

CONCORDE AIR LOGISTICS LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vaidhyanathan Iyer

Tushar Gunderia

Aneel Gambhir

BANKER

ICICI Bank Ltd.

AUDITORS

S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

REGISTERED OFFICE

17, Adarsh Industrial Estate,

Sahar Road, Chakala,

Andheri (East),

Mumbai - 400 099

CIN - U60230MH2004PLC146141

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members

Your Directors have great pleasure in presenting the Fifteenth Annual Report of your Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(₹ in Lakhs)		
Revenues:		
Services	478.01	454.64
Commission	-	-
Other Income	0.39	0.32
Less: Operating Expenses	462.99	441.80
Operating Profit (EBIDTA)	15.41	13.16
Less: Depreciation / Amortisation	6.70	6.61
Earnings before Tax	8.71	6.55
Less: Provision for income tax	7.81	1.82
Earnings after tax	0.90	4.73
Other Comprehensive Income (Post Tax)	0.38	(0.19)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	0.52	4.92

DIVIDEND

Your Directors wish to strengthen the financial position of the Company and as such, no dividend is recommended for the year under consideration.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY, JOINT VENTURE OR ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company does not have any Subsidiary, Joint Venture or Associate Company and is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of M/s. Blue Dart Express Limited.

RESERVES

The Company has not transferred any amount to the reserves.

INDUSTRY

Your Company is engaged in the business of clearing and forwarding of time sensitive air cargo packages.

Your Company is a registered Air Cargo Agent with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and licensed Custom House Agent under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962.

Your Company is also engaged in the business of clearance of import cargo in addition to export cargo at Mumbai.

Your Company also has a valid break-bulk license to handle consolidated shipments.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

During the year under review, there has been no change in the constitution of the Board of the Company i.e. the structure of the Board remains the same.

As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not mandatorily required to appoint whole time KMPs.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Tushar Gunderia (DIN : 00090321) Director, retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer himself for re-appointment.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Directors met 4 (four) times during the year ended March 31, 2019. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Meetings were conducted on May 08, 2018, July 30, 2018, October 31, 2018 and January 30, 2019.

Name of Director	Attendance particulars
Mr. Vaidhyanathan Iyer	4
Mr. Tushar Gunderia	4
Mr. Aneel Gambhir	4

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and date of the report.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186

Loans, guarantees or investments covered under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 form part of the notes to the financial statements provided in this Annual Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All Related Party Transactions which were entered into during the Financial Year were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business.

There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with related party(s) as defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

Since all related party transactions entered into by the Company were in ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis, from AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has in place a sound internal control system to ensure that all assets are protected against loss from any unauthorised use. All transactions are recorded and reported correctly.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in form MGT 9 as per Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 is annexed herewith as 'Annexure A'.

Further, the extract to the Annual Return of the Company can also be accessed on the Company's website at https://www.nseprimeir.com/pages_new/Reports.aspx?value=O13MyQclQQPM600MSHCcMw==

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management Policy of Blue Dart Express Limited, Holding Company, is applicable to Concorde Air Logistics Limited for identifying, assessing and managing their business risks in an efficient and cost effective manner; at the same time ensuring the effective monitoring and accurate reporting of these risks which are systematically addressed.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 (3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors confirms that;

- i. In the preparation of the Financial Statement, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and that no material departures have been made from the same;
- ii. They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that year;
- iii. They have taken proper and sufficient care for the 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 fraud and other irregularities;
- iv. They have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- v. They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification (s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), M/s. S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration no. 101049W/E300004) were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of five (5) years, to hold office from the conclusion of Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 26, 2017 upto the conclusion of the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting, subject to ratification of their appointment at every subsequent Annual General Meeting.

The requirement of seeking ratification of the members for continuance of their appointment has been withdrawn consequent upon the changes made by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2018 with effect from May 07, 2018. Hence, the resolution seeking ratification of the members for their appointment is not being placed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

You Company has received necessary certificate from M/s. S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants confirming that they satisfy the criteria provided under section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are not disqualified from continuing as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

The Auditors' Report for 2018-19, does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remarks.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMAN AT WORKPLACE

The Company has adopted a policy on prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace and has duly constituted on internal complaints committee in line with the provision of the sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and rules thereunder. There was no complaint received from any employee during the financial year 2018-19 and hence no complaint is outstanding as on March 31, 2019 for redressal.

DISCLOSURE ON CONFIRMATION WITH THE SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

Your Directors confirm that the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India have been duly complied with.

DEPOSIT

During the year under review, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of the provisions of Section 73 and/or 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

EMPLOYEES

Your Directors hereby wish to place on record their appreciation on the efficient services rendered by Employees.

During the year under review, your Company did not have any employee falling under the provisions of Section 197 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

PARTICULARS REGARDING CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

The information pursuant of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 is as under-

A Conservation of Energy	: Not applicable
B Technology absorption	: Not applicable
C Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo :	
Earnings	: Nil
Outgo	: Nil
	(previous Year : NIL)

GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

1. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.

3. The Company has no subsidiary and neither the Managing Director nor the Whole-time Directors of the Company receive any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries.
4. No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.
5. CSR is not applicable on the Company.
6. No fraud has been reported by the Auditors to the Board

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors express their deep sense of gratitude to customers, associates, banks, suppliers and government authorities for their continuous support during the year under review.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Aneel Gambhir
Director
DIN: 07321422

Vaidhyanathan Iyer
Director
DIN: 00090717

Tushar Gunderia
Director
DIN: 00090321

Mumbai,
May 16, 2019

ANNEXURES TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

'ANNEXURE A'

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2019

[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

FORM NO. MGT – 9

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

i. CIN	:	U60230MH2004PLC146141
ii. Registration Date	:	May 7, 2004
iii. Name of the Company	:	Concorde Air Logistics Limited
iv. Category / Sub-Category of the Company	:	Company Limited by Shares Indian Non-Government Company
v. Address of the Registered office and contact details	:	17, Adarsh Industrial Estate, Sahar Road, Andheri East, Chakala, Mumbai - 400099. Tel : 022 2836 6268
vi. Whether listed company Yes / No	:	No
vii. Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	:	Not Applicable

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE Company

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Custom House Agent. Clearing and forwarding Agent.	63090	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	Blue Dart Express Limited Blue Dart Centre, Sahar Airport Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 099	L61074MH1991PLC061074	Holding	100%	2(46)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Blue Dart Express Limited

i. Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (as on April 1, 2018)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (as on March 31, 2019)				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURES TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt (s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	-	110000	110000	100%	-	110000	110000	100%	-
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (A)(1)	-	110000	110000	100%	-	110000	110000	100%	-
(2) Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) NRIs - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (A)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Shareholding of Promoters (A) = (A)(1)+(A)(2)	-	110000	110000	100%	-	110000	110000	100%	-
B. Public Shareholding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Mutual Funds / UTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt.(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (B)(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Non-Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Individual Shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Individual Shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Clearing Member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. NRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURES TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

3. Foreign Portfolio Investor (Corporate)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. OCB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	110000	110000	100%	-	110000	110000	100%	-

ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
Blue Dart Express Ltd.	110000	100%	Nil	110000	100%	Nil	Nil

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sr. No.		No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year i.e. on the basis of Share Holding Pattern of March 31, 2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company
1.	At the beginning of the year	110000	100%	110000	100%
2.	Date wise Increase/Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	No change during the year			
3.	At the end of the year	110000	100%	110000	100%

Note – There is no change in the total shareholding between 01.04.2018 and 31.03.2019

iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs): N.A.

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Change in Shareholding (No. of Shares)		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	Increase	Decrease	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURES TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Blue Dart Express Limited and Mr. V.N.Iyer, Mr. Tushar Gunderia and Mr. Aneel Gambhir hold 1 share each of the Company as nominee of Blue Dart Express Ltd.

Sr. No.	For Each of the Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company
1.	Mr. V.N.Iyer (as nominee of Blue Dart Express Ltd.)				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.01%	1	0.01%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	1	0.01%	1	0.01%
2.	Mr. Tushar Gunderia (as nominee of Blue Dart Express Ltd.)				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.01%	1	0.01%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	1	0.01%	1	0.01%
3.	Mr. Aneel Gambhir (as nominee of Blue Dart Express Ltd.)				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.01%	1	0.01%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	1	0.01%	1	0.01%

ANNEXURES TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

(v) INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
i) Principal Amount				
ii) Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
Total (i+ii+iii)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Addition				
• Reduction				
Net Change				
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
i) Principal Amount				
ii) Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
Total (i+ii+iii)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager
		NA
1.	Gross salary	-
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	
	b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	
	c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	
2.	Stock Option	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify	-
5.	Others, please specify	-
	Total (A)	-
	Ceiling as per the Act	-

B. Remuneration to other Directors: Nil

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount
(1)	Independent Directors				
	- Fee for attending board / committee meetings	-	-	-	-
	- Commission	-	-	-	-
	- Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURES TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount
(2)	Non – Executive Directors & Non-Independent Directors				
	Date wise Increase /Decrease in Promoters				
	Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease	-	-	-	-
	Commission	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
	Total (2)	-	-	-	-
	Total (1) + (2)	-	-	-	-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD - N.A.

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel		Total Amount
1.	Gross salary a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961 d) Company contribution towards PF	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify	-	-	-
5.	Others, please specify	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty /Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
Company Penalty Punishment Compounding			None		
Directors Penalty Punishment Compounding			None		
Other officers in Default Penalty Punishment Compounding			None		

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORDE AIR LOGISTICS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Concorde Air Logistics Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (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, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORDE AIR LOGISTICS LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid [standalone] Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORDE AIR LOGISTICS LIMITED

- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has been provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

ANNEXURE 1 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date
Re: Concorde Air Logistics Limited (the "Company")

- i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification; and
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment/ fixed assets are held in the name of the company.
- ii. The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended) Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods & service tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Goods and services tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments / term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no material fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. The Provisions of section 197 read with Schedule to the act are applicable to the Company. There was no managerial remuneration paid/payable by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause (Xi) is not applicable to the Company.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE 2 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2 under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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.

ANNEXURE 2 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2 under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, 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.

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966

CONCORDE AIR LOGISTICS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

	Note	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4 (a)	2,089	2,694
Other Intangible Assets	4 (b)	117	169
		2,206	2,863
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	5	640	380
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	1,705	2,247
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	106,641	82,744
		108,986	85,371
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	8	81	2,101
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	9,266	10,234
Other Financial Assets	10	13	158
Other Current Assets	11	16,758	24,035
		26,118	36,528
TOTAL		137,310	124,762
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	12	1,100	1,100
Other Equity	13	48,920	48,868
		50,020	49,968
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Benefits Obligations	14 (a)	4,673	3,942
		4,673	3,942
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	15	75,120	63,665
Other Current Liabilities	16	2,923	3,263
Employee Benefits Obligations	14 (b)	4,574	3,924
		82,617	70,852
TOTAL		137,310	124,762

The above Balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants

per Govind Ahuja

Partner

Membership No. 048966

Place : Mumbai

Date: May 16, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. N. Iyer

Director

DIN : 00090717

Tushar Gunderia

Director

DIN : 00090321

Aneel Gambhir

Director

DIN : 07321422

Place : Mumbai

Date: May 16, 2019

CONCORDE AIR LOGISTICS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
A. Cash flows from Operating activities:			
Profit before Tax		871	655
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	4(a) and 4(b)	670	661
Interest Income	18	(23)	(32)
(Profit)/loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	18	(16)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,502	1,284
Adjustments for changes in working capital :			
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivable	8	2,020	27,236
(Increase)/ Decrease in Current Financial Assets	10	145	(158)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Current Assets	11	7,277	(20,408)
Increase in Trade Payables	15	11,456	19,790
Increase in Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligations	14(a)	731	(1,182)
(Decrease) / Increase in Current Employee Benefit Obligations	14(b)	598	897
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Current Liabilities	16	(340)	465
Cash (used in) / generated from Operations		23,389	27,924
Taxes paid (Net of refunds)	7	(24,124)	(23,477)
Net cash (used in) / generated from Operating activities (A)		(735)	4,447
B. Cash flows from Investing activities:			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets	4(a) and 4(b)	(12)	(215)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	4(a)	16	-
Realisation on maturity of Investments		-	50
Interest Received		3	115
Margin money with Banks		(240)	288
Net cash generated /(used in) from Investing activities (B)		(233)	238
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B)		(968)	4,685
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		10,234	5,549
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		9,266	10,234
Note: There are no changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, due to non-cash changes.			
		As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of:			
Balance with banks :			
In current accounts	9	9,247	10,164
Cash on Hand	9	19	70
		9,266	10,234

The above Statement of Cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants

per Govind Ahuja

Partner

Membership No. 048966

Place : Mumbai

Date: May 16, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. N. Iyer

Director

DIN : 00090717

Aneel Gambhir

Director

DIN : 07321422

Place : Mumbai

Date: May 16, 2019

Tushar Gunderia

Director

DIN : 00090321

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

1 General Information

Concorde Air Logistics Limited "the Company" is an International Air Cargo Agent with International Air Transport Association ('IATA') and engaged inter alia in the business of clearing and forwarding of time sensitive air cargo packages. The Company is a public limited company incorporated in India having its registered office at 17, Adarsh Industrial Estate, Sahar Airport Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and subsequent amendments thereof. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Refer note 3(k)) and Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value (Refer note 21).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') in thousands, which is also the Company's functional currency. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, 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.

The areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:

- (i) Estimation of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets (Refer note 3(a))
- (ii) Estimation of defined benefit obligation (Refer note 21)
- (iii) Estimation of non-current tax expense and receivable/payable (Refer note 7 and 30)

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Property, plant and equipment

All items of Property, Plant and Equipment are at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditures that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Capital work-in-progress represents Property, Plant and Equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the balance sheet date.

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

Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset	Useful Life
Office Equipments	10 years
Electrical Equipment	6 to 10 years
Computers	3 to 6 years
Furniture Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates computers over estimated useful lives of 3 to 6 years which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a year is proportionately charged.

Amortisation

Computer software, other than internally generated, is amortised under straight line method over the estimated useful life of 6 years.

(b) Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible or intangible) may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased and such reversal is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Service Charges:

Service charges for clearing and forwarding of shipments are recognised as income when shipments are manifested and represent amounts invoiced, net of goods and service tax and all discounts and allowances.

Commission Income:

Commission is accrued when cargo is delivered to the custody of the airline and the master airway bill is issued.

Interest Income:

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income:

Dividend Income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

(d) Employee Benefits

i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Compensated absences:

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the Balance Sheet date are treated as short term employee benefits. The liability in respect of compensated absences of short term nature is not actuarially valued and is provided on an estimated basis.

ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of Balance Sheet date are treated as other long term employee benefits for measurement purposes. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

The Company presents the leave as a short term employee benefit obligation in the balance sheet to the extent it does

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) Defined benefit plans such as Gratuity
- (b) Defined contribution plans such as Provident fund, Employee's state insurance funds and Employee's pension scheme.

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity :

The Company provides 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 to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's 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. Re-measurement of the net defined liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss: Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments non-routine settlements; and Net interest expense or income.

Defined Contribution Plans:

Contribution towards Provident Fund for all employees are made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

The Company also contributes to State plans, namely Employee's State Insurance Fund and Employee's Pension Scheme 1995, and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution.

Company's contributions to the above funds are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year for which the contributions are due for payment.

iv) Bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(e) Leases

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

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Operating lease rental payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

(f) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the taxation laws prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and set off the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are subsequently reversed when it becomes probable that such assets will be realised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

(g) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per contractual terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value pre-tax rate that reflect current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cheques in hand, demand deposits with banks

and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value, less provision for impairment.

(k) Financial Instruments

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

(l) A. Financial assets

i. Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI or fair value through profit or loss (Statement of Profit and Loss) on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

ii. Initial recognition and Measurement

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

iii. Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- (i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- (ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

v. Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, and bank balance
- b) Trade receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- i) Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component
- ii) All lease receivables resulting from transactions

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 a 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.

B. Financial liabilities

i. Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Statement of Profit and Loss). Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Statement of Profit and Loss), loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value.

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

iii. Financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss (Statement of Profit and Loss). Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss (Statement of Profit and Loss) are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Derecognition

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

v. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(m) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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

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

observable

- ▶ Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(n) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (Refer note 24).

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. (Refer note 24).

(o) Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (Refer note 25).

(p) 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.

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Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

4.(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

in ₹ ('000)

Description of Assets	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Opening Balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2019	Upto April 1, 2018	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	Upto March 31, 2019	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2019
Tangible Assets									
Buildings	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Office Equipment	139	-	40	99	104	12	40	76	23
Electrical Equipment	590	-	-	590	258	85	-	343	247
Computers	838	13	-	851	323	147	-	470	381
Furniture and Fixtures	1,355	-	-	1,355	556	186	-	742	613
Vehicles	1,474	-	-	1,474	465	188	-	653	821
Total Tangible Assets	4,400	13	40	4,373	1,706	618	40	2,284	2,089

in ₹ ('000)

Description of Assets	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Opening Balance as at April 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2018	Upto April 1, 2017	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto March 31, 2018	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2018
Tangible Assets									
Buildings	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Office Equipment	109	30	-	139	87	17	-	104	35
Electrical Equipment	590	-	-	590	172	86	-	258	332
Computers	653	185	-	838	193	130	-	323	515
Furniture and Fixtures	1,355	-	-	1,355	371	185	-	556	799
Vehicles	1,474	-	-	1,474	273	192	-	465	1,009
Total Tangible Assets	4,185	215	-	4,400	1,096	610	-	1,706	2,694

4 (b) OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

in ₹ ('000)

Description of Assets	GROSS BLOCK				AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK
	Opening Balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto March 31, 2019	Upto April 1, 2018	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	Upto March 31, 2019	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2019
Intangible Assets									
Computer Software	298	-	-	298	129	52	-	181	117
Total Intangible Assets	298	-	-	298	129	52	-	181	117

in ₹ ('000)

Description of Assets	GROSS BLOCK				AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK
	Opening Balance as at April 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto March 31, 2018	Upto April 1, 2017	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto March 31, 2018	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2018
Intangible Assets:									
Computer Software	298	-	-	298	78	51	-	129	169
Total Intangible Assets	298	-	-	298	78	51	-	129	169

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
5 Other Non current Financial Assets		
Margin money deposit against Guarantees	380	140
Interest accrued but not due	25	5
Deposits	235	235
Total	640	380
6 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Compensated Absences	370	489
Provision for Gratuity	1,248	1,447
Provision for Bonus	167	474
	1,785	2,410
Deferred Tax Liability		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets	80	163
Total	1,705	2,247
7 Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Opening balance	82,744	59,936
Less: Current tax payable for the year	(227)	(669)
Add: Taxes paid	24,124	23,477
Closing balance	106,641	82,744
Advance income tax	124,905	100,781
Provision for tax	18,264	18,037
Advance income tax (Net of provision for tax)	106,641	82,744
8 Trade Receivables		
Trade Receivables	-	35
Receivables from related parties [Refer note 26(d)]	81	2,066
Total	81	2,101
Break-up of security details		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	81	2,101
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-
	81	2,101
<p>Note: No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.</p>		
9 Cash And Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks :		
In current accounts	9,247	10,164
Cash on Hand	19	70
Total	9,266	10,234

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
10 Other Financial Assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances to Employees	13	158
Total	13	158
11 Other Current Assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid Expenses	172	252
Advance to vendor	3,346	8,923
Other loans and advances:	-	-
Balances with Government Authorities	13,240	14,860
Total	16,758	24,035
12 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
200,000 (March 31, 2018 : 200,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2,000	2,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
110,000 (March 31, 2018 : 110,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	1,100	1,100
Total	1,100	1,100

a. Reconciliation of the number of shares

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount In ₹ ('000)	Number of shares	Amount In ₹ ('000)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	110,000	1,100	110,000	1,100
Additions/Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	110,000	1,100	110,000	1,100

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Every share holder is entitled to participate in dividends. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. 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 which is approved by the Board of Directors.

In the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

c. Shares held by holding company

Out of the above equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by the holding company:

	As at March 31, 2019 In ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 In ₹ ('000)
Blue Dart Express Limited, the Holding Company and its nominees 110,000 (March 31, 2018 : 110,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	1,100	1,100

d. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Blue Dart Express Limited	110,000	100	110,000	100

13 OTHER EQUITY

Reserves and Surplus

	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Securities Premium	13,500	13,500
General Reserve	4,500	4,500
Retained earnings	30,920	30,868
Total	48,920	48,868

Securities Premium

Balance as at the beginning and end of the year	13,500	13,500
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General Reserve

Balance as at the beginning and end of the year	4,500	4,500
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Retained Earnings

Balance as at the beginning of the year	30,868	30,376
Add: Profit for the year	90	473
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Actuarial loss/gain arising from remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation	(38)	19
Balance as at the end of the year	30,920	30,868
Total	48,920	48,868

14 (a) Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligations

Provision for Gratuity	4,673	3,942
Total	4,673	3,942

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
14 (b) Current Employee Benefit Obligations		
Provision for Gratuity	125	739
Provision for Compensated Absences	1,602	1,582
Other Employee benefits obligations	2,847	1,603
Total	4,574	3,924
15 Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	75,120	63,665
Total	75,120	63,665
16 Other Current Liabilities		
Statutory Dues (including Provident Fund, GST, Employee State Insurance, Professional Tax and Tax deducted at Source)	2,923	3,263
Total	2,923	3,263
	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
17 Revenue from Operations		
Income from Service Charges	47,801	45,464
Total	47,801	45,464
18 Other Income		
Interest on		
- Fixed deposits	23	32
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	16	-
Total	39	32
19 Freight, Handling and Servicing Costs		
Handling and clearing charges	6,902	7,867
Domestic network operating costs	2,940	3,042
Printing, stationery and consumables	205	200
Total	10,047	11,109

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
20 Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Leave Encashment	28,631	25,747
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,392	1,316
Gratuity	691	630
Staff welfare expenses	321	255
Total	31,036	27,948

21 The Company has classified the various employee benefits provided to employees as under:

I Defined Contribution Plans

- a. Provident Fund
- b. State Defined Contribution Plans
 - i. Employers' Contribution to Employee's State Insurance
 - ii. Employers' Contribution to Employee's 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" -

	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
- Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund	585	558
- Employers' Contribution to Employee's State Insurance	253	234
- Employers' Contribution to Employee's Pension Scheme 1995	554	524

II Defined Benefit Plan

GRATUITY

A) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

	Net defined benefit / liability
Balance as on April 1, 2018	4,681
Interest Cost	368
Current Service Cost	323
Expected Return on Plan Assets	
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	691
Benefit Paid Directly by The Employer	(679)
Remeasurements	
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	37
Experience (gain)/losses	15

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Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Net defined benefit / liability
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	52
Benefits Paid	-
Contributions	-
Balance as on March 31, 2019	4,745
Balance as on April 1, 2017	4,080
Interest Cost	312
Current Service Cost	318
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	630
Remeasurements	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(78)
Experience (gain)/losses	49
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(29)
Benefits Paid	-
Contributions	-
Balance as on March 31, 2018	4,681

	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
B) Reconciliation of Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation and the Fair value of Assets		
Present Value of funded obligation as at the year end	4,745	4,681
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Unfunded Net Liability Recognised in Balance Sheet	(4,745)	(4,681)
C) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	(4,745)	(4,681)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	(4,745)	(4,681)

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

- D) i) Valuations in respect of gratuity have been carried out by an independent actuary, as at the Balance Sheet date, based on the following assumptions.

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.78%	7.87%
Rate of increase in Compensation levels (refer note below)	6.75%	6.75%
Rate of Return on Plan Assets	Nil	Nil
Expected Average remaining working lives of employees (years)	19	19
Attrition rate	1%	1%

Note: 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.

- ii) 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.

	Impact on defined benefit obligation [In ₹ ('000)]			
	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5 % movement)	(198)	213	(175)	188
Future salary growth (0.5 % movement)	214	(200)	189	(178)
Employee turnover (0.5 % movement)	16	(17)	14	(16)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Recognised under:		
Non Current Employee Benefits Obligation [Refer note 14(a)]	4,673	3,942
Current Employee Benefits Obligation [Refer note 14(b)]	125	739
	4,798	4,681
III Compensated Absences		
The liabilities for Compensated Absences as at year end (Refer note 14(b))	1,602	1,582

22 Depreciation and Amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Depreciation on Tangible assets [Refer Note 4(a)]	618	610
Amortisation on Intangible assets [Refer Note 4(b)]	52	51
Total	670	661

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
23 Other Expenses		
Legal and Professional charges	1,976	1,066
Payment to Auditors:		
- Statutory Audit fees	350	350
- Tax Audit fees	50	50
- Reimbursement of Expenses	15	20
Office expenses	207	308
Electricity	244	336
Communication expenses	215	251
Rates and taxes	87	711
Repairs and maintenance - others	164	171
Travelling and conveyance	1,261	1,281
Insurance	647	579
Total	5,216	5,123
24 Earnings Per Share (EPS)		
Profit for the year (in ₹ '000)	90	473
Weighted Average number of Equity shares (Nos.)	110,000	110,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	0.82	4.30
Face value per Equity share (in ₹)	10	10
25 Segment Reporting		
The Company has only one operating segment, which is clearing and forwarding of time sensitive shipments. All assets of the Company are domiciled in India and the Company earns entire revenue from its operation in India.		
26 Related Party Disclosures		
a) Enterprises where control exists		
i) Blue Dart Express Limited - Holding Company		
ii) Deutsche Post AG, Germany - Ultimate Holding Company		
b) Related party relationships where transactions have taken place during the year		
i) Blue Dart Express Limited - Holding Company		
ii) Blue Dart Aviation Limited - Fellow Subsidiary		
c) Transactions with related parties during the year :		
(i) With Holding Company		
Blue Dart Express Limited		
Recoveries towards air freight, etc.	(1,176,707)	(1,250,064)

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
(ii) With Fellow Subsidiary		
Blue Dart Aviation Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses	(13,002)	(9,100)
Service Charges	(1,416)	(1,100)

d) Related party balances as at the year end :

	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Receivable /(Payable) from Holding Company		
Blue Dart Express Limited	(2,462)	791
Blue Dart Aviation Limited	56	1,275

27 Lease Disclosure

Company has entered into various cancellable leasing arrangements for motor cars and official/residential premises. The lease rentals for motor cars of ₹ 1,411 ('000) [Previous year ₹ 1,131 ('000)] and the lease rentals for residential premises ₹ 600 ('000) [Previous year ₹ 552 ('000)] has been included under the head "Employee Benefits Expense - Salaries, Bonus and Leave Encashment" under Note 20 forming part of the Statement of Profit and Loss.

28 Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

Based on the information available with the Company, the Company does not have suppliers who are registered as micro or small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018. The information regarding Micro or Small enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the management, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

29 Financial instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

A Accounting classification and fair values

The carrying value and fair values of financial instruments by categories are as follows. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

	March 31, 2019	Note No.	Carrying amount			
			FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets						
(i) Trade Receivables	8		-	-	81	81
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9		-	-	9,266	9,266
(iii) Deposits	5		-	-	235	235
(iv) Other financial assets	5 & 10		-	-	418	418
			-	-	10,001	10,001
Financial liabilities						
(i) Trade payables	15		-	-	75,120	75,120
			-	-	75,120	75,120

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

in ₹ ('000)

March 31, 2018	Note No.	Carrying amount			Total
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	8	-	-	2,101	2,101
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	10,234	10,234
(iii) Deposits	5	-	-	235	235
(iv) Other financial assets	5 & 10	-	-	145	145
		-	-	12,715	12,715
Financial liabilities					
(i) Trade payables	15	-	-	63,665	63,665
		-	-	63,665	63,665

Note 1: The carrying value of Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables, other financial liability are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

Note 2: Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of deposits, other non-current financial assets measured at amortised cost is not significantly different in each of the year presented.

B Financial Risk management

i) Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the management is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

ii) 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. 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. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited, due to the Company's customer base being small and consisting of mainly related parties and also on account of realisation of receivables within six months. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a regular basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company held Cash and Cash Equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions of ₹ 9,247 ('000), ₹10,164 ('000) as at March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

The net-worth of the Company as on March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 is ₹ 50,020('000), ₹ 49,968 ('000) respectively. Further, there is continued support from Blue Dart Express Limited, the Holding Company, to provide financial support to the Company to meet its financial obligations, as and when they fall due for a period not less than twelve months from the date of signing the Financial Statements.

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

March 31, 2019	Contractual cash flows					in ₹ ('000)
	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	75,120	75,120	75,120	-	-	-
Total	75,120	75,120	75,120	-	-	-

March 31, 2018	Contractual cash flows					in ₹ ('000)
	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	63,665	63,665	63,665	-	-	-
Total	63,665	63,665	63,665	-	-	-

iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short term and long-term debts. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and its revenue generating and operating activities.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

30 Tax expense

A. Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Current income tax	227	669
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	554	(487)

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Year ended March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Deferred tax (benefit) / expense	554	(487)
Tax expense for the year	781	182
B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	As at March 31, 2019 in ₹ ('000)	As at March 31, 2018 in ₹ ('000)
Profit before tax	871	655
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 26% and Previous Year 30.90%)	227	202
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Less Tax Effect of:		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	198	-
Others	356	(20)
	781	182

C. Movement in deferred tax balances

	March 31, 2019			in ₹ ('000)
	Net balance March 31, 2018	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net balance March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liability				
Property, Plant and Equipment	163	(83)	-	80
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for Compensated Absences	(489)	119	-	(370)
Provision for Gratuity	(1,447)	199	38	(1,209)
Provision for Bonus	(474)	307	-	(167)
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(2,246)	542	38	(1,666)

	March 31, 2018			in ₹ ('000)
	Net balance April 1, 2017	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net balance March 31, 2018
Deferred tax liability				
Property, Plant and Equipment	206	(43)	-	163
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for Compensated Absences	(461)	(28)	-	(489)
Provision for Gratuity	(1,349)	(68)	(29)	(1,446)
Provision for Bonus	(166)	(308)	-	(474)
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(1,770)	(447)	(29)	(2,246)

SCHEDULES

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

31 Capital Management

The Company's objective for Capital Management is to maximise shareholder's value, support the strategic objectives of the 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.

32 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified by MCA on March 30, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Company intends to adopt this standard from April 01, 2019. The Company is in the process of evaluating the effect of revised accounting policy on its financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Govind Ahuja

Partner
Membership No. 048966

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. N. Iyer

Director
DIN : 00090717

Aneel Gambhir

Director
DIN : 07321422

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

Tushar Gunderia

Director
DIN : 00090321