



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

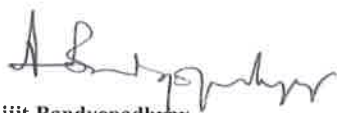
ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

TKM Global Logistics Ltd.
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017

	Note No.	As at		
		31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
		₹	₹	₹
ASSETS				
(1) Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	641,70,750	672,22,829	697,91,525
(b) Other Intangible Assets	4	14,81,363	2,43,271	3,51,195
(c) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	549,41,215	549,41,215	549,41,215
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	1,74,450	28,70,748	25,35,430
(d) Non Current Tax Asset (Net)	7	681,15,694	622,57,527	581,26,122
(e) Deferred Tax Assets	31	24,74,964	23,59,202	10,98,000
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	8	14,655	8,031	13,594
		1913,73,091	1899,02,823	1868,57,081
(2) Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	9	2,43,258	9,98,419	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	10	1724,66,334	1514,08,028	1836,51,848
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	318,77,977	378,36,448	313,17,818
(iv) Other Balances with Bank	12	13,90,908	11,61,089	11,98,111
(v) Other Financial Assets	13	39,57,854	81,42,699	78,35,641
(b) Other Current Assets	14	147,54,358	55,32,751	85,77,814
		2246,90,689	2050,79,434	2325,81,232
Total Assets		4160,63,780	3949,82,257	4194,38,313
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1) Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	360,00,000	360,00,000	360,00,000
(b) Other Equity	16	2128,76,169	2108,34,872	1807,25,609
		2488,76,169	2468,34,872	2167,25,609
LIABILITIES				
(1) Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	184,00,000	232,00,000	580,00,000
(b) Provisions	18	200,32,477	165,78,326	162,65,397
		384,32,477	397,78,326	742,65,397
(2) Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade Payables	19	1078,91,169	686,60,824	996,93,446
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	75,45,429	370,76,380	218,41,665
(b) Other Current Liabilities	21	122,84,677	23,81,786	49,90,143
(c) Provisions	22	10,21,510	2,37,720	2,09,600
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	12,349	12,349	17,12,453
		1287,55,134	1083,69,059	1284,47,307
Total Equity and Liabilities		4160,63,780	3949,82,257	4194,38,313

See accompanying notes forming part of Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants


Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner

Kolkata, 20th April, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



R N Murthy
Chairman


Anand Chand
Director

Kolkata, 20th April, 2017



TKM Global Logistics Ltd.


Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2017



	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March 2017	For the Year ended 31st March 2016
		₹	₹
I. Revenue from Operations	24	5244,86,547	6386,63,573
II. Other Income	25	113,97,277	100,78,141
III. Total Revenue (I +II)		5358,83,824	6487,41,714
IV. Expenses:			
Operating Expenses	26	4032,92,888	4829,37,677
Employee Benefits Expense	27	856,71,480	780,13,067
Finance Costs	28	32,77,958	76,60,683
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	4	28,78,027	30,62,886
Other Expenses	29	370,98,826	408,21,534
Total Expenses (IV)		5322,19,179	6124,95,847
V. Profit Before Tax (III-IV)		36,64,645	362,45,867
VI. Tax Expense:		9,03,338	74,85,535
(1) Current Tax		10,19,100	80,36,531
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement		(3,87,000)	(12,80,000)
(2) Deferred Tax	31	2,71,238	7,29,004
VII. Profit for the Year (V-VI)		27,61,307	287,60,332
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(1) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(10,42,110)	16,94,400
(2) Income tax related to Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss		3,22,100	(3,45,469)
		(7,20,010)	13,48,931
IX. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		20,41,297	301,09,263
X. Earning per Equity Share	32		
(1) Basic		0.77	7.99
(2) Diluted		0.77	7.99

See accompanying notes forming part of Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner


R N Murthy
Chairman

Anand Chand
Director

Kolkata, 20th April, 2017

Kolkata, 20th April, 2017



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March 2017	For the Year ended 31st March 2016
		₹	₹
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		27,61,307	287,60,332
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss		9,03,338	74,85,535
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	28	32,77,958	76,60,683
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss	25	(6,16,192)	(11,95,347)
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	25	(3,78,754)	(2,67,495)
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		6,49,390	(57,434)
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment		28,78,027	30,62,886
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		94,75,074	454,49,160
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		(143,32,642)	322,43,820
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets		(92,28,228)	25,62,835
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		392,30,345	(308,32,622)
Increase in provisions		31,95,831	20,35,449
Increase in other liabilities		99,02,891	(26,08,360)
Cash generated from operations		382,43,271	488,50,282
Income taxes paid (Net of Refunds)		(65,55,170)	(149,23,726)
Net cash generated by operating activities		316,88,101	339,26,556
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase and Sale of financial assets (Investments)		7,55,161	(9,98,419)
(Increase) in Fixed Deposits		(88,210)	(1,04,587)
Interest received	25	3,92,624	2,54,519
Dividends received	25	6,16,192	11,95,347
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(13,95,814)	(5,25,689)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,51,433	2,31,586
Net cash generated by investing activities		4,31,386	52,757
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(348,00,000)	(198,00,000)
Interest paid		(32,77,958)	(76,60,683)
Net cash used in financing activities		(380,77,958)	(274,60,683)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(59,58,471)	65,18,630
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		378,36,448	313,17,818
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	318,77,977	378,36,448

Additional Notes:

- 1) Figures in brackets indicate outflows
- 2) Cash and Bank Balances includes Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer note 11)

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner

Kolkata, 20th April, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

R N Murthy
Chairman

Anand Chand
Director

Kolkata, 20th April, 2017



TKM Global Logistics Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital	Amount ₹
Balance at April 1, 2015	360,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2016	360,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	360,00,000

B. Other Equity	Reserve and Surplus		
	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total ₹
Balance as at April 1, 2015	5,64,457	1801,61,152	1807,25,609
Profit for the year	-	287,60,332	287,60,332
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	13,48,931	13,48,931
Balance as at March 31, 2016	5,64,457	2102,70,415	2108,34,872
Profit for the year	-	27,61,307	27,61,307
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	(7,20,010)	(7,20,010)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	5,64,457	2123,11,712	2128,76,169



TKM Global Logistics Ltd

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

1. General Information

TKM Global Logistics Ltd ('TKM' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company incorporated in India with its registered office in Kolkata, West Bengal, India. It is owned by TM International Logistics Ltd (TMILL), a joint venture between TATA Steel Ltd (51%), IQ Martrade of Germany (23%) and Nippon Yusen Kaisha - NYK (26%). TKM is a logistics and supply chain service provider and mainly in the business of freight forwarding and material handling.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("INR").

2. Application of new and revised Ind Ass

At the date of preparation of these financial statements, there were no new Ind ASs issued however there were the following amendments issued to the existing Ind ASs, which were issued but not yet mandatorily effective:

Amendments to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017)

Amendments to Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017)

Based on the preliminary evaluation of the amendments there is no impact on the financial statement of the Company.

3. Accounting Policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The Company has for the first time prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as issued by the MCA under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Upto the financial year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP which includes Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The transition from previous GAAP (i.e., IGAAP) to Ind AS has been accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", with April 01, 2015 as the transition date.

3.2 Basis for preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period by Ind-AS's.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - 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:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - 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.

3.3 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

The preparation of accounts in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the accounts and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period.

Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant techniques for estimation are described in the accounting policies below. Critical accounting judgments and the key sources of estimation or uncertainty in applying the Company's accounting policies arise in relation to useful life of intangibles, property, plant and equipment, current asset provisions, deferred tax, retirement benefits. The detailed accounting policies, including underlying judgments and methods of estimations for each of these items are discussed below. All of these key factors are reviewed on a continuous basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised and any future periods affected.



3.4 Intangible Assets (excluding goodwill)

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated Amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and Amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.5 Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Included in property, plant and equipment are loose plant and tools which are stated at cost less amounts written off related to their expected useful lives and estimated scrap value and also spares, against which impairment provisions are made where necessary to cover slow moving and obsolete items.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.6 Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation or amortization is provided so as to write off, on a straight-line basis, the cost of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets to their residual value. These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful lives of assets and residual values are reviewed regularly and, when necessary, revised. No further charge is provided in respect of assets that are fully written down but are still in use.

Depreciation on assets under construction commences only when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the main categories of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets are:

Type of Asset	Estimated Useful life
Office Building	60 years
Plant and Equipment	7 -15 years
Vehicles-Four Wheelers	8 years
Vehicles-Two Wheelers	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years

3.7 Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

3.8 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss.



TKM Global Logistics Ltd
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

3.8.1 Financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition. For financial instruments whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognized.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing of the proceeds received.

3.8.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

3.9 Employee Benefits

3.9.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

For defined benefit retirement schemes the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is treated as a net expense within employment. Past service cost is recognized as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognized, whichever is earlier.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value plan assets.



3.9.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.10 Taxation

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted in the country where the Company operates by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to cover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. When appropriate, provisions are measured on a discounted basis.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:

- (a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and
- (b) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

3.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized for amounts the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods and services to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation identified in the contract through transfer of control of the promised goods and services.

Contract with a customer is accounted for when all the following criteria are met:

- the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
 - each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
 - payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
 - the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract);
- and

- it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the Company's rights to receive payment have been established.



3.13 Foreign currency transactions and translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on retranslation on non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in statement of profit and loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

3.13 First time adoption – mandatory exceptions , optional exemptions

3.13.1 Overall Principle

The company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as on April 1, 2015 (the transition date) by recognizing all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognizing items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognized assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions available by the Company as detailed below.

3.13.2 Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets

The company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets recognized as on 1st April 2015 (transition date) measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.13.3 Deemed cost of investment in subsidiaries

On adoption of Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements', the Company has elected to carry its investments in subsidiaries at deemed cost based on the previous GAAP carrying amount on 1st April 2015 (transition date).

3.13.3 Classification of financial instruments

Classification of financial assets has been done based on the facts and circumstances existing as on as on 1st April 2015, the date of transition.

3.13.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirement of IND AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by IND AS101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognized in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to IND ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by IND AS 10.



TKM Global Logistics Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017

Note 4 : Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets

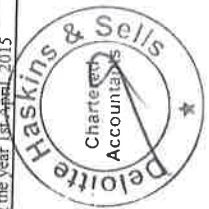
	As at March 2017	As at March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Carrying amount of :			
Building	601,18,726	612,38,913	623,62,169
Plant and Equipments	6,03,980	6,71,033	6,27,750
Furniture and Fixtures	27,04,491	42,08,871	50,36,257
Office Equipments	7,43,533	11,04,012	17,65,349
Property Plant & Equipment	641,70,750	672,22,829	697,91,525
Software	14,81,363	2,43,271	3,51,195
Other Intangible Assets	14,81,363	2,43,271	3,51,195

	Building	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Software	Total Other Intangible Assets
Cost at beginning the year 1st April, 2016	623,62,169	7,28,911	50,25,084	19,92,033	701,08,197	3,51,195	3,51,195
Additions	-	-	41,000	3,29,163	3,70,163	14,94,700	14,94,700
Disposals	-	-	10,13,433	2,28,963	12,42,396	-	-
Cost at end of year 31st March, 2017	623,62,169	7,28,911	40,52,651	20,92,233	692,35,964	18,45,895	18,45,895
Amortisation at beginning of year 1st April, 2016	11,23,256	57,878	8,16,213	8,88,021	28,85,368	1,07,924	1,07,924
Charge for the period	11,20,187	67,053	8,06,943	6,27,236	26,21,419	2,56,608	2,56,608
Disposals	-	-	2,74,996	1,66,577	4,41,573	-	-
Amortisation at end of year 31st March, 2017	22,43,443	1,24,931	13,48,160	13,48,680	50,65,214	3,64,532	3,64,532
Net book value at beginning of year	612,38,913	6,71,033	42,08,871	11,04,012	672,22,829	2,43,271	2,43,271
Net book value at end of year	601,18,726	6,03,980	27,04,491	7,43,533	641,70,750	14,81,363	14,81,363

	Building	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Software	Total Other Intangible Assets
Cost at beginning the year 1st April, 2015	623,62,169	6,27,750	50,36,257	17,65,349	697,91,525	3,51,195	3,51,195
Additions	-	1,01,161	98,547	3,60,700	5,60,408	-	-
Disposals	-	-	1,09,720	1,34,016	2,43,736	-	-
Cost at end of year 31st March, 2016	623,62,169	7,28,911	50,25,084	19,92,033	701,08,197	3,51,195	3,51,195
Amortisation at beginning of year 1st April, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	11,23,256	57,878	8,35,792	9,38,036	29,54,962	1,07,924	1,07,924
Disposals	-	-	19,579	50,015	69,594	-	-
Amortisation at end of year 31st March, 2016	11,23,256	57,878	8,16,213	8,88,021	28,85,368	1,07,924	1,07,924
Net book value at beginning of Year	623,62,169	6,27,750	50,36,257	17,65,349	697,91,525	3,51,195	3,51,195
Net book value at end of Year	612,38,913	6,71,033	42,08,871	11,04,012	672,22,829	2,43,271	2,43,271

Carrying Value as on 1st April, 2015 considered as deemed cost

	Building	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Software	Total Other Intangible Assets
Cost at beginning the year 1st April, 2015	623,62,169	6,27,750	50,36,257	17,65,349	697,91,525	3,51,195	3,51,195



5. INVESTMENTS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Investments - Non Current			
Investments Carried at Cost			
Equity Instruments in Subsidiary Companies (Unquoted)			
i) TKM Global GmbH			
100 Shares of Euro 511.29 each, fully paid up	110,63,715	110,63,715	110,63,715
(31.03.2016 : 100 Shares of Euro 511.29 each, fully paid up)			
(01.04.2015 : 100 Shares of Euro 511.29 each, fully paid up)			
ii) TKM Global China Ltd			
1 Share of USD 1,000,000 fully paid up	438,77,500	438,77,500	438,77,500
(31.03.2016 : 1 Share of USD 1,000,000 fully paid up)			
(01.04.2015 : 1 Share of USD 1,000,000 fully paid up)			
	549,41,215	549,41,215	549,41,215

	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Aggregate value of Unquoted investments	549,41,215	549,41,215	549,41,215
	549,41,215	549,41,215	549,41,215

6. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Non Current Financial Assets			
Security Deposits	1,61,450	26,93,150	25,08,150
Loan to Employees	13,000	33,000	27,280
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	-	1,41,609	-
Interest accrued on Deposits	-	2,989	-
	1,74,450	28,70,748	25,35,430

Classification of Other Financial Asset	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Secure Considered Good	-	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	1,74,450	28,70,748	25,35,430
Doubtful	-	-	-

7. NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Advance Payment of Taxes [Net of Provisions for Tax ₹ 31,438,497 (31.03.2016 : ₹ 30,741,497), (01.04.2015: ₹ 15,921,717)]	681,15,694	622,57,527	581,26,122
	681,15,694	622,57,527	581,26,122

8. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Prepaid Expenses	14,655	8,031	13,594
	14,655	8,031	13,594



9. INVESTMENTS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Investments - Current			
Investment Carried at Fair Value through Profit and Loss			
Investments in Mutual Funds (Unquoted)			
- At lower of cost and fair value			
In units of ₹ 1000/- each			
TATA Liquid Fund Direct Plan-Daily Div Re-invest	2,43,258	9,98,419	-
218.26 Units [(31.03.2016 895.828 Units), (01.04.2015 Nil Units)]			
Less: Excess of cost over fair value of Current Investments	2,43,258	9,98,419	-
	-	-	-
	2,43,258	9,98,419	-

	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Aggregate value of Unquoted investments	2,43,258	9,98,419	-
	2,43,258	9,98,419	-

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
(i) Trade Receivable			
Secured, Considered Good	-	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	1724,66,334	1514,08,028	1836,51,848
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	57,27,277	83,09,226	41,04,754
Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(57,27,277)	(83,09,226)	(41,04,754)
	1724,66,334	1514,08,028	1836,51,848
Current trade receivables	1724,66,334	1514,08,028	1836,51,848
Non-current trade receivables	-	-	-
	1724,66,334	1514,08,028	1836,51,848

(ii) Trade receivables are further analysed as follows :	As at 31st March 2017		
	Gross due	Provision	Net
	Amounts not yet due	931,99,789	
One month overdue	231,23,658		231,23,658
Two months overdue	137,25,082		137,25,082
Three months overdue	201,94,345		201,94,345
Between three to six months overdue	178,51,004	2,77,983	175,73,021
Greater than six months overdue	100,99,733	54,49,294	46,50,439
	1781,93,611	57,27,277	1724,66,334

(ii) Trade receivables are further analysed as follows :	As at 31st March 2016		
	Gross due	Provision	Net
	Amounts not yet due	863,82,950	
One month overdue	356,05,454		356,05,454
Two months overdue	128,06,731	4,21,125	123,85,606
Three months overdue	76,44,206		76,44,206
Between three to six months overdue	73,35,110		73,35,110
Greater than six months overdue	99,42,803	78,88,101	20,54,702
	1597,17,254	83,09,226	1514,08,028



(ii) Trade receivables are further analysed as follows :	As at 1st April 2015		
	Gross due	Provision	Net
Amounts not yet due	1060,67,455		1060,67,455
One month overdue	527,58,059		527,58,059
Two months overdue	110,20,339		110,20,339
Three months overdue	75,02,827		75,02,827
Between three to six months overdue	50,90,379	5,80,467	45,09,912
Greater than six months overdue	53,17,543	35,24,287	17,93,256
	1877,56,602	41,04,754	1836,51,848

(iii) Movement in the provision for doubtful of trade receivables

	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	83,09,226	41,04,754
Additions during the year	16,53,824	50,27,509
Utilised during the year	(10,56,982)	(2,09,268)
Reversed during the year	(31,78,791)	(6,13,769)
Balance at the end of the year	57,27,277	83,09,226

(iv) There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the company

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of the following :			
Cash on hand	1,51,109	1,45,137	1,51,902
Cheques, drafts on hand	67,250	9,073	10,16,055
Balances with Banks			
In Deposit Account	135,00,000	260,00,000	120,00,000
In Current Account	181,59,618	116,82,238	181,49,861
	318,77,977	378,36,448	313,17,818

12. OTHER BALANCES WITH BANK	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Other Bank Balances consist of the following :			
In Deposit Account (Maturing more than 3 months & less than 12 months)	13,90,908	11,61,089	11,98,111
	13,90,908	11,61,089	11,98,111



13. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Current Financial Assets			
Loan to Employee	12,74,481	16,25,795	7,71,024
Interest Accrued on Deposits	83,714	94,595	84,608
Security deposit	27,26,759	64,72,309	70,80,009
	40,84,954	81,92,699	79,35,641
Less: Provision for Bad and Doubtful Other Financial Assets	1,27,100	50,000	1,00,000
	39,57,854	81,42,699	78,35,641
Classification of Other Current Assets			
Secured Considered Good	-	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	39,57,854	81,42,699	78,35,641
Doubtful	1,27,100	50,000	1,00,000

14. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Balance with Excise/Service Tax Authorities	75,60,836	28,91,582	37,80,841
Prepaid	24,75,748	18,82,957	24,10,874
Other Advances	47,17,774	7,58,212	23,86,099
	147,54,358	55,32,751	85,77,814

15. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
i Authorised	500,00,000	500,00,000	500,00,000
5,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (31.03.2016 :5,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each) (01.04.2015 :5,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)			
ii Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	360,00,000	360,00,000	360,00,000
3,600,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (31.03.2016 : 3,600,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each) (01.04.2015 : 3,600,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each) (All the above shares are held by TM International Logistics Ltd.,the Holding Company.)			
	360,00,000	360,00,000	360,00,000

iii Reconciliation of shares	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	Number of equity shares	Number of equity shares	Number of equity shares
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each			
Opening Balance at the beginning of the year	36,00,000	36,00,000	36,00,000
Issue during the year	-	-	-
Closing Balance at end of the year	36,00,000	36,00,000	36,00,000

iv Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of outstanding shares

Shareholders	31st March 2017		31st March 2016		1st April 2015	
	Number of equity shares	%age	Number of equity shares	%age	Number of equity shares	%age
TM International Logistics Limited	36,00,000	100%	36,00,000	100%	36,00,000	100%
	36,00,000	100%	36,00,000	100%	36,00,000	100%

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.



16: OTHER EQUITY	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
<u>General Reserves</u>			
Balance at the commencement of the year	5,64,457	5,64,457	
Add: Transfer from Statement of Profit & Loss			
Closing Balance	5,64,457	5,64,457	5,64,457
<u>Surplus</u>			
<u>Retained Earnings</u>			
Balance at the commencement of the year	2102,70,415	1801,61,152	
Profit for the period	27,61,307	287,60,332	
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	(7,20,010)	13,48,931	
Closing Balance	2123,11,712	2102,70,415	1801,61,152
	2128,76,169	2108,34,872	1807,25,609

17. BORROWINGS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
<u>Long Term Borrowings</u>			
<u>Unsecured</u>			
Loan from Related Party			
(i) TM Harbour Services Private Limited	-	-	300,00,000
(ii) TM International Logistics Limited	184,00,000	232,00,000	280,00,000
	184,00,000	232,00,000	580,00,000

The maturity of gross borrowings of the Company at the end of the year is as follows:	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
In one year or less or on demand	48,00,000	348,00,000	198,00,000
Between one and two years	48,00,000	48,00,000	348,00,000
Between two and three years	48,00,000	48,00,000	48,00,000
Between three and four years	48,00,000	48,00,000	48,00,000
Between four and five years	40,00,000	48,00,000	48,00,000
After 5 years		40,00,000	88,00,000
	232,00,000	580,00,000	778,00,000
Long term borrowings	184,00,000	232,00,000	580,00,000
Current maturities	48,00,000	348,00,000	198,00,000
	232,00,000	580,00,000	778,00,000

18. PROVISIONS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Provision for employee benefits			
- Provision for Gratuity	21,42,758	11,82,080	29,52,980
- Provision for Compensated Absences	178,89,719	153,96,246	133,12,417
	200,32,477	165,78,326	162,65,397



19. TRADE PAYABLES	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Current Financial Liability			
Creditors for Supplies and Services	959,19,605	578,98,317	849,19,813
Creditors for Accrued Wages and Salaries	119,71,564	107,62,507	147,73,633
	1078,91,169	686,60,824	996,93,446

20. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Other Current Financial Liability			
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	48,00,000	348,00,000	198,00,000
Payable on purchase of fixed assets	25,45,429	20,76,380	20,41,665
Others	2,00,000	2,00,000	-
	75,45,429	370,76,380	218,41,665

21. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Advances received from Customers	100,58,581	5,41,053	31,79,850
Other Payables			
- Statutory Dues	22,26,096	18,40,733	18,10,293
	122,84,677	23,81,786	49,90,143

22. PROVISIONS	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Provision for employee benefits			
- Provision for Compensated Absences	10,21,510	2,37,720	2,09,600
	10,21,510	2,37,720	2,09,600

23. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES	As at		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
Provision for Taxes	12,349	12,349	17,12,453
[Net of Advance: ₹ 1,105,000 (31.03.2016: ₹ 1,105,000), (01.04.2015 : ₹ 5,132,471)]			
	12,349	12,349	17,12,453



TKM Global Logistics Ltd.
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017

24. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	For the Year ended 31st March 2017 ₹	For the Year ended 31st March 2016 ₹
a) Sale of services		
i) Freight	1974,39,274	2817,28,595
ii) Charges Collect Fees	12,90,452	30,43,849
iii) Delivery Order Fees	74,63,293	88,24,317
iv) Clearing & Forwarding	832,33,782	590,03,536
v) Warehousing	884,85,859	1398,84,375
vi) Others	1356,09,267	1347,14,664
b) Other operating revenues		
i) Service Charge	109,64,620	114,64,237
Total	5244,86,547	6386,63,573

25. OTHER INCOME	For the Year ended 31st March 2017 ₹	For the Year ended 31st March 2016 ₹
a) Dividend from Current Investments	6,16,192	11,95,347
b) Liabilities no longer required written back	41,70,987	36,17,229
c) Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets (net)	-	57,434
d) Recovery of bad debt	3,32,882	22,600
e) Profit on Foreign Currency Transactions (net)	33,58,060	38,38,915
f) Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts written back (net)	15,24,967	-
g) Interest Income	3,78,754	2,67,495
h) Rental Income	9,60,000	9,50,500
i) Other Non-Operating Income	55,435	1,28,621
	113,97,277	100,78,141

26. OPERATING EXPENSE	For the Year ended 31st March 2017 ₹	For the Year ended 31st March 2016 ₹
a) Freight Charges	1764,64,904	2526,21,668
b) Delivery Order Costs	16,16,692	17,70,352
c) Clearing & Forwarding	752,75,838	517,70,069
d) Warehousing	569,99,833	801,96,293
e) Others	929,35,621	965,79,295
	4032,92,888	4829,37,677



TKM Global Logistics Ltd.
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	For the Year ended 31st March 2017	For the Year ended 31st March 2016
	₹	₹
a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	766,32,072	678,98,309
b) Contribution to Provident and other Funds	52,24,480	52,61,840
c) Staff Welfare	38,14,928	48,52,918
	856,71,480	780,13,067

28. FINANCE COSTS	For the Year ended 31st March 2017	For the Year ended 31st March 2016
	₹	₹
a) Interest on Unsecured Loan from related party	32,77,958	76,60,683
	32,77,958	76,60,683

29. OTHER EXPENSES	For the Year ended 31st March 2017	For the Year ended 31st March 2016
	₹	₹
a) <u>Administrative Expenses</u>		
- Power and Fuel	13,50,837	14,77,053
- Rent	113,46,100	114,57,470
b) <u>Repairs</u>		
- Building	7,64,263	3,65,130
- Others	22,07,528	23,55,583
c) Insurance	14,72,360	16,64,462
d) Rates and Taxes	1,12,942	5,31,421
e) Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debt (Net)	-	43,63,740
f) <u>Auditor's Remuneration:</u>		
- As Auditors	9,10,800	9,10,800
- Other Services	1,70,000	4,57,600
- Out of Pocket Expenses	21,944	16,000
g) CSR Expenditure	2,22,130	2,10,000
h) Bad Debts written off	14,82,253	7,48,435
i) Loss on Sale of Fixed Asset	6,49,389	-
j) Miscellaneous Expenses	163,88,280	162,63,840
	370,98,826	408,21,534



TKM Global Logistics Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017

30. INCOME TAX RECOGNISED IN PROFIT AND LOSS	For the Year ended 31st March 2017	For the Year ended 31st March 2016
a) Current Tax		
i) In respect of the current year	6,32,100	67,56,531
ii) In respect of prior years	-	-
	6,32,100	67,56,531
b) Deferred Tax		
i) In respect of the current year	2,71,238	7,29,004
ii) In respect of prior years	-	-
	2,71,238	7,29,004
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	9,03,338	74,85,535

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit (loss) as follows:

	For the Year ended 31st March 2017	For the Year ended 31st March 2016
Profit before tax for the year	36,64,645	362,45,867
Income tax expense calculated at 30.09 % (2015-16: 33.063 %)	11,32,375	119,83,972
Effect of income that is exempt from tax	(1,90,403)	(3,95,218)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	8,664	1,33,605
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets		(43,59,532)
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate	(47,298)	1,22,708
	9,03,338	74,85,535
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	-	-
	9,03,338	74,85,535

The tax rate used for the year 2016-17 and 2015-16 in the reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% plus cess and surcharge payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

31. Deferred Tax Liability/(Asset) Net

	As at 1st April 2015	Charge/ (credit) for the year	As at 31st March'16	Charge/ (credit) for the year	As at 31st March'17
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Difference between Book and Tax Depreciation	72,36,619	14,25,255	86,61,874	(9,059)	86,52,815
	72,36,619	14,25,255	86,61,874	(9,059)	86,52,815
Deferred Tax Assets					
Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances	(12,99,270)	(14,64,542)	(27,63,812)	9,54,808	(18,09,004)
Leave Encashment	(41,78,302)	(9,90,755)	(51,69,057)	(6,74,511)	(58,43,568)
Carry Forward Business Loss	(17,59,047)	17,59,047	-	-	-
	(72,36,619)	(6,96,250)	(79,32,869)	2,80,297	(76,52,572)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	-	7,29,005	7,29,005	2,71,238	10,00,243

	As at 1st April 2015	As at 31st March'16	As at 31st March'17
Mat Credit Entitlement	10,98,000	30,88,207	34,75,207
Deferred Tax Liability	-	(7,29,005)	(10,00,243)
Amount disclosed as Deferred Tax Assets	10,98,000	23,59,202	24,74,964

32. Earnings Per Share (EPS) :

	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31st March 2016
Profit after Tax (₹)	27,61,307	287,60,332
Profit attributable to Shareholders (₹)	27,61,307	287,60,332
Weighted average No. of Shares for Basic EPS	36,00,000	36,00,000
Nominal value of Equity Shares (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic/Diluted Earning per Share (₹)	0.77	7.99

33. Employee Benefits :

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company provide Provident Fund to its employees. The contributions towards Provident fund are paid to the trust administered by the Government of India. The company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay employee benefits. The contributions are recognised as expenses in the statement of profit and loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by employees.

Defined Benefits Plans

The Company provides Gratuity and Leave Encashment Benefits to its employees. Gratuity liabilities are funded through Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability towards leave encashment is not funded. The present value of these defined benefit obligations are ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation as per the requirement of Indian Accounting Standards 19 - Employee Benefits. The liability recognised in the balance sheet is the present value of the defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets (for funded plans), together with adjustments for unrecognised past service costs. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in full in the year in which they occur.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. For other defined benefit plans, the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds when there is a deep market for such bonds; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments. Further, the overseas plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities, debt instruments and real estates. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the board of the overseas Fund considers it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan assets should be invested in equity securities and in real estate to leverage the return generated by the fund.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The Company has recognized, in the statement of profit and loss for the year, an amount of ₹ 3,549,115 (Previous year : ₹ 3,570,864) expenses under defined contribution plans.

	₹	
Benefit (Contribution to)	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Provident Fund	22,21,522	22,05,091
Employees Pension Scheme	13,25,004	13,65,773
Superannuation Fund	-	1,00,000
Employees State Insurance	2,589	-
Total	35,49,115	36,70,864



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

33.1. The company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:

- a. Funded
 - (i) Post Retirement Gratuity

33.2. Gratuity Scheme

Details of the Gratuity plan are as follows :

Description	For the year ended		
	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	₹	₹	₹
I. Assumptions			
a. Discount rate (per annum)	7.00%	7.75%	7.90%
b. Estimated rate of return on plan assets (per annum)	7.00%	7.75%	8.00%
c. Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%

Description	31st March 2017	31st March 2016		
1.Changes in defined benefit obligation				
a. Obligation as at 01.04.2016	142,03,800	120,41,110		
b. Current Service Cost	13,03,790	13,66,000		
c. Interest Cost	10,74,890	9,32,710		
d. Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	10,42,110	3,33,190		
e. Benefits paid	(6,68,580)	(4,69,210)		
f. Acquisitions	-	-		
g. Plan Amendments	-	-		
h. Obligation as at 31.03.2017	169,56,010	142,03,800		
2.Change in Plan Assets				
a. Fair value of plan assets as at 01.04.2016	130,21,720	90,88,130		
b. Acquisitions	-	-		
c. Expected return on plan assets	10,38,368	7,63,110		
d. Actuarial Gain	-	20,27,590		
e. Contributions from Employer	14,21,742	14,00,000		
f. Benefits paid	(6,68,580)	(2,57,110)		
g. Fair value of plan assets as at 31.03.2017	148,13,250	130,21,720		
3.Amount recognised in the balance sheet consists of				
a. Fair value of plan assets as at 31.03.2017	148,13,250	130,21,720		
b. Present value of obligation as at 31.03.2017	169,56,010	142,03,800		
c. Unrecognized past service costs	-	-		
d. Amount recognized in the balance sheet	(21,42,760)	(11,82,080)		
Provision for employee benefit - Current (Refer Note 22)	-	-		
Provision for employee benefit - Non-Current (Refer Note 18)	21,42,758	11,82,080		
4.Expense recognized in the statement of profit & loss during the year				
a. Service cost				
- Current service cost	13,03,790	13,66,000		
- Past service cost	-	-		
b. Net Interest cost	36,522	1,69,600		
- Expense recognized during the year in the statement of Profit and Loss	13,40,312	15,35,600		
Cost Recognised in the statement of Other Comprehensive Income				
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO Experience	(4,02,250)	69,050		
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	14,44,360	2,64,140		
c. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	10,42,110	3,33,190		
d. Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	-	(20,27,590)		
e. Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in OCI	10,42,110	(16,94,400)		
Total Cost recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	23,82,422	(1,58,800)		
5.Assumptions				
a. Discount rate (per annum)	7.00%	7.75%		
b. Estimated rate of return on plan assets (per annum)	7.00%	8.00%		
c. Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	9.00%	9.00%		
Investment details are not available, all contributions are deposited and managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India.				
6. Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected medical cost inflation. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.				
	FY 2016-17		FY 2015-16	
Effect of 1% change in	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation
Increase				
(i) aggregate current service and interest cost	(18,87,950)	13,76,490	(17,11,620)	13,09,840
(ii) closing balance of obligation	150,68,060	183,32,500	124,92,180	155,13,640
Decrease				
(i) aggregate current service and interest cost	22,27,650	(14,24,410)	18,58,680	12,74,760
(ii) closing balance of obligation	191,83,660	155,31,600	160,62,480	154,78,560
7. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.				
8. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.				



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

34. Disclosures on financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3.8 to the standalone financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents carrying amount and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at the year end

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015	Remarks
Financial assets				
Investments in subsidiaries	549,41,215	549,41,215	549,41,215	At cost
Investments	2,43,258	9,98,419	-	Fair value through Profit & Loss*
Trade receivables	1724,66,334	1514,08,028	1836,51,848	Amortised cost
Other financial assets	41,32,304	110,13,447	103,71,071	Amortised cost
Cash and bank balances	332,68,885	389,97,537	325,15,929	Amortised cost
Total financial assets	2650,51,996	2573,58,646	2814,80,063	
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	184,00,000	232,00,000	580,00,000	Amortised cost
Trade payables	1078,91,169	686,60,824	996,93,446	Amortised cost
Other financial liabilities	75,45,429	370,76,380	218,41,665	Amortised cost
	1338,36,598	1289,37,204	1795,35,111	
* Investments made in mutual funds measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities				

(b) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

- Create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.
- Achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(I) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

a) Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Considering the currencies and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates relate to fluctuations in U.S. dollar and Euro against the functional currency of the Company.

10% appreciation/depreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease/increase in the Company's net income before tax by approximately ₹ 1,043,560 (2016: ₹ 585,029) and ₹ 489,070 (2016: ₹ 1,297,284) for financial assets and financial liabilities respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2017. This sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at 31 March, 2017



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

(b) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows.

As on March 31, 2017 there was no variable interest bearing financial assets or liabilities (as at March 31, 2016 - Rs. Nil; April 1, 2015 - Rs. Nil) for which the Company is exposed to any interest rate risk

(II) Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of trade receivables, loans and advances. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks.

The Company has adopted policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company only transact with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. The Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers.

(III) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company's objective is to strike a balance between funding continuity and flexibility by maintaining sufficient funds as cash in hand or as on-demand or short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less to meet short-term liabilities. All the non-derivative financial liabilities except long term borrowings as on the date of the balance sheet have a maturity period of less than one year. The Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, 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 risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31st, 2017, 2016 and April 1, 2015.

	As at March 31, 2017				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	less than 1 year	between 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings including current maturities and interest thereon	232,00,000	294,01,483	70,51,930	223,49,553	-
Trade payables	1078,91,169	1078,91,169	1078,91,169	-	-
Other financial liabilities	27,45,429	27,45,429	27,45,429	-	-
	1338,36,598	1400,38,081	1176,88,528	223,49,553	-

	As at March 31, 2016				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	less than 1 year	between 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings including current maturities and interest thereon	580,00,000	674,79,439	380,77,956	251,69,965	42,31,518
Trade payables	686,60,824	686,60,824	686,60,824	-	-
Other financial liabilities	22,76,380	22,76,380	22,76,380	-	-
	1289,37,204	1384,16,643	1090,15,160	251,69,965	42,31,518

	As at March 31, 2015				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	less than 1 year	between 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings including current maturities and interest thereon	778,00,000	949,40,124	274,60,685	577,12,403	97,67,036
Trade payables	996,93,446	996,93,446	996,93,446	-	-
Other financial liabilities	20,41,665	20,41,665	20,41,665	-	-
	1795,35,111	1966,75,235	1291,95,796	577,12,403	97,67,036



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

35. Related Party Disclosures

a) List of Related Parties & Relationships.

Holding Company

- (1) Tata Steel Limited --- Ultimate Holding Company
(2) TM International Logistics Limited --- Holding Company

Subsidiary

- (1) TKM Global GmbH
(2) TM Harbour Services Private Limited ##
(3) TKM Global China Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries#

- (1) Taty Rolls Limited
(2) Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.
(3) Tata Steel Asia HK Limited
(4) Centennial Steel Company Limited
(5) Tata Steel UK Limited
(6) International Shipping and Logistics, FZE
(7) Natsteel Holding Pte Ltd
(8) Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing and Processing Pvt. Ltd.
(9) Tata Metaliks Ltd
(10) The Tinplate Company of India Ltd

Company with which there are transactions during the current and previous year.

For the part of the year

b) Transactions with Related Parties

Particulars	₹				
	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
	TATA Steel Ltd.	TM International Logistics Ltd.			
Rendering of Services	1767,74,108 (1945,92,222)	3,87,145 (3,68,247)	150,79,876 (143,15,770)	182,92,317 (374,95,576)	2105,33,446 (2467,71,810)
Receiving of services	-	137,69,234 (64,59,079)	336,21,310 (401,20,550)	-	473,90,544 (465,79,629)
Loan Received	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Re-paid	-	48,00,000 (48,00,000)	300,00,000 (150,00,000)	-	348,00,000 (198,00,000)
Interest paid	-	27,51,518 (32,55,000)	5,26,438 (44,05,685)	-	32,77,956 (76,60,685)
Reimbursement Received	813,47,403 (495,88,493)	139,21,628 (76,62,794)	-	1118,09,662 (385,72,397)	2070,78,693 (958,23,684)
Reimbursement Paid	-	54,47,719 (65,16,620)	4,55,354 (16,321)	-	59,03,073 (65,32,941)
Bad Debt written off	1,32,612	- (60,000)	-	292 (2,13,260)	1,32,904 (2,73,260)
Provision against Debtors	3,58,094 (7,04,659)	- (60,000)	-	- (1,60,819)	3,58,094 (9,25,478)
Rental Income	-	-	-	9,60,000 (9,50,500)	9,60,000 (9,50,500)
Security Deposit Received	-	-	-	(2,00,000)	(2,00,000)
Director Candidature Fees Received	-	(2,00,000)	-	-	(2,00,000)
Director Candidature Fees Paid	-	(2,00,000)	-	-	(2,00,000)
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Loan Payable as on 31-03-17 as on 31-03-16	-	232,00,000 (280,00,000)	- (300,00,000)	-	232,00,000 (580,00,000)
Outstanding Receivables as on 31-03-17 as on 31-03-16	656,60,508 (723,54,226)	18,69,824 (7,96,706)	55,97,474 (34,64,183)	259,06,715 (37,84,629)	990,34,521 (803,99,744)
Outstanding Payables as on 31-03-17 as on 31-03-16	-	71,89,867 (8,00,809)	28,05,351 (69,69,331)	2,00,000 (2,00,000)	101,95,218 (79,70,140)
Advance From Customers as on 31-03-17 as on 31-03-16	2,82,715 (56,602)	-	-	1,00,346 (1,90,721)	3,83,061 (2,47,323)
Provision for Doubtful Debts as on 31-03-17 as on 31-03-16	9,06,766 (7,21,742)	-	-	1,55,896 (1,55,896)	10,62,662 (8,77,638)
Advance to Parties as on 31-03-17 as on 31-03-16	-	75,042 (147)	-	-	75,042 (147)



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

c) Details of transactions and closing balances with fellow subsidiaries (included under column 'Fellow subsidiaries' in 'b' above) the amount of which in excess of 10% of the total related party transaction of the similar nature

Nature of Transaction	Name of Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries
Rendering of Services	Tayo Rolls Ltd.	-	-
		(7,86,225)	-
	Tata Steel Asia HK Ltd	-	-
		66,64,782	-
		(167,64,815)	-
	Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Company Ltd.	34,03,788	-
		(96,93,649)	-
	76,12,310	-	
	(67,20,000)	-	
	-	82,22,417	
	-	(109,50,652)	
	-	68,57,458	
	-	(33,65,119)	
Rental Income	The Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	9,60,000	-
		(9,50,500)	-
Receiving of Services	TKM Global GmbH	-	187,39,754
		-	(187,99,018)
	TKM Global China Ltd.	-	148,81,555
		-	(213,21,532)
Reimbursement Received	Tata Steel Asia HK Ltd	1112,61,978	-
		(371,93,762)	-
	-	-	
	-	-	
Reimbursement Paid	TKM Global China Ltd.	-	4,55,354
		-	(16,321)
Bad Debts Written Off	The Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	292	-
		(2,13,260)	-
Provision for Debtors during the period	Tayo Rolls Ltd.	-	-
		(1,55,896)	-
Loan Repayment during the year	TM Harbour Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	300,00,000
		-	(15,00,000)
Interest Paid	TM Harbour Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	5,26,438
		-	(44,05,685)
Debit Balance Outstanding as on 31.03.17			
Outstanding Receivables	Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Company Ltd.	-	-
		(4,14,953)	-
	The Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	-	-
		(55,863)	-
	Tata Steel Asia HK Ltd	210,90,596	-
		(31,94,461)	-
	-	44,60,343	
	-	(30,11,069)	
	-	11,37,131	
	-	(4,53,115)	
Credit Balance Outstanding as on 31.03.17			
Outstanding Payables	TKM Global GmbH	-	17,22,149
		-	(48,51,974)
	TKM Global China Ltd.	-	10,83,203
		-	(21,17,357)
	The Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	2,00,000	-
		(2,00,000)	-
Provision for Debtors	Tata Steel Asia HK Ltd	1,55,896	-
		(1,55,896)	-
Loan Payable	TM Harbour Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	(300,00,000)
		-	-
Advance from Customers	Tayo Rolls Ltd.	-	-
		(79,933)	-
	The Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	1,00,346	-
		-	(1,00,346)



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

36. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

- 36.1. Outstanding Bank Guarantees - ₹ 75,000 (31.03.2016- ₹ 75,000; 01.04.2015 - ₹ 1,075,000)
- 36.2. Service Tax - ₹ 667,763,367 (Comprising of Interest ₹ 222,587,789 & Penalty of ₹ 222,587,789) (31.03.2016- ₹ 667,763,367; ; 01.04.2015 - ₹ 667,763,367)
The Service Tax Department has raised the demand on applicability of service tax on remittances made to Overseas Logistics Service Providers by the company from Financial Year 2005-2006 to Financial Year 2009-2010. Company has filed an appeal against the demand and has obtained stay from Kolkata High Court against the pre-deposit demanded by the CESTAT Eastern Zone. The matter is pending with CESTAT Eastern Zone.
- 36.3. Other Matters - ₹ 6,661,085 (31.03.2016- ₹ 6,661,085; 01.04.2015 - ₹ 6,661,085)
- i) A case has been filed against the company by New India Assurance Company for ₹ 4,986,826 (31.03.2016 - ₹ 4,986,826 ; 01.04.2015 - ₹ 4,986,826) for the cargo damage handled by the company in year 2008. Insurance company has paid the claim for damages to the consignee and has filed a claim for re-inbursement with the company. The matter is pending before Civil Court, Secunderabad.
- ii) A case has been filed against the company by New India Assurance Company for ₹ 1,674,259 (31.03.2016 - ₹ 1,674,259 ; 01.04.2015 - ₹ 1,674,259) for the cargo damage handled by the company in year 2006. Insurance company has paid the claim for damages to the consignee and has filed a claim for re-inbursement with the company. The matter is pending before Civil Court, Hyderabad.
- 36.4. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax has passed a order under section 143(3) relating to FY 2010-11 on dated 5th May 2015 demanding ₹ 14,200,550 (31.03.16 - ₹ 14,200,550 ; 01.04.2015 - ₹ 14,200,550). Company has filed an appeal on 3rd June 2015 against the order. On 28th March 2016 the Company has deposited ₹ 2,140,000 which is 15% of the disputed
- 36.5. The Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax has passed a draft order relating to FY 2011-12 on dated 17th February 2016 and disallowed ₹ 1,448,940 (31.03.16 - ₹ 1,448,940 ; 01.04.2015 - ₹ Nil) under section 14A of Income Tax Act 1961 read with Rule 8D of Income Tax Rule 1962. Expected consequent liability on the company is ₹ 470,109 (31.03.16 - ₹ 470,109 ; ; 01.04.2015 - ₹ Nil).
- 36.6. The Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax has passed a draft order relating to FY 2012-13 on dated 22nd December 2016 and disallowed ₹ 1,389,779 (31.03.16 - ₹ Nil) under section 14A of Income Tax Act 1961 read with Rule 8D of Income Tax Rule 1962. Expected consequent liability on the company is ₹ 472,386 (31.03.16 - ₹ Nil)
- 36.7. Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt - ₹ 3,552,045 (31.03.16 - ₹ 3,552,045; 01.04.2015 - ₹ 2,096,300)

37. First time IND AS adoption reconciliations

A. Reconciliation of total equity

	Notes	Amount	
		31st March 2016 ₹	1st April 2015 ₹
Total (equity shareholders) funds under previous GAAP		2468,34,872	2167,25,609
Adjustments to equity		-	-
Total equity under Ind AS		2468,34,872	2167,25,609

B. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income

	Notes	For the Year ended 31st March 2016 ₹
Profit as per previous GAAP		301,09,263
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised in other comprehensive income under IND AS (net of tax)	(a)	(13,48,931)
Profit for the year as per IND AS		287,60,332
Other Comprehensive for the year/period (net of tax)		13,48,931
Total Comprehensive income under IND AS		301,09,263

Note: Under previous GAAP, total comprehensive income was not reported. Therefore, the above reconciliation starts with profit under the previous GAAP.

Notes to the reconciliations

a) Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans were recognised in profit or loss. Under IND AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income. Consequently, the tax effect of the same has also been recognised in other comprehensive income under IND AS instead of profit or loss.

38. Segment Reporting

(a) Business Segment

The Company is engaged in freight forwarding and related activities, which in the context of Indian Accounting Standard – 108 “Operating Segments” as notified by the MCA under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, is considered as the only business segment.

(b) Geographical Segment

The company operates mainly within India. The conditions prevailing in India being uniform no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary



TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

Additional Information to the financial statements

39. The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:
As at 31st March 2017 amount receivable & payable are as below:

Receivables:		As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016	
Foreign Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in ₹	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in ₹	
EUR	6,066	4,07,537	10,514	7,65,412	
GBP	686	53,853	197	18,169	
JPY	4,210	2,363	1,13,143	64,831	
CHF	301	18,895	82	5,425	
SGD	2,533	1,13,990	355	16,918	
USD	1,56,373	98,38,961	77,382	49,79,533	

Payables:		As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016	
Foreign Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in ₹	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in ₹	
AUD	-	-	587	30,656	
CHF	12,107	8,08,355	12,122	8,57,656	
EUR	36,088	25,75,233	73,355	56,71,075	
GBP	3,847	3,21,000	4,284	4,19,587	
HKD	2,481	21,339	-	-	
JPY	3,60,409	2,14,840	1,06,349	64,660	
SEK	49,183	3,67,520	-	-	
SGD	3,190	1,52,520	3,008	1,52,039	
USD	57,071	38,13,478	84,548	57,77,163	

40. Earnings in Foreign Currency:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31st March 2016
Freight, Agency Fees and related income	103,58,544	199,77,836

41. Expenditure in Foreign Currency (Accruals)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31st March 2016
Freight	628,81,181	972,90,082
Travelling	-	-
Total	628,81,181	972,90,082

42. Based on and to the extent of information obtained from suppliers regarding their status as Micro, Small or Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 there are no amounts due to them as at the end of the year. The Company has not paid any interest during the year in terms of Sec 16 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.

43. In accordance to section 135 of Companies Act 2013, the company has incurred ₹ 222,130 as CSR expenditure.

- a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year : ₹ 1,90,674.
b) Amount spent during the year on:

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	2,22,130	-	2,22,130

44. Disclosure on specified bank notes :

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	79,500	76,201	1,55,701
(+) Imprest Cash With Employees	52,000	-	52,000
(+) Permitted Receipts	-	8,44,646	8,44,646
(-) Permitted Payments	-	7,58,408	7,58,408
(-) Amount Deposited in Banks	1,31,500	-	1,31,500
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	1,62,439	1,62,439

45. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

Signatories to Additional Information

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 20th April, 2017

Anand Chand
Director

R N Murthy
Chairman



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To The Members of TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED
Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of TKM GLOBAL LOGISTICS LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these 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) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the



standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements. Refer Note 36 to the financial statement.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as regards its holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8th November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8th November 2016 to 30th December 2016. Based on audit procedures performed and the representations provided to us by the management we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 302009E)


Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
(Partner)
(Membership No. 054785)

Place: Kolkata
Date: 20 April, 2017

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 302009E)



Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
(Partner)
(Membership No. 054785)

Place: Kolkata
Date: 20 April, 2017

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the management in accordance with a regular program of verification, which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed (state any other relevant document which evidences title) provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
 - (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provide guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
 - (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. In respect of unclaimed deposits, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (c) Details of dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2017 on account of disputes are given below.

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (Rs. In lacs)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Central Excise Service tax Appellate Tribunal	FY 2005-06 to 2009-10	6,677.63
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner (Appeal)	FY 2010-11	120.60 [^]
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	FY 2011-12	4.70
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Dispute Resolution Panel	FY 2012-13	4.72

[^] Net of Rs. 21.40 lacs paid under protest.

- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and the term loans during the year for the purpose for which they were raised.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- (xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors, directors of its holding, subsidiary company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 302009E)



Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
Membership No. 054785

Place: Kolkata
Date: 20 April, 2017