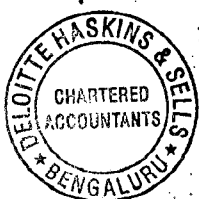
0.03	-
0.03	-

* Represents Rs. 187/- only

16 Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

506.61	507.36
--------	--------



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED**(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018**

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

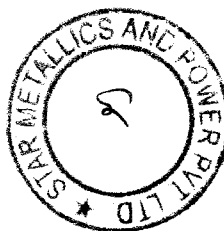
17 Other expenses

Stores and spares consumed	
Rent	
Repairs and maintenance - Others	
Insurance	0.03
Rates and taxes	6.60
(Net of recoveries Rs. 248.40 lakhs - 31 March, 2017 Rs. 241.50 lakhs)	22.53

Travelling and conveyance	2.31
Vehicle expenses	1.81
Legal and professional charges	27.31
Payments to auditors (Refer note 25)	8.13
Capital work in progress written off	26.22
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	-
Provision for current assets	3.65
Loans and advances written off	5.20
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (Refer note 26)	11.91
Miscellaneous expenses	7.63
(Net of recoveries Rs. 20.84 lakhs, 31 March, 2017 Rs. 14.81 lakhs)	

123.33

141.04



(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

18 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

The year-end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

Amount payable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Trade Payable	-	-	29.39	45.325
---------------	---	---	-------	--------

A. Defined Benefit Plan - Unfunded:

Details of post retirement gratuity plan are as follows:

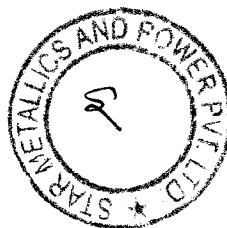
Obligations at the beginning of the year	5.21	6.19
Add: Current service cost	0.24	-
Add: Interest cost	0.21	-
Add/ (Less): Actuarial losses/(gains) on obligations	1.22	(0.91)
(Less): Benefits paid during the year	-	(0.07)
Obligations at the end of the year	6.88	5.29

Fair Value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Add/(less): actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-
Add: Contributions by employer	-	-
(Less): Benefits paid	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

Present value of obligation	6.88	5.21
(Less): Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Current	5.85	4.52
- Non-current	1.03	0.69

Current service cost	0.24	-
Add: Interest cost	0.21	-
(Less): Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	<u>0.45</u>	<u>-</u>

Principal actuarial assumptions:		7.65%	7.10%
Discount rate per annum		6.00%	6.00%
Salary escalation rate		6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate		60 years	60 years
Retirement age		IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
Mortality rate		UIT Table	UIT Table



5	Recovery of expense - from SMIORE	269.24 (256.32)	- (-)	269.24 (256.32)
7	Liabilities written back - SMIORE	0.76 (-)	- (-)	0.76 (-)
8	Amount receivable on behalf of SMIORE transferred to SMIORE as at year end	88.65 (95.53)	- (-)	88.65 (95.53)

Previous year figures are in brackets.

Balances as at the year end:

9 Amount due as at year end:

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 01 April, 2016
1	from SMIORE	810.08	607.24	-
2	to A.G.Suresh	1.70	2.07	1.83
3	to SMIORE	-	-	304.26
4	Corporate guarantee issued on behalf of the Company by SMIORE	-	1,050.00	1,050.00

Notes:

- (i) The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information provided by the Company, which has been relied upon by the auditors.
(ii) The above transactions are compiled from the date from which these parties became related.
(iii) The above transactions are entered pursuant to facility lease agreement by the company with SMIORE. The lease agreement is for a period of three years and it is cancellable in nature.
(iv) There are no amounts written off /written back during the year with respect to debts due from or to related parties except as disclosed above.

23 Operating leases as Lessee:

	For the year ended 31 March, 2018	For the year ended 31 March, 2017
Lease payments recognised in the statement of profit and loss	-	7.10

The Company had entered into operating lease arrangements for residential accommodation with lease period of 6 months to 24 months and with renewal options after the lease term. These leases were cancellable by the lessor or the lessee, with a notice of two to three months.

Operating leases as Lessor:

The Company has entered into operating leases with its Holding Company for the period of 3 years in respect of assets at ferroalloys & power plant, office premises and residential premise. The leasing arrangement is cancellable and is renewable by mutual consent. During the year, the Company has received rental income of Rs. 1,020 lakhs (PY: Rs. 1,020 lakhs) which is disclosed under note 13. There is no contingent rent.

24 Earnings per share

	For the year ended 31 March, 2018	For the year ended 31 March, 2017
Nominal value of equity share (in Rs.)	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	9,33,79,705	9,27,34,420
Profit / (Loss) after taxation considered for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs. lakhs)	440.96	467.64
Earnings Per Share – Basic and Diluted (in Rs.)	0.47	0.50

25 Payment to auditors

	For the year ended 31 March, 2018	For the year ended 31 March, 2017
For Statutory audit	4.00	14.00
For Tax audit	1.00	3.00
For Other services	3.00	-
For Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses and levies	0.13	0.30
Total	8.13	17.30

26 Corporate Social Responsibility

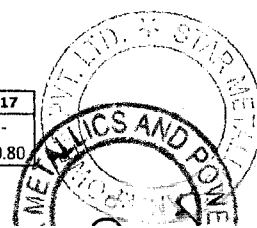
As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year is Rs. 10.43 Lakhs. (March 31, 2017 Rs. 5.70 Lakhs)

(b) Amount spent during the year on: Rs. 11.91 Lakhs (March 31, 2017 Rs. 10.80 Lakhs)

Amounts expended are as follows:

	31 March, 2018	31 March, 2017
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) For purposes other than (i) above	11.91	10.80



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

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

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

27 Financial Instruments-Accounting Classification and fair values

A. Financial Instruments

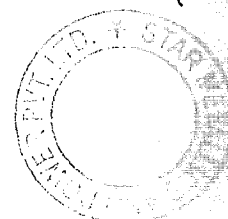
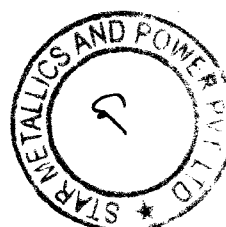
A. Accounting Classification and Fair Values

31 March 31 2018		Carrying Amount			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets:					
Other financial assets	Non-Current	-	-	34.19	34.19
Trade receivables	Current	-	-	817.08	817.08
Cash and bank balances	Current	-	-	1,484.43	1,484.43
Other financial assets	Current	-	-	62.38	62.38
Total Financial Assets		-	-	2,398.08	2,398.08
31 March 31 2018		Carrying Amount			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Liabilities:					
Trade payables	Current	-	-	294.33	294.33
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	294.33	294.33

31 March, 2017		Carrying Amount			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets:					
Other financial assets	Non-Current	-	-	46.19	46.19
Trade receivables	Current	-	-	894.20	894.20
Cash and bank balances	Current	-	-	85.03	85.03
Other financial assets	Current	-	-	21.92	21.92
Total Financial Assets		-	-	1,047.34	1,047.34
31 March, 2017		Carrying Amount			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Liabilities:					
Trade payables	Current	-	-	312.52	312.52
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	312.52	312.52

1 April, 2016		Carrying Amount			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets:					
Other financial assets	Non-Current	-	-	228.13	228.13
Trade receivables	Current	-	-	210.88	210.88
Cash and bank balances	Current	-	-	479.68	479.68
Other financial assets	Current	-	-	134.60	134.60
Total Financial Assets		-	-	1,053.29	1,053.29
1 April, 2016		Carrying Amount			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Liabilities:					
Trade payables	Current	-	-	909.05	909.05
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	909.05	909.05

In the opinion of the management, the fair values approximate to amortised cost



STAR METALLICS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

(A subsidiary of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited)

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

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs except for share date or otherwise stated)

28 Risk management framework

The Board of Directors of the Company have the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The risk management policies are established 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.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit which regularly reviews risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Company has exposure to Credit and Liquidity risks arising from financial instruments:

A. 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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Trade and other receivables:-

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, the Company has only one customer viz The Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Limited. - as Holding Company in the current and previous year.

Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balances of Rs. 1,484.43 lakhs at March 31, 2018 (31 March, 2017: Rs. 894.20 Lakhs, 1 April, 2016: Rs. 479.68 Lakhs).

B. LIQUIDITY RISKS:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

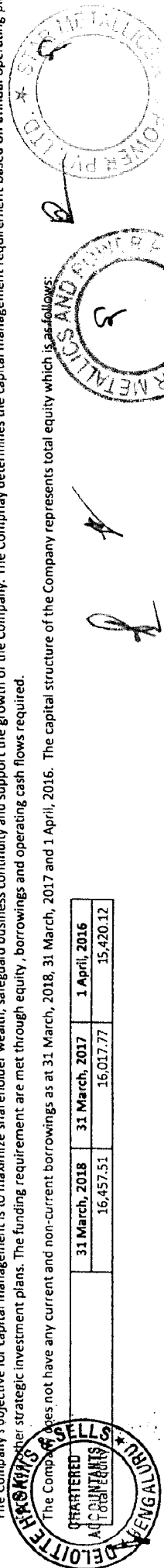
	31 March, 2018			31 March, 2017			1 April, 2016		
	Within 1 year	Due from 1 to 2 years	After 5 years	Total	Within 1 year	Due from 1 to 2 years	Due from 2 to 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	294.33	-	-	294.33	312.52	-	-	-	312.52
Total	294.33	-	-	294.33	312.52	-	-	-	312.52
					909.05	-	-	-	909.05
					909.05	-	-	-	909.05

Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximize shareholder wealth, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital management requirement based on annual operating plans and long term strategic investment plans. The funding requirement are met through equity, borrowings and operating cash flows required.

The Company does not have any current and non-current borrowings as at 31 March, 2018, 31 March, 2017 and 1 April, 2016. The capital structure of the Company represents total equity which is as follows:

	31 March, 2018	31 March, 2017	1 April, 2016
Chartered Accounts	16,457.51	16,017.77	15,420.12



29 First Time Adoption

Exemptions and exceptions availed

(i) Optional Exemptions

Ind AS 101 – First-time adoption of Ind AS permits certain optional exemptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS accounting policies and the following options have been adopted as at the date of transition:

(a) The Company has elected to measure all of its Property, Plant and Equipment at their Indian GAAP carrying value as at the transition date of 1st April, 2016 in terms of Para D7AA of Ind AS-101 and considered the same to be deemed cost.


Reconciliation of Profit and Loss as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS

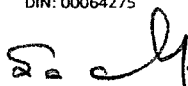
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2017
Net Profit as per Indian GAAP	467.64
Employee benefits expense (actuarial gain) routed through the statement of profit and loss under the Indian GAAP now routed through OCI	(0.91)
Net Profit as per Ind AS	466.73
Other Comprehensive Income	
Employee benefits expense (actuarial gain) routed through the statement of profit and loss under the Indian GAAP now routed through OCI	0.91
Total Comprehensive Income	467.64

There were no significant reconciliation items between other equity and cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS

- 30 The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 14 February, 2018 have approved the Scheme of Amalgamation ("the draft Scheme") of the Company with The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited, the holding company and their respective shareholders with appointed day of 1 April, 2018. As per the draft Scheme, the assets and liabilities of the Company would be recorded at their carrying amounts as at the appointed date, in the books of the holding company.

Signature to Notes 1 to 30
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Nazim Sheikh
Director
DIN: 00064275


Sachin Sanu
Chief Financial Officer


A G Suresh
Director
DIN: 00065014


V Murali
Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 29 May, 2018

