INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Keventer Agro Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Keventer Agro Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, 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 significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its loss including Other Comprehensive Income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter – Demerger

We draw attention to Note 52 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements which describes the Scheme of Arrangement (the "Scheme") for demerger of the Investment Division of the Company with effect from April 1, 2017, pursuant to the Order of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) dated February 27, 2019. Accordingly, the Investment Division has been transferred to resulting Company with effect from the appointed date of April 1, 2017 at Book Value immediately before the appointed date in terms of the Scheme approved by the NCLT instead of at Fair Value as on the date of NCLT Order i.e. February 27, 2019.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP Kolkata

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

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

Other Matter

The Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed a modified opinion on those financial statements on September 13, 2018

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure- 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 it appears from our examination of those books;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, 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 books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

(f) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure - 2" to this report;

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 41 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Batliboi & Co. LLP
Kolkata

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 055833
UDIN: 19055833AAAAAG3398
Place of Signature: Kolkata
Date: August 30, 2019

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditors' Report (referred to in our report of even date to the members of Keventer Agro Limited as at and for the year ended 31st March 2019)

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) All property, plant and equipments have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the company, except as below.

- As explained to us, registration of title deeds is in progress in respect of the immovable properties acquired during the year aggregating Rs. 48.38 million.
- The Company had acquired Freehold land of 30 acres in the year 1988-89 under a scheme of arrangement approved by the Honourable High Court at Calcutta, title deed of which is in the name of erstwhile entity and carrying value of same as at March 31, 2019 is Rs. 825 million.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at year end and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, there are no guarantees and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provision of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of investments made and loan given have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

Batliboi & Co LLP Kolkata

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under clause 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products of the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, value added tax and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows: -

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of certain deductions	1.26	AY 2008-09, AY 2010-11 and AY 2013-14	CIT (A) Kolkata

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to banks. Further, the Company did not have any outstanding dues to financial institution, government or debenture holders during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer and debt instruments. Further, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and, hence not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S Agarwal

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 055833
UDIN: 19055833AAAAAG3398
Place: Kolkata
Date: August 30,2019

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Kolkata

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Keventer Agro Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Keventer Agro Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 with Reference to these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements, 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Kolkata

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 055833
UDIN: 19055833AAAAAG3398
Place of Signature: Kolkata
Date: August 30, 2019

KEVENTER AGRO LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2019
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	2,238.12	1,929.53
Capital Work-in-Progress	5	162.86	49.22
Intangible Assets	6	1.61	2.24
Intangible Asset under Development	7	7.72	-
Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	8	973.89	1,322.34
Financial Assets			
-Investments	9	0.01	303.84
-Other Financial Assets	10	6.88	6.93
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	11	22.70	15.18
Other Non-Current Assets	12	1.17	1.28
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)		46.96	38.72
		3,461.92	3,669.28
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	605.41	1,028.00
Biological Assets other than Bearer Plants	14	0.06	0.22
Financial Assets			
-Trade Receivables	15	412.35	824.67
-Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	68.46	159.04
-Other Bank Balances	17	0.37	4.00
-Loans	18	0.53	0.50
-Other Financial Assets	19	21.95	18.41
Other Current Assets	20	386.01	435.19
		1,495.14	2,470.03
Total Assets		4,957.06	6,139.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	21	131.13	131.13
Other Equity	22	794.82	1,492.50
Total Equity		925.95	1,623.63
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
-Borrowings	23	2,517.00	2,221.99
Provisions	24	88.95	78.13
Other Non-Current Liabilities	25	48.98	53.40
		2,654.93	2,353.52
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
-Borrowings	26	659.48	1,231.93
-Trade Payables	27		
a) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises		1.36	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		422.65	595.63
-Other Financial Liabilities	28	226.21	264.45
Other Current Liabilities	29	62.79	66.65
Provisions	30	3.69	3.50
		1,376.18	2,162.16
Total Liabilities		4,031.11	4,515.68
Total Equity & Liabilities		4,957.06	6,139.31

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

In terms of our report of even date.

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 055833

S R Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

Place : Kolkata
Date: 30th August, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mayank Jalan
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No.- 00598842

Sanjay Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Sumit Deb
Director
DIN No.- 00524590

KEVENTER AGRO LTD. Kolkata 700 027 34/1, D. H. Road

KEVENTER AGRO LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	31	5,525.75	4,359.07
Other Income	32	48.82	150.54
Total Income		5,574.57	4,509.61
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	33	1,965.85	1,623.76
Purchase of Traded Goods		1,399.03	1,340.76
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods , Traded Goods and Work-in-Progess	34	390.81	46.28
Excise Duty on Sales		-	15.20
Employee Benefits Expense	35	340.35	282.29
Finance Costs	36	232.26	322.62
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	37	137.62	124.90
Other Expenses	38	1,127.15	959.10
Total Expenses		5,593.07	4,714.91
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional item and Tax		(18.50)	(205.30)
Exceptional Item (Refer Note No. 40)		74.21	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		(92.71)	(205.30)
Tax expense/(credit)			
On other than exceptional items:			
-Current Tax		-	-
-Deferred Tax charge / (credit)		5.20	(29.87)
-Tax of earlier years		-	(1.24)
Net tax expense/(credit)		5.20	(31.11)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(97.91)	(174.19)
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations		(0.97)	0.28
(b) Income tax effect on above		0.32	(0.09)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		(98.56)	(174.00)
Earnings per Equity Share (of Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic and Diluted (In Rs. per share)	39	(7.47)	(13.57)

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

In terms of our report of even date.

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 055833

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

Place : Kolkata
Date: 30th August, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mayank Jalan
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No.- 00598842

Sumit Deb
Director
DIN No.- 00524590

Sanjay Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Keventer Agro Ltd. 34/1, D. H. Road Kolkata 700 027

KEVENTER AGRO LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2019
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,31,13,232	131.13	1,23,05,239	123.05
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	-	-	8,07,993	8.08
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,31,13,232	131.13	1,31,13,232	131.13

A. Equity share capital

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
1,31,13,232 (31st March 2018: 1,31,13,232) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	131.13	131.13
	131.13	131.13

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Equity component of 2.5% Optionally Convertible Preference Shares	Capital Reserves	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	66.75	48.23	245.10	30.00	1,229.49	1,619.57
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(174.19)	(174.19)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year						
-Remeasurement of net defined liability / asset (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19
Equity shares issued during the year on premium	-	-	46.93	-	-	46.93
Equity component of compound financial instruments issued	(66.75)	-	-	-	66.75	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	-	48.23	292.03	30.00	1,122.24	1,492.50
Adjustment pursuant to Demerger (Refer Note No. 52)	-	-	(245.10)	-	(354.02)	(599.12)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(97.91)	(97.91)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year						
-Remeasurement of net defined liability / asset (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(0.65)	(0.65)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	-	48.23	46.93	30.00	669.66	794.82

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

In terms of our report of even date.

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 055833

S R Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

Place : Kolkata
Date: 30th August, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mayank Jalan
Managing Director
DIN No.- 00598842

Sumit Deb
Director
DIN No.- 0052459

Sanjay Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

KEVENTER AGRO LTD. Kolkata 700 027 34/1, D. H. Road

KEVENTER AGRO LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended Mar 31, 2019	For the year ended Mar 31, 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (loss) before tax	(92.71)	(205.30)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	137.62	124.90
Interest Expenses	232.26	322.62
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain)	4.12	(4.59)
Bad debts and Advances written off	7.53	1.27
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	22.53	8.65
Loss/(gain) on sale/discard of property, plant and equipments (PPE) (net)	-	0.67
Gain on fair valuation of Invesments	-	(5.68)
Deferred Government Grant Income	(5.11)	(5.81)
Changes in Fair Valuation of Preference Shares (including derivative liability)	65.96	(17.52)
Biological Asset Valuation	0.16	(0.22)
Unspent liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	(4.43)	(3.86)
Interest Income	(1.18)	(5.23)
Provision on Trade Receivable written back	-	(8.81)
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**366.76**	**201.09**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payable	(167.15)	(17.37)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	11.63	5.69
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(22.42)	(34.07)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Trade Receivables	377.47	29.45
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	422.59	(25.42)
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans, other Financial Assets and Other assets	45.98	(174.85)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Assets	(0.41)	2.28
Cash generated from / used in Operations	**1,034.45**	**(13.20)**
Direct Taxes Paid (net of refunds)	(8.26)	(10.82)
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	**1,026.19**	**(24.02)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of PPE including Intangible, Capital Work in Progress and Capital Advances	(531.70)	(115.05)
Proceeds from sale of PPE	6.97	1.41
Investment in Subsidiary	-	(846.04)
Proceeds from redemption of fixed deposits	3.63	28.15
Interest Received	2.87	8.27
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities	**(518.22)**	**(923.26)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Share Capital	-	55.01
Proceeds from issue of Preference Shares	-	1,495.00
Repayment of Debenture	-	(270.00)
Interest paid	(271.63)	(406.85)
Proceeds from Long term Borrowing	355.10	509.57
Repayment of Long term Borrowing	(130.79)	(533.70)
Proceeds from Short term Borrowing	319.24	1,408.70
Repayment of Short term Borrowing	(870.48)	(1,383.63)
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities	**(598.55)**	**874.11**
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(90.58)	(73.17)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the beginning of the year	159.04	232.21
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the end of the year	68.46	159.04
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents :		
Cash on hand	3.54	2.31
Cheques in Hand	2.77	0.96
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	62.15	135.51
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	20.26
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 16)	**68.46**	**159.04**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
In terms of our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 055833

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30th August, 2019

Mayank Jalan
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No.- 00598842

Sanjay Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Keventer Agro Ltd. 34/1, D. H. Road Kolkata 700 027

Sumit Deb
Director
DIN No.- 00524590

KEVENTER AGRO LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019
(All amounts are in Rupees Million, unless otherwise stated)

1.Corporate and General information

Keventer Agro Limited ('KAL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.. The Company is engaged in processing, manufacturing and marketing of packaged foods such as packaged beverages, fruit juices, packaged drinking water in the brand name of Frooti, Appy, Appy Fizz and Bailley under franchisee agreement with Parle Agro Pvt. Ltd. KAL is also engaged in procurement, ripening and distribution of Banana. The Company has also entered into ready to cook segment with its wide range of products like Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Chicken Nuggets, Meat balls, Fish finger etc. The Company exports various value-added products like fruit pulp, sesame seeds, etc. The Company is also engaged in job work for manufacturing noodles. The address of the registered office is 34/1, D.H. Road, Kolkata- 700027, West Bengal.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and the presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant III), as applicable to the financial statements.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019 has been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on August 30, 2019.

2.2 Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value/amortised cost, derivative financial instruments measured at fair value and biological assets that are measured at fair value less cost to sell at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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 measuring fair value of an asset or liability, the Company takes into account those characteristics of the assets or liability that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management of the company considering the requirements of Ind AS and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

Functional and Presentation currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest rupees in Million with two decimal places.

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KEVENTER AGRO LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019
(All amounts are in Rupees Million, unless otherwise stated)

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Information about significant judgements and key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets: The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.

Useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets (tangible and intangible): Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to actual normal wear and tear that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

Classification of Leases: The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO): Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

Provisions and Contingencies: The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets: The company reviews its carrying amount of investments carried at amortised cost annually. If recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

Allowance for Doubtful debts: The Company provides for doubtful debts based on a conservative provisioning policy as determined reasonable by the management. **Fair Value measurement of financial Instruments:** When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets then the fair values of such assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

Fair Value of Biological Assets: The fair value of Biological Assets is determined based on recent transactions entered into with third parties or available market price.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act, and Ind AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements). The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle; or
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- 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.

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Similarly, a liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Revenue /Income recognition

Revenue from contract with customer

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Dividend income on investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section 2.5 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalised until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by the management.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity are capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period are capitalised as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure are indirectly related to construction or are incidental thereto. Expenditure incurred on new projects under implementation are carried forward as pre-operative expenditure to be allocated appropriately to fixed assets on completion of the projects.

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Spare parts which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized as Property, Plant and Equipment in case the unit value of the spare part is above the threshold limit. In other cases, the spare part is inventorised on procurement and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on consumption.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight line method over the useful lives of the assets as estimated by the management. . Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of installation till the date the assets are sold or disposed. The estimated useful lives, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

For the following class of assets, based on internal assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given below best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars of assets	**Useful life as per management**
Mobile Phone	3
Panel and other fixtures (Buildings)	5
Crates and Pallets	5
Freezers	5
Visi Cooler	3
Plant & Machinery	
- Tetra Pack A3 Complex Flex	13
- Filling Machine TBA/19	9
Vehicles under OYC scheme4	

Leasehold Improvements are amortized over the period of lease.

Individual property, plant and equipments costing less than Rs.0.005 million are depreciated in full in the year of acquisition.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated/amortised over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of lease term and their useful lives.

Capital Work in Progress:

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred in connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial production.

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Bearer Plants

Recognition and Measurement:

Bearer Plants, comprising of mature banana trees are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Cost of bearer plants includes the cost of land development, cost of nursery, drainage, cultivation, fertilizers and agro-chemicals etc.

Depreciation:

Depreciation on bearer plants is recognized so as to write off its cost over useful lives, using the straight-line method. Estimated useful life of the bearer plants has been determined to be 2.5 years. The residual value in case of Bearer Plants has been considered as NIL. The estimated useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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3.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Costs relating to acquisition of commercial rights and Software Development and Licence Fees are capitalized as Intangible assets.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives or 5 years, whichever is lower if any other method which reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefit are expected to be consumed by the entity cannot be determined reliably. The estimated useful life and amortisation 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.

Intangible Assets under Development: Intangible Assets under development is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred in connection with their development in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to their getting the assets ready for use.

3.4 Government Grants and subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognized at their fair value, where there is reasonable assurance that the grant/subsidy will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant/subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income in Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Government grants relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is included in non-current liability as deferred income and is credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

3.5 Segment Reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the financial statements.

The Operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services.

a) Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with the segment including inter segment revenue.

b) Common allocable costs are inter-se allocated to segments based on the basis most relevant to the nature of the cost concerned. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the enterprise as a whole and not allocable to segment on a reasonable basis, are included under the head unallocated expense / income.

c) Income which relates to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallocable income.

d) Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

3.6 Earnings Per Share

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders adjusted for the effects of potential equity 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.

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

3.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

3.8 Cash Flow Statements

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

3.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Contingent Liabilities being a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company are not recognized in the accounts. The nature of such liabilities and an estimate of its financial effect are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

Contingent asset usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements, the nature of such assets and an estimate of its financial effect are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

3.10 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (net of income earned on temporary deployment of funds) are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

3.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is measured by including, unless specifically mentioned below, cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. NRV 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.

Raw materials, components, stores and spares:
Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Raw materials include unripened bananas whose cost is the fair value less cost to sell at the point of harvest of bananas.

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Work-in-progress and finished goods:
Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty. Traded goods in stock are valued at lower of landed cost and net realizable value.

By Products:
Valued at net realisable value.

Development work-in-progress representing properties under construction:
Lower of cost and Net Realisable Value. Cost of construction or development includes all costs directly related to the Project and other expenditure as identified by the Management which are incurred for the purpose of executing and securing the completion of the Project (net off incidental recoveries/receipts). Cost includes land (including development rights) acquisition cost, internal development costs, borrowing costs and external development charges. Cost of construction or development is charged to the Profit and Loss Account in proportion to the revenue recognised during the period and the balance is carried over under Inventory as part of Development Work-in-Progress or Finished Realty Stock.

Cost of inventories is determined on the 'weighted average' basis and comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business for bringing such inventories to their present location and condition and includes, wherever applicable, appropriate overheads.

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

3.12 Biological Assets:

Biological Assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell with changes in fair value recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

Biological assets of the company comprise of un-harvested bananas that are classified as current biological assets. The Company recognizes biological assets when, and only when, the Company controls the assets as a result of past events, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such assets will flow to the company and the fair value or cost of the assets can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred on biological assets is measured on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period at its fair value less costs to sell. The gain or loss arising from a change in fair value less cost to sell of biological assets is included in Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which it arises.

3.13 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

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recognised at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is dependent on initial categorisation. For impairment purposes, significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis and other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost when asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and contractual terms of the asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows

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that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. 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 statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets are measured at FVTOCI when the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI. Financial assets under this category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets under this category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value with all changes recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

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. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 - "Financial Instruments". Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method except for those designated in an effective hedging relationship.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Trade and other payables

A payable is classified as 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year, which are unpaid. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

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Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees issued by the Company are those guarantees that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder of the guarantee for a loss incurred by the holder because the specified debtor fails to make a payment, when due, to the holder in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transactions costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

3.14 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts, to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated as hedging instrument.

3.15 Compound Financial Instruments:

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequently.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (unless it qualifies for inclusion in the cost of an asset). In case of conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognised.

3.16 Impairment

Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances, if any, using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECL is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case, those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance

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at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

3.17 Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity.

Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

3.18 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 fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at lower of the fair value of the leased property, plant and equipment and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

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3.19 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company (i.e., INR) at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date, except for those derivative balances that are within the scope of Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments", are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date and the related foreign currency gain or loss are reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Realised or unrealised gain in respect of the settlement or translation of borrowing is recognised as an adjustment to interest cost to the extent of the loss previously recognised as an adjustment to interest cost.

3.20 Employee benefits

a) Employee benefits in the form of Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance are defined contribution plans. The Company recognises contribution payable to a defined contribution plan as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for services received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the contribution payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund. There are no obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

b) Gratuity liability and Leave encashment liability are defined benefit plans. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

c) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset comprise:

i) actuarial gains and losses;

ii) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset; and

iii) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset.

Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability/asset are charged or credited to other comprehensive income.

3.21 Taxes on Income

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In such cases, the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences at the reporting date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses being carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in future against which those deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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.

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

3.22 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of the said new accounting standards is described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2018-2019, but do not have any significant impact on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Company elected to apply the standard to contracts that are not completed as at 1 April 2018.

There was no material impact on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company on application of this new standard.

3. 23 Standards issued but not yet made effective by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

The following standard have been issued but are not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's Financial Statements. Except specifically disclosed below, the Company is evaluating the requirements of these standards, improvements and amendments and has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

1. Ind AS 116 – Lease

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified in 30 March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

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Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.
Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.
Transition to Ind AS 116 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's Financial Statements.

2. Amendments to Standards

The following amendments are applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019. The impacts of these are currently expected to be immaterial:

Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income taxes
Amendments to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations
Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments
Amendments to Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements
Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits
Amendments to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs
Amendments to Ind AS 28, Investments to Associates and Joint Ventures

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4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Land (Refer Note a)	Freehold Land (Refer Note b,c)	Leasehold Improvements	Buildings (Refer Note a)	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Bearer Plant	Total
Gross Carrying Amount											
As at 31st March, 2017	13.94	825.00	9.85	421.72	1,048.93	42.35	22.23	4.99	27.25	-	2,416.26
Additions	-	-	53.87	18.29	33.18	8.54	12.27	1.98	2.48	0.83	131.44
Deductions	-	-	1.32	-	0.25	0.58	0.83	-	10.58	-	13.56
As at 31st March, 2018	13.94	825.00	62.40	440.01	1,081.86	50.31	33.67	6.97	19.15	0.83	2,534.14
Additions	18.55	-	2.08	135.47	245.99	34.47	7.77	2.79	6.88	0.21	454.21
Deductions	-	-	8.53	0.12	11.97	9.00	1.18	0.09	2.81	-	33.70
As at 31st March, 2019	32.49	825.00	55.95	575.36	1,315.88	75.78	40.26	9.67	23.22	1.04	2,954.65
Accumulated Depreciation & Amortisation											
As at 31st March, 2017	0.16	-	6.73	26.35	397.20	26.26	15.57	2.89	16.72	-	491.88
Charge for the year	0.15	-	5.42	18.36	86.56	7.21	2.81	1.20	2.12	0.17	124.00
Disposals	-	-	1.32	-	0.19	0.50	0.54	-	8.72	-	11.27
As at 31st March, 2018	0.31	-	10.83	44.71	483.57	32.97	17.84	4.09	10.12	0.17	604.61
Charge for the year	0.19	-	9.95	21.04	89.08	9.66	2.15	1.58	2.98	0.36	136.99
Disposals	-	-	7.08	0.10	7.05	8.38	0.65	0.08	1.73	-	25.07
As at 31st March, 2019	0.50	-	13.70	65.65	565.60	34.25	19.34	5.59	11.37	0.53	716.53
Net Carrying Amount :											
As at 31st March, 2019	31.99	825.00	42.25	509.71	750.28	41.53	20.92	4.08	11.85	0.51	2,238.12
As at 31st March, 2018	13.63	825.00	51.57	395.30	598.29	17.34	15.83	2.88	9.03	0.66	1,929.53

(a) Registration of title deeds in in progress in respect of building and leasehold land acquired during the year amounting to Rs. 48.38 million.

(b) The Company had acquired Freehold Land of Rs. 82.5 million (30 acres) in the year 1988-89 under a scheme of arrangement approved by the Honourable High Court at Calcutta, title deed of which is in the name of erstwhile entity.

(c) Pending legal transfer of the land and determination of compensation thereof, no adjustments have been made in the books for approximately 3 Acres of land handed over to the West Bengal State Electricity Board for the construction of 33 KVA substation.

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5. Capital Work-in-Progress

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year	49.22	50.28
Add : Additions during the period	460.35	113.28
	509.57	**163.56**
Less : Capitalised during the period	346.71	114.34
Balance as at the end of the year	**162.86**	**49.22**

5(a)

Particulars	Building	Plant & Machinery	Others	Total
Opening CWIP as on 31st March 2018	41.23	2.85	5.14	49.22
Addition	41.93	411.20	7.22	460.35
Capitalisation	63.36	271.35	12.00	346.71
Closing CWIP as on 31st March 2019	19.80	142.70	0.36	162.86

6. Intangible assets

Particulars	Software development and license fees
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March, 2017	22.53
Additions	0.21
Deductions	-
As at 31st March, 2018	22.74
Additions	-
Deductions	-
As at 31st March, 2019	22.74
Accumulated Amortisation	
As at 31st March, 2017	19.60
Charge for the year	0.90
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2018	20.50
Charge for the year	0.63
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2019	21.13
Net Carrying Amount :	
As at 31st March, 2019	1.61
As at 31st March, 2018	2.24

7 Intangible Asset under Development

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Software Development and license fees	7.72	-
	7.72	-

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8. Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
Non-Current Investments (at Cost)		
Unquoted		
Investments in Equity Instruments (fully paid up)		
Investment in Subsidiaries		
Nil (31st March 2018: 43,49,400) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd*	-	43.49
61,27,600 (31st March 2018: 61,27,580) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Metro Dairy Limited	973.89	973.89
Investment in Joint Ventures		
Nil (31st March 2018: 6,384) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Riddhi Siddhi Mall Management Pvt Ltd*	-	63.48
Nil (31st March 2018: 13,62,843) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Gama Hospitality Limited*	-	36.55
Nil (31st March 2018: 70,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Candico (I) Limited*	-	199.85
Nil (31st March 2018: 5,08,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in MITS Mega Food Park Limited*	-	5.08
	973.89	1,322.34
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	973.89	1,322.34
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

During the year, the company has purchased 20 shares of Metro Dairy Limited which has been transferred in companies name subsequent to Balance Sheet date, pursuant to which Metro Dairy Limited has become a wholly owned subsidiary.

*Refer Note No. 52

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9. Investments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unquoted		
Investment in Preference Shares in Joint Ventures at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		
Nil (31st March 2018: 257) 0.01% Non Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 1000 each in Riddhi Siddhi Mall Management Private Limited*	-	302.47
Nil (31st March 2018: 71,000) 0% Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each in Gama Hospitality Limited*	-	1.36
Investment in Government Securities at Amortised Cost (Unquoted)		
National Savings Certificates (deposited with Sales Tax authorities)	0.01	0.01
	0.01	303.84
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	0.01	303.84
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	5.74

*Refer Note No. 52

10. Other Non - Current Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Bank deposits with maturity greater than 12 months	-	0.05
-Other Advances *	10.00	10.00
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Advances	(3.12)	(3.12)
	6.88	6.88
	6.88	6.93

* The Company had given Rs.10.00 million towards share application money in 2010-11 to a company for acquisition of business, against which the Company had filed a specific performance suit offering to pay the balance Rs.50.00 million of the agreed amount subject to delivery of the concerned assets. In terms of orders of Hon'ble High court at Calcutta, the Company had paid the balance amount of Rs. 50.00 million. However, based on the company's application, the court ordered the refund of Rs. 50.00 million which has been received by the company during the financial year 2015-16 and for balance amount, the matter is sub-judice and is yet to reach finality. Based on a legal opinion obtained, the Company expects this to be recoverable.

11. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(a) Deferred Tax Assets:		
MAT Credit Entitlement	40.30	40.30
Tax impact on Expense Allowable in Future Years	42.07	31.58
Tax impact on Brought Forward Business Losses	39.94	46.34
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Tax impact arising out of temporary differences in depreciable assets	99.61	89.98
Others	-	13.06
Net Deferred Tax Assets	22.70	15.18

Refer Note 44 (ii)

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12. Other Non-Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Capital Advances		
Unsecured, Considered good	1.17	1.28
	1.17	**1.28**

13. Inventories
(at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Raw materials*	151.84	212.39
Semi - finished goods	144.03	107.29
Finished goods*	54.87	127.30
Stock in Trade*	47.79	402.91
Stores, spares and consumables	51.36	46.15
Packing materials*	155.52	131.96
	605.41	**1,028.00**

*Including materials lying with third parties Rs. 234.63 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 274.56 million) and goods in transit of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2018: Rs. 38.47 million).
For mode of valuation for each class of inventories, refer note no. 3

14. Biological Assets other than Bearer Plants

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Opening Balance	0.22	-
Unharvested Banana Loom recognised at Fair Value	0.06	0.22
Processing & Sale of Banana Loom	(0.22)	-
Closing Balance	**0.06**	**0.22**

Unharvested Banana on trees as on 31st March, 2019 was 4,125 kgs (31st March, 2018 - 15,075 kgs)

15. Trade Receivables

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured, Considered good	412.35	824.67
Credit Impaired	33.51	45.05
	445.86	869.72
Impairment Allowance	(33.51)	(45.05)
	412.35	824.67

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balances with Banks:		
-In current accounts	62.15	135.51
-In fixed deposits with banks having original maturity of less than 3 months	-	20.26
Cheques on hand (including remittances in transit)	2.77	0.96
Cash on hand	3.54	2.31
	68.46	**159.04**

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17. Other Bank Balances

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Bank deposits with original maturity greater than 3 months but less than 12 months*	**0.37**	4.05
Less: Fixed Deposit with Banks disclosed under 'other financial assets' having maturity of more than 12 months	-	0.05
	0.37	**4.00**

* Includes Rs. 0.20 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 4.00 million) pledged with banks as margin money.

18. Loans

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured, Considered good		
Loan to Employee Co-operative Society	**0.53**	0.50
	0.53	**0.50**

19. Other Financial Assets

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured, Considered good		
Other Receivables	**17.85**	6.77
Security Deposits	**3.90**	9.14
Derivative Assets	**0.18**	0.79
Interest Accrued on loans, deposits etc.	**0.02**	1.71
	21.95	**18.41**

20. Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured, Considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Capital Advances	-	0.22
Advances Recoverable in kind		
-Considered good	**223.49**	267.04
-Considered doubtful	**8.71**	-
Provision for Doubtful Advances	**(8.71)**	-
	223.49	267.04
Security Deposits	**3.45**	3.43
Deferred employee benefits	-	0.56
Balances with government authorities	**110.03**	92.44
Advance against Salary	**9.64**	10.23
Export Incentives Receivable	**24.98**	48.43
Prepaid Expenses	**14.42**	12.10
Assets classified as held for Sale	-	0.74
	386.01	**435.19**

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21. Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Authorised:		
Equity Shares:		
2,19,30,000 (31st March 2018: 2,19,30,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	219.30	219.30
	219.30	219.30
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up shares:		
1,31,13,232 (31st March 2018: 1,31,13,232) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	131.13	131.13
	131.13	131.13

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares outstanding

Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,31,13,232	131.13	1,23,05,239	123.05
Add: Issued during the period	-	-	8,07,993	8.08
Equity Shares Outstanding at the end of the year	1,31,13,232	131.13	1,31,13,232	131.13

(b) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

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

(c) Details of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of shares	% of Shareholding	No. of shares	% of Shareholding
MKJ Enterprises Limited	51,46,473	39.25%	51,46,473	39.25%
M K J Developers Limited	19,05,200	14.53%	19,05,200	14.53%
Mayank Jalan	12,45,218	9.50%	12,45,218	9.50%
Edward Keventer Private Limited	11,60,416	8.85%	11,60,416	8.85%
Keventer Capital Limited	9,51,048	7.25%	9,51,048	7.25%
Mandala Swede SPV	8,07,993	6.16%	8,07,993	6.16%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

(d) The company has not allotted any ordinary shares against consideration other than cash nor has allotted any shares as fully paid up by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceeding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared.

(e) The Company does not have any Holding Company or Ultimate Holding Company.

(f) No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the company during the year.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

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22. Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March,
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	1,122.24	1,229.49
Add: Profit for the period as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(97.91)	(174.19)
Add: Transfer of equity component of Compound Financial Instruments	-	66.75
Add/(Less): Adjustment pursuant to Demerger (Refer Note No. 52)	(354.02)	-
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)	(0.65)	0.19
Closing Balance	**669.66**	**1,122.24**
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	30.00	30.00
Closing Balance	**30.00**	**30.00**
Securities Premum Reserve		
Opening Balance	292.03	245.10
Add/(Less): Premium on Shares Issued	-	46.93
Add/(Less): Adjustment pursuant to Demerger (Refer Note No. 52)	(245.10)	-
Closing Balance	**46.93**	**292.03**
Capital Reserves		
Opening Balance	48.23	48.23
Closing Balance	**48.23**	**48.23**
Total Other Equity	**794.82**	**1,492.50**

Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve is created on Business Combination as per Statutory requirement.

Securities Premium

Securities Premium is created due to premium on issue of shares. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

General reserve

General Reserve represents appropriation of retained earnings and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Retained earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distribution paid to shareholders.

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23. Non-Current Borrowings	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Secured		
Term Loans from banks (Refer Note 23.1)	870.92	648.96
Vehicle Loan from a Bank (Refer Note 23.4)	7.17	4.83
Deferred Payment Credit from a supplier (Refer Note 23.3)	39.84	57.04
Unsecured		
0.01% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of Rs. 10 each (Refer Note 23.5)	1,723.03	1,657.07
Total Borrowings	2,640.96	2,367.90
Less: Current Maturities - disclosed under the head Other Financial Liabilities		
Term Loan from Banks	102.07	127.03
Deferred Payment Credit	18.96	17.20
Vehicle Loan from a Bank	2.93	1.68
	(123.96)	(145.91)
Total Non-Current Borrowings	2,517.00	2,221.99

23.1 Details of securities provided (including for current maturities as stated under "Current Liabilities - Other Financial Liabilities" in Note No. 28) and their repayment terms :

(a) Term loan aggregating Rs. 32.89 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 49.33 million) is secured by way of first parri-passu charge over all the fixed assets of the Borrower (except those exclusively charged to the lenders for securing vehicle loans and equipment loans) both present and future.

First pari passu charge over the cash flow in respect of rent receivables from m/s. future supply chain solution limited.
Second pari-passu charge over current assets of the borrower excluding cash flows in respect of rent receivables from Future Supply Chains Limited.

(b) Term loan aggregating to Rs. 16.41 million (31st March, 2018: 22.50 million) is secured by way of first parri-passu charge over all the fixed assets of the Borrower (except those exclusively charged to the lenders for securing vehicle loans and equipment loans) both present and future.

First pari passu charge over the cash flow in respect of rent receivables from M/s. future supply chain solution limited.
Second pari-passu charge over current assets of the borrower excluding cash flows in respect of rent receivables from Future Supply Chains Limited.

(c) Term loan aggregating to Rs. Nil (31st March, 2018: Rs. 85.30 million) is secured by way of exclusive charge over 15.32 acres of land, buildings and other fixed assets of the Company situated thereon at Barasat and by way of exclusive charge over cash flow in respect of rent receivables from the lessee. The loan is further secured by subservient charge on fixed assets (excluding property exclusively charged to IBL) and current assets of the Company.

(d) Term Loan aggregating Rs. 343.45 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. Nil)is secured by way of First parri-passu charge over all the fixed assets of the Borrower (except those exclusively charged to the lenders for securing vehicle loans and equipment loans) both present and future.

First pari passu charge over the cash flow in respect of rent receivables from M/s. Future Supply chain solution limited.
2nd pari passu charge over the current assets of the Borrower excluding cash flow in respect of rent receivables from Future Supply Chains Limited.

(e) Term Loan aggregating Rs. 478.17 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 500 million) is secured by way of first parri-passu charge over all the fixed assets of the Borrower (except those exclusively charged to the lenders for securing vehicle loans and equipment loans) both present and future.

First pari passu charge over the cash flow in respect of rent receivables from m/s. future supply chain solution limited.
Second pari-passu charge over current assets of the borrower excluding cash flows in respect of rent receivables from Future Supply Chains Limited.

(f) Term loans from banks are also secured by personal guarantee of one promoter director of the Company.

Repayment Terms	Principal Disbursed Amount	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	Rate of interest
(i) 28 Equal Quarterly Installments started from June 2014	115.11	32.89	I BASE plus 2.25%
(ii) 60 Monthly Installments started from August 2015	5.50	1.74	9.85% p.a.
(iii) 16 Equal Quarterly Installments starting from April 2018	22.50	16.41	I-MCLR-1Y plus 2.00%
(iv) 22 Quarterly Installments starting from March 2019	500.00	478.17	I-MCLR-1Y plus 1.10%
(v) 22 Quarterly Installments starting from June 2020	349.24	343.45	I-MCLR-1Y plus 1.35%
(vi) 48 Monthly Installments starting from August 2017	1.13	0.70	8.25% p.a.
(vii) 48 Monthly Installments starting from August 2017	0.65	0.40	8.25% p.a.
(viii) 48 Monthly Installments starting from October 2017	0.46	0.31	8.49% p.a.
(ix) 48 Monthly Installments starting from July 2018	1.35	1.13	8.99% p.a.
(x) 48 Monthly Installments starting from July 2018	1.35	1.13	8.99% p.a.
(xi) 48 Monthly Installments starting from September 2018	1.00	0.88	8.65% p.a.
(xii) 48 Monthly Installments starting from October 2018	0.99	0.88	8.85% p.a.
(xiii) 9 Half yearly Installments starting from March 2017	69.32	31.83	10% p.a.
(xiv) 5 Annual Installments starting from March 2017	17.50	8.01	10% p.a.

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2. In earlier years, the Company had created subservient charge on its existing current assets to the extent of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2018: Rs 500.00 million) in favour of lenders for the loans given to the Company's vendors. The loans are further secured/to be secured by a second charge over land, building and other fixed assets of the F&V division of the Company situated at Barasat. Charge has been released in the current year on account of closure of the loan.
In addition, the Company in earlier year, had also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a bank wherein the Company is liable to pay default, if any, of loan taken by certain vendors of the Company pursuant to the MOU. There is no outstanding liability as at 31st March 2019, Subsequent to the Balance Sheet date, this MOU has been cancelled by the bank and the Company and "No Dues" Certificate has been issued by the bank.

3. Deferred payment credit is secured by lien on equipments acquired from the supplier aggregating to Rs. 39.84 million (31st March, 2018: Rs 57.04 million)

4. Vehicle loan is secured by hypothecation of vehicle acquired therefrom.

5. **Terms of conversion / redemption of 0.01% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (CCPS)**
Preference share will have the maximum redemption period of 20 years from the date of allotment. The preference share holders have the option to convert the CCPS into equity shares at any time before the term of 20 years. If this right is not exercised, the CCPS shall be mandatorily converted into equity shares after the term of 20 years in the manner as stipulated in Share Subscription and Share Holders Agreement(SSHA) entered amongst the Company, its promoters (as defined in SSHA) and the Investors (as defined in SSHA).

24. Non-Current Provisions	**As at 31st March,**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note 49)		
Gratuity	69.62	61.82
Leave benefits	19.33	16.31
	88.95	78.13

25. Other Non-Current Liabilities	**As at 31st March,**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
Deferred Government Grant	48.98	53.40
	48.98	53.40

Government Grant includes Rs. 1.26 million (31st March 2018 Rs. 1.37 million) on account of Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme. The scheme allows import of certain capital goods including spares at concessional duty subject to an export obligation for the duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme. The duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme being Government Grant, is accounted as stated in the Accounting policy on Government Grant.

Balance represents assistance received from Government for setting up of various capital projects under the scheme amounting Rs. 52.83 million (31st March 2018 Rs. 57.85 million)

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26. Current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand from banks		
-Cash Credit (in Rupee)	**353.36**	455.70
-Packing credit facilities		
in Rupee	**196.07**	182.57
in Foreign currency	**60.05**	154.23
-Warehousing finance	-	225.76
-Demand loan	**50.00**	25.00
Unsecured		
Inter-corporate Deposits		
-From A Body Corporate	-	188.67
	659.48	**1,231.93**

26.1 Security on short term borrowings have been provided as follows:

(a) Cash credit and packing credit facilities of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2018: Rs. 377.86 million) are secured by hypothecation of stock and book debts of the Company both present & future (excluding current assets of F&V Division and assets under warehouse receipts) on pari-passu basis with other lenders. The facilities are further collaterally secured by second charge on movable / immovable fixed assets of the Company (excluding fixed assets of F&V Division), both present and future, on pari-passu basis.

(b) Cash credit and packing credit facilities given in note (a) above are further secured by extension of mortgage charge on land admeasuring 28.82 acres situated at Barasat together with all non-laboratory buildings and structures thereon and all non-laboratory Plant and Machinery belonging to Edward Keventer Private Limited (EKPL) and by corporate guarantee of EKPL.

(c) Cash credit, demand loan, buyer's credit and packing credit facilities of Rs. 318.22 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 294.13 million) are secured by hypothecation of entire stock of raw materials, semi-finished goods, finished goods, consumable stores and spares and such other movables including book debts, bills whether documentry or clean, outstanding monies, receivables, both present & future, of the Company (excluding current assets of F&V Division) on pari-passu basis with other lenders. The facilities are further secured by second charge on movable / immovable fixed assets of the Company (excluding fixed assets of F&V Division) ranking pari-passu with other lenders.

(d) Cash credit and packing credit facilities of Rs. 145.19 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 145.51 million) are secured by hypothecation of all stocks of raw materials, WIP, finished goods, consumable stores & spares , book debts, advances and other current assets of the company (excluding current assets of F&V Division) on pari-passu basis with other lenders. The facilities are further secured by second charge on land and building, plant and machinery and other fixed assets of the Company ranking pari-passu with other lenders.

(e) Cash credit, packing credit facilities of Rs. 196.07 million (31st March, 2018: NIL) are secured by first pari passu charge on its Current Assets both present and future (except those exclusively charged to existing lenders).
Second pari passu charge on its Fixed Assets both present and future (except those exclusively charged to existing lenders).
Corporate Guarantee of Metro Dairy Limited

(f) Warehousing facility of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2018: Rs. 52.27 million) is secured by pledge of agri commodities by deposit of warehouse receipts/storage receipts.

(g) Warehousing facility of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2018: Rs. 173.49 million) is secured by pledge of warehouse receipts/storage receipts with lien noted in favour of bank.

(h) Cash credit and packing credit facilities from banks are also secured by personal guarantee of one promoter director of the Company.

27. Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	**1.36**	-
Total outstanding dues creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**422.65**	595.63
	424.01	**595.63**

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27.1 Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the required disclosures are given below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
a) The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	1.36	-
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
	1.36	-

Dues to the Micro and Small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

28. Other Current Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current maturities of long term borrowing (refer Note No. 23)	123.96	145.91
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.88	38.11
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	3.14
Cheques Overdrawn	-	17.45
Derivative Liabilities	1.68	9.10
Payable towards purchase of capital goods	70.82	28.96
Security Deposits	13.45	7.26
Employee liabilities	14.42	14.52
	226.21	264.45

29. Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Contract liability - Advance from Customers	15.70	18.71
Deferred Government Grant (refer note 25)	5.12	5.81
Other Payables	33.10	34.01
Statutory liabilities	8.87	8.12
	62.79	66.65

30. Current Provisions

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note 49)		
Gratuity	2.72	2.21
Leave benefits	0.97	1.29
	3.69	3.50

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31. Revenue from Operations

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Sale of products		
Finished goods	2,983.34	2,553.50
Traded goods	2,328.41	1,562.30
	5,311.75	4,115.80
Sale of services		
Rent and service charges	36.70	36.83
Others	0.06	0.47
Other Operating Revenues:		
Export Incentives	81.14	59.30
Job work Charges	96.10	146.67
	5,525.75	4,359.07

Sale of products includes excise duty of Nil (March 31,2018 : Rs. 15.20 million). Post the applicability of Goods and Service Tax (GST) with effect from July 01, 2017, Revenue is disclosed net of GST.

Reconciliation of Revenue from operations with contract price

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Contract Price	5,408.47	4,202.53
Less: Discounts & Schemes	91.16	78.19
Less: Sales returns	5.56	8.54
Total revenue from operations	5,311.75	4,115.80

32. Other Income

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Interest income on		
-Bank Deposits	0.31	4.90
-Others	0.87	0.33
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	25.74
Gain on sale/discard of fixed asset (net)	0.48	-
Deferred Government Grant Income	5.12	5.81
Apportioned Income from OCPS	-	31.34
Liabilities no longer required written back	4.43	3.86
Net gains/(losses) on fair value changes on financial assets	-	5.67
Profit on settlement of commodity futures (net)	-	24.33
Reversal of provision for doubtful advances	-	8.81
Technical Consultancy income	25.00	25.00
Miscellaneous income	12.61	14.75
	48.82	150.54

32.1 Net gains/(losses) on fair value changes on financial instruments

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Fair value changes in Investment in Preference Shares	-	5.67
	-	5.67

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33. Cost of Materials Consumed

		Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Inventory at the beginning of the year			
Raw materials		212.39	202.79
Packing materials		131.96	78.33
	(A)	344.35	281.12
Add:			
Purchase of raw and packing materials		1,928.86	1,686.99
	(B)	1,928.86	1,686.99
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 13)			
Raw materials		151.84	212.39
Packing materials		155.52	131.96
	(C)	307.36	344.35
	(A) + (B) - (C)	1,965.85	1,623.76

34. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Traded Goods and Work-in-Progress

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Inventory at the end of the year		
Manufactured	54.87	127.30
Traded	47.79	402.91
Work in progress	144.03	107.29
Less: Inventory at the beginning of the year (refer note 13)		
Manufactured	127.30	100.57
Traded	402.91	392.62
Work in progress	107.29	188.20
Increase / (Decrease) in excise duty and cess on finished goods	-	2.39
	390.81	46.28

35. Employee Benefits Expense

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	299.74	244.03
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	13.68	11.85
Gratuity expense (refer note 49)	10.67	9.13
Staff Welfare Expenses	16.26	17.28
	340.35	282.29

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36. Finance Costs

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Interest	208.20	305.18
Exchange difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing costs	2.98	1.77
Other Borrowing Costs	21.08	15.67
	232.26	322.62

37. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Tangible assets (refer note 4)	136.99	124.00
Intangible assets (refer note 7)	0.63	0.90
	137.62	124.90

38. Other Expenses

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Advertisement and Sales promotion	30.90	21.52
Bad debts and Advances written off (refer Note (a) below)	7.53	1.27
Brokerage & Commission	8.38	11.22
Consumption of stores and Spares	66.63	54.42
Directors' sitting fees	0.27	0.25
Freight and Forwarding charges	416.48	328.40
Legal and Professional charges	26.74	12.96
Loss on settlement of commodity futures (net)	15.09	-
Loss on extinguishment of OCPS	-	84.03
Changes in fair valuation of Preference Shares (including derivative liability) (Refer Note 23.5)	65.96	13.82
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	26.84	-
Loss on sale / discard of fixed assets (net)	-	0.67
Miscellaneous expenses	59.06	49.70
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	22.53	8.65
Processing charges	79.76	55.43
Power and Fuel	142.31	139.99
Rent	40.55	48.12
Payments to Auditors' (refer Note (b) below)	1.76	1.30
Repairs and Maintenance:		
- Buildings	4.43	2.90
- Plant and Machinery	6.70	9.70
- Others	11.62	10.37
Service charges	33.31	46.23
Travelling and Conveyance	54.42	53.19
Trade mark usage fees	5.88	4.96
	1,127.15	959.10

(a) Bad Debts and Advances written off

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Bad Debts and Advances written off	34.25	1.71
Less: Adjusted against Provision	(26.72)	(0.44)
	7.53	1.27

(b) Payment to Auditor's

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
As auditor :		
-Audit fees	1.00	0.80
-Tax audit fees*	0.20	0.20
In other capacity:		
-Other services*	0.56	0.30
	1.76	1.30

* Paid to preceeding auditor

39. Earnings per share (EPS)

	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Basic earning per share		
Profit after tax (a) (Rs. in million)	(97.91)	(174.19)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (b) (Nos.)	1,31,13,232	1,28,38,736
Nominal value of equity per share (Rs.)	10	10
Basic earning per share (a/b) (Rs.)	(7.47)	(13.57)

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40. Exceptional Item:
The Company was eligible for remission of sales tax/value added tax collected from customer on sale of certain products under West Bengal Incentive Scheme 1999 for a period of nine years from April 27, 2001. The Company had filed an application with the concerned authority for the extension of the eligibility period. The Commerce & Industries Department, vide their letter dated August 17, 2010, had allowed the extension of the Eligibility Period by two years (extended eligibility period) after expiry of the above period of 9 years, subject to the concurrence of the Finance Department, Government of West Bengal. Pending receipt of such approval, sales tax/value added tax aggregating to Rs.70.78 million collected from customer on sale of such products after the initial eligibility period was recognised as revenue till the expiry of the extended eligibility period.
During the current year, the Company has paid Rs. 74.21 million towards settlement of above matter with Sales tax authorities under "Settlement of Dispute Scheme" issued by Directorate of Commercial taxes, Government of West Bengal vide Trade Circular No. 01/2019 dated 4th January 2019 and disclosed the same as exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

41. 1 Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of:
a) Letters of credit outstanding Rs. 31.64 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 208.63 million)
b) Income tax matters Rs. 8.14 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 1.20 million)
c) Bank guarantees given Rs. 154.47 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 22.15 million) including counter guarantee given by a banker to another banker of Rs. 120.00 million.
d) Matter relating to Sale Tax / Value Added Tax: Rs. Nil (31st March, 2018: Rs. 70.78 million). Refer Note No. 40

2 There has been a Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28th February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the Employee's Provident Fund Act. There are interpretative aspects related to the Judgement including the effective date of application. The Company will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

3 During the year, a Pubic Interest Litigation (PIL) has been filed in the High Court of Calcutta in relation to acquisition of 47% stake of Metro Dairy limited by the Company in the previous financial year in which the Company is one of several respondents. On the basis of legal opinion obtained, the Company is of the view that facts covered in the PIL are misconceiving and the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

4 Capital commitment:
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) Rs. 31.24 million (31st March, 2018: Rs. 27.82 million)

42. The Company has obtained certain vehicles on operating lease. The leases have an average life of four years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreement. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements and there are no subleases. Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018-19	2017-18
Lease payments for the year	2.67	5.08
Future Minimum lease payable :		
Not later than one year	1.89	1.95
Later than one year but not later than five years	1.01	1.79
Later than five years	-	-

43. The particulars of warehousing facilities given on lease or rent in the nature of lease by the Company are as follows:

	2018-19	2017-18
Gross carrying amount of the assets	135.39	135.39
Less : accumulated depreciation	38.93	29.98
Net carrying amount of the assets	96.46	105.41
Not later than one year	-	-
Depreciation recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year	4.29	4.54
Significant Leasing arrangement :-		
1) Assets have been leased out for a long term period.		
2) There is an escalation clause in rent after a certain period of time.		
3) Generally, the lessee has an option to cancel the lease agreement before the expiry of the lease period.		

44. Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 12 - Income Taxes

(i) Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(92.71)	(205.30)
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional item & Tax	(18.50)	(205.30)
Applicable tax rate (as enacted by the relevant Finance Act)	33.063%	33.063%
Computed tax expense	(6.12)	(67.88)
Increase/(reduction) in the aforesaid computed tax expense on account of:		
Non deductible expenses/(income) for tax purposes	11.32	38.01
Income tax expense (Current tax + Deferred tax)	5.20	(29.87)

(ii) Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities /(Assets):

Particulars	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Defined Benefit Plans	Others	Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	Brought Forward Loss	MAT Credit entitlement	Expense Allowable in Future Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2017	11.17	(19.01)	(3.77)	85.06	-	(45.29)	(13.55)	14.61
Charged / (credited)								
- to profit or loss	1.89	(2.45)	2.26	4.92	(46.34)	4.99	4.84	(29.88)
- to other comprehensive income	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
As at 31st March, 2018	13.06	(21.37)	(1.51)	89.98	(46.34)	(40.30)	(8.71)	(15.18)
Charged / (credited)								
- to Retained Earnings pursuant to Demerger	(13.06)						0.66	(12.40)
- to profit or loss	-	(2.61)	0.68	9.63	6.40	-	(8.89)	5.20
- to other comprehensive income	-	(0.32)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.32)
As at 31st March, 2019	-	(24.30)	(0.83)	99.61	(39.94)	(40.30)	(16.93)	(22.70)

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45. **Financial Instruments**

Financial risk management Objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans and advances, trade receivables and cash and bank balances that arise directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions to hedge foreign currency. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk and the Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

i) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

(a) **Currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flow of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company has obtained foreign currency loans and has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, exposed to a foreign exchange risk. For exposure to foreign exchange risk, the Company adopts a policy of selective hedging based on the risk perception of the management. The company uses forward contracts, derivatives, foreign currency loans to hedge its foreign currency exposures relating to the firm commitments, receivables, payables and highly probable future transactions.

Foreign currency exposure outstanding at the year end are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
		Foreign currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in INR	Foreign currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in INR
Receivables							
(a)	Trade receivables	US$	4.04	279.28	US$	3.61	234.97
		Euro	0.25	19.04	Euro	0.02	1.57
(b)	Advance to vendors	US$	0.05	3.71	US$	0.01	0.47
		Euro	0.01	0.39	Euro	0.01	0.58
	Total			302.42			237.59
Payables							
(c)	Trade payables	US$	0.02	1.28	US$	-	-
		Euro	0.02	1.38	Euro	0.00	0.18
		GB£	0.05	4.64	GB£	0.00	0.10
(d)	Advance from customers	US$	0.06	4.05	US$	0.03	2.13
(e)	Foreign currency loans	US$	0.87	60.05	US$	2.37	154.23
(f)	Payable for Capital Goods	GB£	-	-	GB£	0.11	10.34
(g)	Trade Deposit	US$	0.01	0.55	US$	0.01	0.52
	Total			71.95			167.50

Forward/ future cover contracts outstanding at the year end represents the following:

Contracts of US$ 4.91 million, Euro 0.33 million & GB£ Nil (31st March, 2018: US$ 0.88 million & GB£ 0.11 million) for minimising the risk of currency exposure on receivables.

Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap contracts outstanding at the year end represents the following:

Contracts of US$ Nil (31st March, 2018: US$ 1.26 million) for minimising the risk of currency and interest rate exposure on payable for foreign currency term loan.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in various currencies to the Indian Rupee and the resulting impact on the Company's Profit /(Loss) before tax, due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities:

Particulars	Change in currency exchange rate		Effect on Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	
	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
US$	+5%	+5%	10.85	3.92
	-5%	-5%	(10.85)	(3.92)
GB£	+5%	+5%	(0.23)	(0.52)
	-5%	-5%	0.23	0.52
Euro	+5%	+5%	0.90	0.10
	-5%	-5%	(0.90)	(0.10)

(b) **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. Any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future cost of borrowings.

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The following table demonstrates the fixed and variable-rate borrowings of the Company:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Variable-rate borrowings	1,334.33	1,692.22
Fixed rate borrowings	243.08	250.54

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or (Loss)	
	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease
Cash flow sensitivity (net)		
31st March, 2019		
Variable-rate borrowings	(13.34)	13.34
31st March, 2018		
Variable-rate borrowings	(16.92)	16.92

The risk estimates provided assume a change of 100 basis points interest rate for the interest rate benchmark as applicable to the borrowings summarised above. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

(c) Commodity Price Risk

The company is exposed to fluctuation in prices of mango pulp and sugar which is used by the company as raw-materials. The Company is also exposed to changes in fluctuation in prices of mango pulp and sesame seeds which is used for sales. The prices of these products are volatile which depends on the demand supply factors in the Indian & International markets. The volatility in the prices of these commodities has significant impact on the company's income and net profit.

The company has a risk management framework aimed at prudently managing the risk arising from the volatility in commodity prices. The company's commodity risk is managed centrally through well-established trading operations and control processes.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

(a) Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in the normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers.

Credit risk is mitigated and managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Credit terms is line with the industry standards.

(i) Movements in allowance for credit losses of receivables is as below:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year	45.05	36.34
Charge in statement of profit and loss	15.18	8.71
Release to statement of profit and loss	-	-
Utilised during the year	(26.72)	-
Balance at the end of the year	33.51	45.05

(ii) Ageing of trade receivables and credit risk arising there from is as below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		
	Gross credit risk	Allowance for credit	Net credit risk
Upto 6 months	376.66	2.27	374.39
6 months to 12 months	40.27	2.32	37.95
Above 12 months	28.92	28.92	-
	445.85	33.51	412.34

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018		
	Gross credit risk	Allowance for credit	Net credit risk
Upto 6 months	304.38	3.84	300.54
6 months to 12 months	9.50	0.10	9.40
Above 12 months	555.84	41.11	514.73
	869.72	45.05	824.67

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(b) Deposits with banks and other financial instruments

The Company considers factors such as track record, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the banks with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company does not maintain significant cash balances other than those required for its day to day operations.

iii) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, letter of credit and working capital limits. The Company ensures it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient margin on its undrawn borrowing facilities at all times on the basis of expected cash flow.

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year - Working Capital Loans	348.75	325.54
- Expiring within one year - Term Loans	250.76	20.80
- Expiring beyond one year - Term Loans	-	-

Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank facilities may be drawn at any time. Average maturity of undrawn facilities of term loans expiring beyond one year is Nil (As at 31st March, 2018: Nil).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31st March, 2019:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	872.29	795.13	1,898.03	3,565.45
Trade Payables	424.01	-	-	424.01
Other Financial Liabilities	102.26	-	-	102.26

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31st March, 2018:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	1,377.84	439.92	1,782.07	3,599.83
Trade Payables	595.63	-	-	595.63
Other Financial Liabilities	118.54	-	-	118.54

46. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the share holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

47. Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Preference shares	-	-	303.83	303.83
Derivative assets	0.18	0.18	0.79	0.79
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Investment in Government securities	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Loans	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.50
Trade Receivables	412.35	412.35	824.67	824.67
Cash and Cash Equivalents	68.46	68.46	159.04	159.04
Other Bank Balances	0.37	0.37	4.00	4.00
Other Financial Assets	28.65	28.65	24.55	24.55
Total Financial Assets	510.55	510.55	1,317.39	1,317.39
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
0.01% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of Rs. 10 each	1,723.03	1,723.03	1,657.07	1,657.07
Derivative Liabilities	1.68	1.68	9.10	9.10
Financial Guarantee Liability	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	1,577.41	1,577.41	1,942.76	1,942.76
Trade Payables	424.01	424.01	595.63	595.63
Other Financial Liabilities	100.58	100.58	109.44	109.44
Total Financial Liabilities	3,826.71	3,826.71	4,314.00	4,314.00

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Fair valuation techniques

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate certain fair values:

i) Fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair Value hierarchy

The following tables provide the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

i) Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1). It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

ii) Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) and are determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, then the instrument is included in level 2.

iii) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(a) Financial Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Investment in Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	303.83
Derivative Assets	-	0.18	-	-	0.79	-
Total Financial Assets	-	**0.18**	-	-	**0.79**	**303.83**
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
0.01% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of Rs. 10 each	-	-	1,723.03	-	-	1,657.07
Derivative Liabilities	-	1.68	-	-	9.10	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	**1.68**	1,723.03	-	**9.10**	**1,657.07**

Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation for level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as at 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018:

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Inputs used
As at 31st March, 2019			
Derivative Assets & Liability			
-Forward contracts	Level 2	Market valuation techniques	Forward exchange rates, interest rates to discount future cash flow
0.01% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of Rs. 10 each	Level 3	Market valuation techniques	Valuation done by a third party valuation expert by determining the current valuation of the Company using the CCM (EV/EBITDA multiple) method.
As at 31st March, 2018			
Investment in Preference shares	Level 3	Market valuation techniques	Risk free interest rate to discount contractual cash flows, interest rate on the preference shares
0.01% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of Rs. 10 each	Level 3	Market valuation techniques	Valuation done by a third party valuation expert by determining the current valuation of the Company.
Derivative Assets			
-Forward contracts	Level 2	Market valuation techniques	Forward exchange rates, interest rates to discount future cash flow
-Commodity Futures contracts	Level 2	Market valuation techniques	Futures rates, interest rates to discount future cash flow

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48. Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Names of Related Parties :

(i) Subsidiaries

1. Keventer Food Park Infra Limited*
2. Metro Dairy Limited - wholly owned subsidiary w.e.f. 23rd March 2019.

(ii) Joint Venture

1. Riddhi Siddhi Mall Management Private Limited*
2. Candico (I) Limited*
3. Gama Hospitality Limited*
4. MITS Mega Food Park Limited*

* Demerged pursuant to NCLT order (refer Note No. 52)

(iii) Other Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

(A) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name	Designation
1. Mr. Mayank Jalan	Managing Director
2. Mr. Sanjay Gupta	C.F.O. & Company Secretary

(B) Other Directors

Name	Designation
1. Mr. Mahendra Kumar Jalan	Non Executive Director (resigned on 22nd September 2017)
2. Mrs.Parvana Mayank Jalan	Non Executive Director
3. Mr. Debanjan Mandal	Independent Director (resigned on 3rd January 2019)
4. Mr. Sumit Krishna Deb	Non Executive Director
5. Mr. Uday Ramakant Garg	Nominee Director of Mandala Swede SPV
6. Mr. Probir Roy	Independent Director
7. Mr. Rajeev Varma	Non Executive Director (resigned on 28th May 2018)
8. Mr. Praneet Chawla	Nominee Director of Mandala Swede SPV (joined on 25th April 2018 and resigned on 11th October 2018)
9. Mr. Vijayakumar Kilar Balakrishn	Nominee Director of Mandala Swede SPV (joined on 14th November 2018)

(iv) Enterprise having significantly influence on the company with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

1. MKJ Enterprises Limited

(v) Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

1. Dankuni Projects Limited
2. Keventer Capital Limited
3. Twenty First Century Securities Limited
4. Keventer Projects Limited
5. Edward Keventer Private Limited
6. Bengal Bonded Warehouse Limited
7. Mandala Swede SPV
8. Fox & Mandal
9. Fox & Mandal LLP
10. Sarvesh Housing Projects Private Limited

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Relation	Party	Year	Loan/ Advance Given	Refund of Loan /Advance Given	Loan / Advance/ Security Deposit Taken	Repayment of Loan / Advance /Security Deposit Taken	Redemption of Preference Share capital/ Debenture	Allotment of Equity Share/ Preference Share	Balance Payable [Loan / Others]	Balance Receivable [Loan / Deposit/ Others]	Investments in equity / preference share demerged	Investments in equity / preference share as on date*
Subsidiary	Keventer Food Park Infra Limited*	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.49	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(43.49)
	Metro Dairy Limited	2018-19	-	-	370.00#	370.00#	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(120.00)	(120.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(20.54)	-	(972.88)
Joint venture	Riddhi Siddhi Mall Management Private Limited*	2018-19	-	4.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	320.48	-
		2017-18	(4.46)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4.98)	-	(320.48)
	Gama Hospitality Limited*	2018-19	0.11	0.11	0.37	0.37	-	-	-	-	43.65	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(43.65)
	MITS Mega Food Park Limited*	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.08	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(5.08)
	Candico (I) Limited*	2018-19	1.49	14.54	-	-	-	-	-	3.03	199.85	-
		2017-18	(-)	(2.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(16.08)	-	(199.85)
Enterprise having significantly influence on the company with whom transactions have taken place during the year.	MKJ Enterprises Limited	2018-19	2.73	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.99	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(62.74)	(256.79)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Dankuni Projects Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(50.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Keventer Capital Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.45	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(260.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Twenty First Century Securities Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(70.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Keventer Projects Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.62	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Edward Keventer Private Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(509.26)	(-)	(-)
	Mandala Swede SPV	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1,100.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Fox & Mandal LLP	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Fox & Mandal	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.02)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Key Management Personnel	Mrs. Parvana Mayank Jalan	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Debanjan Mandal	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Sanjay Gupta	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.03)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Sumit Krishna Deb	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Probir Roy	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

	Opening Balance	Net Movement	Closing Balance
Edward Keventer Private Limited to Allahabad bank for cash credit and packing credit facilities availed by the company.	377.86	(377.86)	-
Metro Dairy Limited to Yes bank for cash credit and packing credit facilities availed by the company.	-	196.07	196.07
Mr. Mayank Jalan to various banks for cash credit and packing credit facilities availed by the company.	1,441.46	38.94	1,480.40

#Advance of Rs 370 million was taken from Metro Dairy during the year against "agreement to sale" of "Banana Division". Pursuant to decision of merger with Keventer Agro Limited in the Board, the "agreement to sale" has been terminated, and advance amount has been refunded back to Metro Dairy.

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Relation	Party	Year	Director Fee/ Salary*	Rent expense	Rent income	Purchase of material & services/ fixed assets	Sale of material	Income from Manpower supply/Others	Interest income	Interest expense	Other expense
Subsidiary	Metro Dairy Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	2.04	-	31.73	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(44.78)	(-)	(4.29)	(-)
Joint venture	Gama Hospitality Limited*	2018-19	-	-	0.16	0.08	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(0.10)	(-)	(0.02)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Riddhi Siddhi Mall Management Private Limited*	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.57)	(-)	(-)
	Candico (I) Limited*	2018-19	-	-	0.90	25.23	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(0.90)	(31.73)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Enterprise having significantly influence on the company with whom transactions have taken place during the year.	MKJ Enterprises Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(0.32)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(7.96)	(-)
Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Keventer Capital Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.79)	(-)
	Twenty First Century Securities Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.35)	(-)
	Keventer Projects Limited	2018-19	-	0.62	-	2.61	0.00	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(0.31)	(-)	(2.51)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Edward Keventer Private Limited	2018-19	-	5.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(8.17)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.08)	(0.20)
	Sarvesh Housing Projects Private Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	29.00	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.96)	(-)
	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Limited	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.96)	(-)
	Mandala Swede SPV	2018-19	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Fox & Mandal LLP	2018-19	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Fox & Mandal	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2.79)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Mayank Jalan	2018-19	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(4.34)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Jalan	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(0.02)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Mrs. Parvana Mayank Jalan	2018-19	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(0.04)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Debanjan Mandal	2018-19	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(0.02)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Sanjay Gupta	2018-19	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(2.61)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Sumit Krishna Deb	2018-19	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(0.05)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Probir Roy	2018-19	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2017-18	(0.05)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

* Salary excludes amount towards retirement benefits.

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49. Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 19 - Employee Benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plan:

In accordance with The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 employees are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contribution to the plan at a pre determined rate (12% for fiscal year 2019 and 2018) of an employee's basic salary. Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and employee's state insurance (ESI) are defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to statement of profit and loss of the year when the employee renders the service. There are no obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

Contributions under Defined Contribution Plan as recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss by the Company are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Contribution to provident and other funds	13.68	11.85

(b) Defined Benefit Plan/Long term compensated absence (unfunded)

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, the Company contributes to a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") for employees who have completed 5 years of service. The Gratuity plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company.

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favourable than "The provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972". The above said scheme is unfunded.
Every employee of the organisation is entitled to earn and accumulate leave at the rate of 30/14 per year or 1 day for every 20 days worked depending on their grade in each year. The leave balances earned by the employee can be accumulated upto 180 days. As per the company policy an employee can encash its leave subject to a minimum balance of 30 days.
This leave balance can be utilised or encashed by the employee on its retirement/termination/withdrawal.

The following table summarises the components of net benefits / expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the balance sheet for the respective plans:

(i) The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are as under:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Present Value of defined benefit	72.34	63.53	20.30	17.47
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-
Net (Assets) / liabilities recognised in balance sheet	72.34	63.53	20.30	17.47
Non Current	69.62	61.32	19.33	16.64
Current	2.72	2.21	0.97	0.83

(ii) Changes in present value of obligation:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Present Value of obligation at the beginning of the year	63.53	57.05	17.47	18.33
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4.72	3.97	1.13	1.21
Current service cost	5.96	5.16	3.76	3.72
Benefits (paid)	(2.84)	(2.34)	(5.27)	(2.65)
Actuarial (gain)/loss Experience	0.33	0.40	3.23	(2.15)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on financial assumptions	0.64	(3.00)	0.22	(0.99)
Past Service cost plan amendments	0.00	2.30	(0.24)	-
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	72.34	63.53	20.30	17.47

(iii) Recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March,	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4.72	3.97	1.13	1.21
Current service cost	5.96	5.16	3.76	3.72
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	-	-	3.45	(3.14)
Past Service cost plan amendments	-	2.30	(0.24)	-
Cost recognised in profit and loss	10.68	11.42	8.10	1.79

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(iv) Recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
Remeasurement actuarial loss/(gain)	0.97	(2.60)

(v) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and leave obligation for the company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March,	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Discount rate	7.50%	7.60%	7.50%	7.60%
Weighted Average Duration	9 Years	9 Years	9 Years	9 Years
Withdrawal rate				
20-40 years	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
40-58 years	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rate of increase in salaries	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ult

(vi) Risk exposure
These plans are exposed to the actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields on government bonds at the end of the reporting period. 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.

Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit will tend to increase.

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.

Demographic Risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

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 beyond expectation of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis
Sensitivity analysis on effect on Defined Benefit Obligations on changes in significant assumptions as per Note No. 50 (b) (v) are as follows:-

Particulars	Change in assumption	Effect on Gratuity obligation	Effect on Leave Encashment
For the year ended 31st March, 2019			
Discount rate	+1%	(6.01)	(2.01)
	-1%	6.95	2.36
Salary rate	+1%	6.38	2.28
	-1%	(5.73)	(1.99)
Withdrawal Rate	+1%	(0.88)	(0.38)
	-1%	0.95	0.41
For the year ended 31st March, 2018			
Discount rate	+1%	(5.43)	(1.75)
	-1%	6.28	2.06
Salary rate	+1%	5.88	2.00
	-1%	(5.24)	(1.73)
Withdrawal Rate	+1%	(0.77)	(0.33)
	-1%	0.82	0.35

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The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (projected unit credit method) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized within the Balance Sheet. The methods and type of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to prior period.

Presentation in the Statement of Profit and Loss, Other Comprehensive Income and Balance Sheet

Gratuity is in the nature of defined benefit plan and re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans are shown under OCI as 'Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss', including the income tax effect on the same.

Leave encashment expense is in the nature of other long-term benefit and re-measurement gains/(losses) on other long-term benefits are immediately recognised in in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Expense for service cost, net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Ind AS 19 does not require segregation of net defined liability/(asset) into current and non-current, however net defined liability/(asset) is bifurcated into current and non-current portions in the balance sheet, as per Ind AS 1 on "Presentation of Financial Statements".

Note :

a) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the Actuary.

b) The management has relied on the overall actuarial valuation conducted by the actuary.

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50. Disclosure of Segmental information as required by Ind AS 108 :

I. Primary segment information (Business segment)

		Beverages	Processed / Traded Sesame seeds	Trading of Fruit Pulp and Other products	Real Estate	Job Work charges	Rent Income	Investment	Others	Total
(a)	**Segment Revenue**									
	Revenue from operations	2,630.33 (2,121.57)	798.20 (434.64)	1,964.58 (1,619.34)	- -	96.09 (146.68)	36.55 (36.84)	- -	- -	5,525.75 (4,359.07)
(b)	**Segment Results**									
	Segmental profit / (loss) (before depreciation / amortisation)	357.67 (177.79)	50.22 (20.01)	76.60 (16.91)	- (0.62)	8.39 (15.26)	36.56 (36.83)	- (5.67)	- (0.37)	529.44 (272.23)
	Depreciation / amortisation for the year	72.52 (69.53)	1.67 (1.67)	30.23 (31.51)	- (0.06)	6.01 (6.16)	7.98 (7.98)	- -	19.21 (7.99)	137.62 (124.90)
	Segment result	285.15 (108.26)	48.55 (18.34)	46.38 14.60	- (0.55)	2.38 (9.11)	28.58 (28.85)	- (5.67)	(19.21) 7.62	391.83 (147.33)
	Unallocated expenses net of unallocated Income									178.05 (30.00)
	Finance Cost									232.26 (322.62)
	Exceptional Items									74.21 (-)
	Income tax (including deferred tax)									5.20 (31.11)
	Other Comprehensive Income/loss									0.65 (0.19)
	Total Comprehensive Income/loss									(98.56) (174.00)
(c)	**Total assets**									
	Segment assets	1,340.18 (1,050.66)	280.60 (223.95)	1,042.86 (1,514.85)	- (508.55)	102.37 (99.56)	169.20 (177.27)	973.89 (1,633.05)	17.42 (21.27)	3,926.52 (5,229.16)
	Unallocated assets									1,030.54 (910.15)
	Total									4,957.06 (6,139.31)
(d)	**Total liabilities**									
	Segment liabilities	488.57 (409.70)	- (10.62)	460.20 (320.18)	- (14.82)	7.18 (4.29)	9.78 (7.26)	- -	2.05 (2.66)	967.78 (769.53)
	Unallocated liabilities									3,989.28 (5,369.78)
	Total									4,957.06 (6,139.31)
(e)	**Other information**									
	Capital expenditure (including capital work in progress)	457.01 (26.94)	- -	150.96 (30.38)	- -	1.38 -	- -	- -	7.74 (73.09)	617.09 (130.41)
	Total									617.09 (130.41)

II. Secondary segment information (Geographical segments)

	Within India	Outside India	Total
Segment revenue	4,005.93 (3,104.26)	1,519.82 (1,254.81)	5,525.75 (4,359.07)
Segment assets	4,654.64 (5,901.72)	302.42 (237.59)	4,957.06 (6,139.31)
Capital expenditure	617.09 (130.41)	- -	617.09 (130.41)

Notes :

Business Segment: The business segments have been identified on the basis of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has identified "Beverage","Processing", "Trading of Fruit pulp and

1) Beverages - Consists of manufacture, trading and sale of fruit juice and packaged drinking water.
2) Processed / Traded Sesame seeds - Consists of trading, processing and sales of sesamese seeds.
3) Trading of Fruits pulp and other products – Consists of trading of fruits pulp, bakery products, fruits and vegetables and other food products.
4) Real Estate – Consists of construction, sale and purchase of real estate.
5) Job Work charges – Consists of job work for food items.
6) Rent income – Consists of income from renting out of warehousing facilities and others
7) Investment - Consists of investment in equity and preference shares of various bodies corporates.
8) Others – Consists of snacks, confectionary, etc.
9) Previous year's figures are given in bracket.

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51. Subsequent to year end, Keventer Agro Limited has filed scheme of amalgamation with National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on June 12, 2019 for amalgamation of Metro Dairy Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary) with appointed date of 1st April 2018. The scheme is yet to be approved by NCLT.

52. Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement under Section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 between Keventer Agro Limited ("KAL") and Keventer Capital Limited ("KCL") approved by the Honorable National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata Bench (NCLT) on February 27, 2019, the Investment Division of KAL as described in the aforesaid scheme of arrangement as on the appointed date (April 1, 2017) has been transferred to KCL at Book Value.

    As a consideration for transfer of Investment division, KCL has issued preference shares to the Shareholders of KAL as per the Share entitlement ratio mentioned in the scheme.

    The above demerger does not meet the conditions of "Common Control" transaction under Ind AS 103 Business Combination. Hence, Appendix A "Distribution of Non Cash Assets to Owners" of Ind AS 10 "Events after the Reporting Period" would be applicable and accordingly, accounting of net assets being demerged should be effective on the date of NCLT order i.e. February 27, 2019 at fair value on that date.

    However, in terms of clause 8 of the said Scheme of Arrangement, as approved by NCLT, the difference between the book value of Assets and Liabilities as appearing immediately before the appointed date amounting to Rs. 573.93 million has been adjusted against Securities Premium account to the extent of Rs. 245.10 million and against credit balance of Profit & Loss account to the extent of Rs. 328.83 million in the books of the Company.

53. The Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 were audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants other than S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP.

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 055833

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Kolkata

Place : Kolkata
Date: 30th August, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mayank Jalan
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No.- 00598842

Sumit Deb
Director
DIN No.- 00524590

Sanjay Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

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