

**CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH, 2017**

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Balance Sheet And Auditors' Report

2016-17

AUDITORS :

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO.

Chartered Accountants
19, Synagogue Street
City Centre, 3rd Floor
Kolkata – 700 001



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Chloride International Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) of the Company for the year then ended, the Cash Flow Statement of the Company for the year then ended, the Statement of changes in Equity of the Company for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit & loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. read together with the relevant rules issued there under.

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 control; that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on 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 rules made there under. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.



An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the Ind AS financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

Subject to above and read together with significant accounting policies stated in Note No. '2' in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March' 2017, profit & loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), we enclose in the "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- c. the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statement comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under.



- e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as at March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as at March 31, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, and adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such adequate internal financial control over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017 based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company.
- 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, in our opinion and to the best of information and according to the explanations given to us;
 - i) the management of the Company has confirmed that there is no pending litigations filed by the Company or against the Company as at March 31, 2017.
 - ii) the company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii) the clause relating to transfer of amounts required to be transferred to the Investors Protection Fund is not applicable to the Company.
 - iv) the Company has provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as to holding as well as dealing in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company, Refer note No.25 to the financial statements.

For **Surendra Didwania & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 322745E



S. K. Didwania
S. K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

Place : Kolkata
Date : 17th day of April, 2017

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind As financial statements for the year ended 31st, March, 2017, we report that;

- i. a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
b. All the fixed assets of the Company were physically verified during the year. As informed to us no discrepancy was noticed on such verification during the period.
c. According to the information and explanations given to us all the immovable properties of the Company are registered in Companies name.
- ii. The Company did not have any physical stock at any time during the year and hence the clauses related to physical verification and maintenance of records of Inventory are not applicable for the year.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms and other parties, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the order are not applicable.
- iv. The Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and Security, wherever applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit from the public within the meaning of sections 73 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence the relevant provisions are not applicable to the company.
- vi. As per information available and explanations given we are of the opinion provisions relating to maintenance of Cost records are not applicable to the Company. To the best of our knowledge and as informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed any Cost Audit under the Act.
- vii. a. The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund and employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.
b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no undisputed amount payable in respect of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax at 31st March, 2017 which were outstanding for period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
c. According to the records of the Company, the following amounts in respect of sales tax & duty of excise being disputed have not been deposited;

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount of Demand (Rs. in Lacs)	Period for which the amount relates	Amount Deposited	Forum where appeal filed
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of Certain Expenses	8.74	2010-11	Nil	Commissioner Appeals



WB VAT Act 2003	Turnover and ITC dispute	16.31	2008-09	Nil	Commissioner Appeals
--------------------	--------------------------------	-------	---------	-----	-------------------------

- viii. The Company has not taken any loan from Bank or Financial Institutions, hence the clause relating default in repayment is not applicable to the Company. The Company has not issued any Debentures.
- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer. Based on the information and explanations given to us by the management, short term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- x. Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers/employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. As informed by the management and verified by us no managerial remuneration is paid to any of the of the directors or other managerial persons designated at such, by the Company during the year.
- xii. As informed by the management the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence the provisions of this clause is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. As represented by the management provisions of section 177 and 188 of Companies Act' 2013 were complied with in respect of all transactions with related parties and the details of such transactions have been disclosed vide noted to the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures during the year under review. Hence the provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act' 2013 are not applicable to the Company for the Year.
- xv. Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or other persons connected with them.
- xvi. As represented by the management the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Surendra Didwania & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 322745E



Place : Kolkata

Date : 17th day of April, 2017

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Balance sheet as at 31st March 2017

		(In Rupees)			
		Note no.	As at	As at	As at
			March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
I)	ASSETS				
1)	Non-current assets				
	Investment Properties	3	5,33,71,392	2,14,47,551	2,18,83,701
	Financial assets				
	- Non-Current investments	4	11,000	11,000	11,000
	- Long-term loans and advances	5	1,76,000	75,500	75,500
	Other Non-Financial Assets	6	91,224	61,124	-
2)	Current assets				
	Financial assets				
	- Current investments	7	93,67,783	4,14,47,968	4,01,44,080
	- Trade receivables	8	-	-	10,00,000
	- Cash and cash equivalents	9	6,22,757	4,48,842	4,91,620
	Other Non-Financial Assets	6	-	-	-
	TOTAL ASSETS		6,36,40,156	6,34,91,985	6,36,05,901
II)	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1)	Equity				
	Equity Share capital	10	45,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000
	Other equity	11	5,72,89,045	5,71,81,760	5,66,84,340
2)	Liabilities				
i)	Current liabilities				
	Financial liabilities				
	- Trade payables	12	72,340	72,340	72,340
	- Other payables	13	1,19,000	78,114	67,544
ii)	Current provisions	14	-	-	6,21,906
iii)	Other Non-Financial liabilities	15	16,59,771	16,59,771	16,59,771
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,36,40,156	6,34,91,985	6,36,05,901
	Significant accounting policies	2			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements .

As per our report of even date attached

Surendra Didwania & Co.
Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954
Place : Kolkata
Date : April 17, 2017

Gautam Chatterjee
Director
DIN - 00012306

Director
DIN - 00130864

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March ,2017

Particulars	Note no.	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
I) INCOME :			
Other income	16	71,87,815	70,85,991
Total Income (I)		71,87,815	70,85,991
II) EXPENSES			
Other expense	19	4,88,378	13,70,758
Total expenses (II)		4,88,378	13,70,758
III) Earnings before Interest, Tax, depreciation and amortisation expenses (I-II)		66,99,437	57,15,233
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	5,76,159	4,36,150
Finance cost	17	1,493	9,196
IV) Interest, depreciation and amortisation expenses		5,77,652	4,45,346
V) Profit/ (loss) before tax (III-IV)		61,21,785	52,69,887
VI) Tax expense			
Current Tax	20	11,40,000	9,81,201
VII) Profit for the year (V-VI)		49,81,785	42,88,686
VIII) Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :			
a) Re-Measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
b) Net (Loss)/ gain on equity securities accounted as Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI) (net of		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year (VIII)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		49,81,785	42,88,686
Paidup Equity Share Capital		45,00,000	45,00,000
Earnings per equity share - Basic and Diluted (Nominal value Rs 10/- per share)		11.07	9.53
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements . As per our report of even date attached			
Surendra Didwania & Co. Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
S K. Didwania Proprietor Membership No. 56954 Place : Kolkata Date : April 17, 2017		Gautam Chatterjee Director DIN - 00012306	Director DIN - 00130864

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2017

	Particulars	12 Months ended March, 31 2017	12 Months ended March, 31 2016
		Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
A.	Cash Flow from operating activities		
	Net Profit / Loss before taxation and extra ordinary items	61,21,785	52,69,887
	Adjusted for :		
	Depreciation	5,76,159	4,36,150
	Dividend Income	(19,19,815)	(23,03,887)
	Rent Income	(52,68,000)	(46,71,204)
	Interest Expense	1,493	9,196
	Operating profit before working capital change	(4,88,378)	(12,59,858)
	Adjusted for :		
	Trade & other receivables	-	10,00,000
	Trade payable	(59,614)	(5,89,430)
	Cash generated from operation	(5,47,992)	(8,49,288)
	Income Tax refund / (Paid)	(6,43,300)	(5,97,108)
	Cash Flow from operation before prior period & extra ordinary items	(11,91,292)	(14,46,396)
	Prior period & extra ordinary items paid	-	-
	Net Cash from operating activities (A)	(11,91,292)	(14,46,396)
B	Cash Flow from investing activities		
	Rent Received	47,41,200	42,04,080
	Sale of Fixed Assets / Investments	-	-
	(Investment with) / Redemption of Mutual Fund	3,40,00,000	10,00,000
	Purchase of Investment Properties	(3,25,00,000)	-
	Net Cash Flow from investing activities (B)	62,41,200	52,04,080
C	Cash Flow from Financing activities		
	Dividend Paid	(48,71,500)	(37,91,266)
	Interest Received / (Paid)	(1,493)	(9,196)
	Cash Flow from Financing activities	(48,75,993)	(38,00,462)
D	Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalent	1,73,915	(42,778)
E	Cash & cash equivalent at the beginning	4,48,842	4,91,620
F	Cash & cash equivalent at the closing	6,22,757	4,48,842

Significant Accounting Policies

 The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
 As per our report of even date attached

Surendra Didwania & Co.
 Firm Reg. Number 322745 E
 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S K. Didwania
 Proprietor
 Membership No 56954
 Place: Kolkata
 Date: April 17, 2017

Gautam Chatterjee
 Director
 DIN - 00012306
 Director
 DIN - 00130864

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2017

A) Equity Share Capital

4,50,000 Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Number	Amount
On April 1, 2015	4,50,000	45,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2016	4,50,000	45,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	4,50,000	45,00,000

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Reserves and Surplus General Reserve	OCI Equity instruments at FVTPL	Total
Balance at April 1, 2015	46,84,340	5,20,00,000	-	5,66,84,340
Profit for the year	42,88,686	-	-	42,88,686
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
	89,73,026	5,20,00,000	-	6,09,73,026
Adjustments				
Payment of Interim dividend (Rs 7.00 per share)	(31,50,000)			(31,50,000)
Tax on interim dividend	(6,41,266)			(6,41,266)
Transfer to General reserve	(5,00,000)	5,00,000		-
Balance at March 31, 2016	46,81,760	5,25,00,000	-	5,71,81,760
Profit for the year	49,81,785	-	-	49,81,785
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
	96,63,545	5,25,00,000	-	6,21,63,545
Adjustments				
Payment of Interim dividend (Rs 9/- per share)	(40,50,000)			(40,50,000)
Tax on interim dividend	(8,24,500)			(8,24,500)
Transfer to General reserve	(5,00,000)	5,00,000		-
Balance at March 31, 2017	42,89,045	5,30,00,000	-	5,72,89,045

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements .
As per our report of even date attached

Surendra Didwania & Co.
Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954
Place: Kolkata
Date : April 17, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam Chatterjee
Director
DIN - 00012306

Director
DIN - 00130864

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

1 Corporate Information

The company is a 100 % Subsidiary Company of Exide Industries Limited and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Exide House, 59E Chowringhee Road, Kolkata, 700020. The Company is primarily engaged in trading activities.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with measurement and recognition principles of Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind-AS") as issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA").

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 with comparative figures are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

(i) With regard to Property Plant and Equipment (including investment property) the Company has elected to continue with carrying value as recognised in its Indian GAAP Financial Statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015. (refer point no '___' to this schedule.

Historical Cost Convention

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except the following;

Certain financial assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities that is measured at fair value;

Assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost to sell;

define benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2015 and at 31 March 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

(i) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – unquoted equity shares

(ii) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2016.

3 Significant accounting policies

a. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- (i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- (ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- (iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

b. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

c. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

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

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

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Revaluation reserve relating to assets being revalued earlier is transferred directly to retained earnings on disposal of particular assets.

On transition to IND AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1st April, 2015 measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

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

Particular	Useful economic life
Investment Property (Residential Buildings)	60 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computers	3 to 6 year

The Company, based on technical assessment done by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

e. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

f. Borrowing costs

General and Specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

g. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs (See note 2.g.). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments as per terms of the agreement are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

h. Inventories

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

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

(i) Traded goods: These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

j. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

k. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- (i) Debt instruments at amortised cost
- (ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- (iii) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (iv) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value except equity investments in subsidiaries which are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27. For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the OCI. Equity investments in Subsidiaries are carried at Cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- (i) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

m. Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

n. Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS.

(i) With regard to Property Plant and Equipment (including investment property) the Company has elected to continue with carrying value as recognised in its Indian GAAP Financial Statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

3	Investment Properties	(Rs.)	
		Buildings	Total
	Cost		
	As at 1st April 2015	2,67,57,596	2,67,57,596
	Additions	-	-
	Disposals	-	-
	Transfers	-	-
	As at 31st March 2016	2,67,57,596	2,67,57,596
	Additions	3,25,00,000	3,25,00,000
	Disposals	-	-
	Transfers	-	-
	As at 31st March 2017	5,92,57,596	5,92,57,596
	Depereciation		
	As at 1st April 2015	48,73,895	48,73,895
	Charge for the year	4,36,150	4,36,150
	on Disposals	-	-
	As at 31st March 2016	53,10,045	53,10,045
	Charge for the year	5,76,159	5,76,159
	on Disposals	-	-
	As at 31st March 2017	58,86,204	58,86,204
	Net Block		
	As at 1st April 2015	2,18,83,701	2,18,83,701
	As at 31st March 2016	2,14,47,551	2,14,47,551
	As at 31st March 2017	5,33,71,392	5,33,71,392

4 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid) (unquoted)

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	No Of Units/ Shares	(Rs)	No Of Units/ Shares	(Rs)	No Of Units/ Shares	(Rs)
Investments in Mutual Fund						
Woodlands Hospital and Medical Research Centre Ltd 1/2% Debentures of Rs 100 each)	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500
Woodlands Hospital and Medical Research Centre Ltd, 5% Non-redeemable Registered Debentures of (Rs. 6500 each))	1	6500	1	6500	1	6500
The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 6.5 % Debentures of Rs. 1000 each	2	2000	2	2000	2	2000
		<u>11,000</u>		<u>11,000</u>		<u>11,000</u>

5 FINANCIAL ASSETS

LOANS AND DEPOSITS :

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Security Deposit	1,76,000	-	75,500	-	75,500	-
	<u>1,76,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,500</u>	<u>-</u>

6 OTHER NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Advance Payment of Tax (Net of Provisions)	91,224		61,124	-	-	-
	<u>91,224</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,124</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7 CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Investments at fair value through profit & loss (fully paid) (Unquoted)

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	No Of Units	(Rs)	No Of Units	(Rs)	No Of Units	(Rs)
Investments in Mutual Fund						
HDFC Cash Management Fund Savings - Daily Dividend reinvestment plan	9,29,261	93,67,783	39,82,192	4,14,47,968	35,48,871	4,01,44,080
		<u>93,67,783</u>		<u>4,14,47,968</u>		<u>4,01,44,080</u>
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments		93,67,783		4,14,47,968		4,01,44,080

Investments at fair value through profit & loss (fully paid) reflect investment in quoted and unquoted equity securities and quoted debt securities. Refer note __ for determination of their fair values.

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
Secured, considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-	-	10,00,000
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less Provision for doubtful debts against unsecured considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,00,000</u>

(Refer Note No 23 for Related Party disclosure)

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person, nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Balance with Banks

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
On Current Account	6,22,505		4,48,590		4,91,368	
Cash in hand	252		252		252	
	<u>6,22,757</u>		<u>4,48,842</u>		<u>4,91,620</u>	

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	No	Amount (Rs.)	No	Amount (Rs.)	No	Amount (Rs.)
10 SHARE CAPITAL						
Authorised Share Capital						
Equity Shares of of Rs 10 each	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up						
Equity Shares of of Rs 10 each	4,50,000	45,00,000	4,50,000	45,00,000	4,50,000	45,00,000
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares .

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Shares held by holding company / ultimate holding company

Out of the equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries / associates are as below;

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	No	% of holding	No	% of holding	No	% of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100

Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the company

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	No.	% of holding in the class	No.	% of holding in the class	No.	% of holding in the class
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100
Exide Industries Limited						
	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100

11 OTHER EQUITY

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
a General Reserve	5,30,00,000	5,25,00,000	5,20,00,000
b Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	42,89,045	46,81,760	46,84,340
d OCI Reserve	-	-	-
	<u>5,72,89,045</u>	<u>5,71,81,760</u>	<u>5,66,84,340</u>

12 TRADE PAYABLE

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Trade payable for goods & services & Acceptances	72,340	72,340	72,340
	<u>72,340</u>	<u>72,340</u>	<u>72,340</u>

13 OTHER PAYABLE

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Withheld / Collected Taxes and duties payable	56,900	26,589	16,982
Others	62,100	51,525	50,562
	<u>1,19,000</u>	<u>78,114</u>	<u>67,544</u>

14 CURRENT PROVISIONS

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance)	-	-	21,906
Provision for Wealth Tax	-	-	6,00,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,21,906</u>

15 OTHER NON FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Advances from customers	16,59,771	16,59,771	16,59,771
	<u>16,59,771</u>	<u>16,59,771</u>	<u>16,59,771</u>

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2015-16</u>
	<u>(Rs.)</u>	<u>(Rs.)</u>
16 OTHER INCOME		
Rent and Hire Charges from Holding Company	52,68,000	46,71,204
Dividend Income on Short Term Investments	19,19,815	23,03,887
Liability no longer required written back	-	1,10,900
	<u>71,87,815</u>	<u>70,85,991</u>
17 FINANCE COSTS		
Interest expenses	1,493	9,196
	<u>1,493</u>	<u>9,196</u>
18 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION		
Depreciation of tangible assets	5,76,159	4,36,150
	<u>5,76,159</u>	<u>4,36,150</u>
19 OTHER EXPENSES		
Rates and taxes	2,500	2,500
Consultancy & Services outsourced	1,20,229	49,082
Service Tax Paid on Rent	2,96,149	2,61,926
Bank Charges	500	-
Bad Debts written off	-	10,00,000
Auditors' Remuneration:		
Audit Fee	57,500	57,250
For other Services	11,500	-
	<u>4,88,378</u>	<u>13,70,758</u>
20 Income Tax		
Current income tax charge	11,40,000	9,81,201
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
	<u>11,40,000</u>	<u>9,81,201</u>
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-

21 Earning Per Share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Details for calculation of basic and diluted earning per share:

Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	49,81,785	42,88,686
Weighted average number of equity share (Numbers)	4,50,000	4,50,000
Basic and diluted earning per share (Rs.)	11.07	9.53

22 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods

(i) Judgements

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(a) The Company is controlled by Exide Industries Limited which is the holding company

The Company is wholly owned by Exide Industries Limited(EIL). All the directors are nominated by (EIL) and hence it holds direct control over the Board of the Company. It exercises control over the Company as it is exposed to variable returns by way of dividends and it has decision-making rights in the capacity as the principal to use its power to influence such variable returns. Apart from above The parent Company EIL does not exercise any control over the operations of the Company.

(ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note __ for further disclosures.

Related party disclosures as per Accounting Standard – 24 are given below:

- i) Name and description of relationship with the related parties:
- a) Parent Company Exide Industries Limited
 - b) Fellow Subsidiary Companies Chloride Power Systems & Solutions
Chloride Metals Limited
Chloride Batteries S E Asia Pte Limited
Espex Batteries Limited
Associated Battery Manufacturers (Ceylon) Limited
Exide Life Insurance Co. Ltd
 - c) Key Management Personnel & their relatives Not Applicable
 - d) Entities with joint control or significant influence over the Company Not Applicable

ii) Details of transactions entered into with the related parties:

	Year Ended	Sale to related parties	Purchase from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties*	Amounts owed to related parties*
Rent Received and Maintenance Cost Recovered Exide Industries Limited	31 March 2017 31 March 2016 1 April 2015	52,68,000 46,71,204		- - -	- - -
		Amount Received	Amount Paid	Amounts owed by related parties*	Amounts owed to related parties*
Dividend Payment Exide Industries Limited	31 March 2017 31 March 2016 1 April 2015	- - -	40,50,000 31,50,000	- - -	- - -

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2016: INR Nil, 1 April 2015: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNT

	March 31, 2017 (Rs.)	March 31, 2016 (Rs.)
24 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006		
Principal amount due	Nil	Nil
Interest due on above	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest paid in terms of Sec 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	Nil	Nil
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding year	Nil	Nil
25 DISCLOSURE ON SPECIFIED BANK NOTES (SBNs)		
During the year, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 31, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December, 30 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:		
	<u>SBNs*</u>	<u>Other denomination notes</u>
Closing cash in hand as on November 8, 2016	-	252
(+) Permitted receipts	+	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	<u>-</u>	<u>252</u>
26 Capital and other commitments		
Commitment for acquisition of fixed assets	Nil	Nil
Commitment for investment	Nil	Nil
Other Commitments	Nil	Nil
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
27 Contingent Liabilities		
Outstanding Bank Guarantees / Indemnity Bonds	Nil	Nil
Sales Tax demands	16.31 lacs	16.31 lacs
Income Tax demands	8.74 lacs	8.74 lacs
Other claims being disputed by the Company	Nil	Nil
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
28 Income & Expenditure in Foreign Currency (on accrual basis)		
Income	Nil	Nil
Expenditure	Nil	Nil
29	Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupee.	
30	Previous Year's figures have been re-grouped / rearranged wherever found necessary.	

As per our report of even date.

Surendra Didwania & Co.
Registration Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

As Approved,
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954