

MILANO BATHROOM  
FITTINGS PRIVATE  
LIMITED  
2018-19

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of MILANO BATHROOM FITTINGS PRIVATE LIMITED.

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of MILANO BATHROOM FITTINGS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

#### **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

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

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of the Section are not applicable to the Company.
- (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, 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 financial statements. Refer Note 2.31 to the 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 Borkar & Muzumdar  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 101569W

sd/-

CA Deepak Kumar Jain  
Partner  
Membership No.154390

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: April 27, 2019

## **ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of MILANO BATHROOM FITTINGS PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor’s Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

### **i. Fixed Assets**

- a. The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- b. As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size and nature of the Company. Discrepancies notices on such physical verification have been properly dealt in the books of accounts;
- c. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis our examination of the records of the Company, we report that, in respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed asset in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of Company. Company does not own any Freehold land in the names of Company.

### **ii. Inventories**

During the Operating cycle of Company, management regularly conduct physical verification of Finished Goods, Packing Material and Stores and Spares which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size and nature of the Company. The discrepancies noticed on such verification were not significant and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore clause iii (a) to (c) of the Order, is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investment, provided any Loan, security and guarantee, so provision of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from Public.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the Services provided by the Company.

### **vii. Statutory Dues**

- a. According to our information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, pension scheme, employees' state insurance, duty of customs, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and any other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employee's state insurance.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, pension scheme, employees' state insurance, duty of customs, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of Income Tax, Cess and Provident fund, Pension Scheme, Goods and Service tax, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, according to information and explanations given to us, the following dues of duty of excise, which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

<b>Name of the statute</b>	<b>Nature of Dues</b>	<b>Amount (in Rs Lacs)*</b>	<b>Forum where dispute is pending</b>
Central Excise and Service Tax	April 2013 to Sep 2015	34.04	Commissioner Appeals, Central Excise, Chandigarh
Central Excise and Service Tax	October 2015 to March 2017	16.82	Commissioner Appeals, Central Excise, Chandigarh
Central Excise and Service Tax	March 2012 to Dec 2013	1.55	Commissioner Appeals, Central Excise, Chandigarh

\* (1) Net of Amount paid under Protest.

- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institutions or bank. The Company has not issued any debentures.
- ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to Company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Details of transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standard. However, the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Borkar & Muzumdar  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 101569W

sd/

CA Deepak Kumar Jain  
Partner  
Membership No.154390

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: April 27, 2019



## **ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of MILANO BATHROOM FITTINGS PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of MILANO BATHROOM FITTINGS PRIVATE LIMITED (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 (‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditors’ Responsibility**

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

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

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 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 Borkar & Muzumdar  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 101569W

sd/-

CA Deepak Kumar Jain  
Partner  
Membership No.154390

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: April 27, 2019

**Milano Bathroom Fittings Pvt Ltd**
**Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2019**

All amounts are in Rs. '00,000 unless otherwise stated

	Notes	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at Mar 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2.01	644.23	719.64
Capital work-in-progress	2.02	1.50	1.42
Financial assets			
Investments	2.03	1.00	1.00
Loans	2.05	19.27	18.43
Deferred tax assets (Net)	2.07	345.03	260.26
Other non-current assets	2.08	176.96	44.80
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,187.99</b>	<b>1,045.55</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	2.09	848.39	1,091.34
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	2.04	2,800.87	2,123.67
Cash and cash equivalents	2.10	1.03	1.37
Other financial assets	2.06	0.40	0.40
Other current assets	2.08	130.41	124.59
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,781.10</b>	<b>3,341.36</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,969.10</b>	<b>4,386.91</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share capital	2.12	72.45	72.45
Other Equity	2.13	3,144.48	2,515.32
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>3,216.93</b>	<b>2,587.76</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	2.14	84.13	82.18
Other financial liabilities	2.16	3.36	3.24
Provisions	2.17	39.22	38.03
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	2.07		
Other non-current liabilities	2.18	33.46	39.84
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>160.17</b>	<b>163.30</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	2.14	997.01	998.20
Trade payables	2.15		
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises		128.74	42.79
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises		333.89	271.28
Other financial liabilities	2.16	46.69	205.72
Other current liabilities	2.18	47.05	56.60
Provisions	2.17	28.84	25.62
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	2.11	9.76	35.62
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,592.00</b>	<b>1,635.85</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>4,969.10</b>	<b>4,386.91</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies			
Refer accompanying notes. These notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date

**For Borkar & Muzumdar**
**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Reg. no 101569W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-

**Deepak Kumar Jain**
**Partner**

M. No. 154390

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th April'2019

sd/-

**Pankaj Sharma**
**Director**

DIN 07457710

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th April'2019

sd/-

**Manish Bhatia**
**Director**

DIN 00748640

**Milano Bathroom Fittings Pvt Ltd**  
**Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2019**  
All amounts are in Rs. '00,000 unless otherwise stated

	Notes	Period ended March 31 2019	Year ended March 31 2018
Revenue from operations	2.19	5,654.45	5,456.17
Other income	2.20	193.61	152.99
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>5,848.06</b>	<b>5,609.15</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	2.21	3,812.44	3,799.20
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress	2.22	127.06	-165.36
Excise duty on sale of goods		-	200.49
Manufacturing expenses	2.23	131.95	137.01
Employee benefits expense	2.24	733.83	705.52
Finance costs	2.25	163.94	159.40
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.26	87.39	62.91
Other expenses	2.27	104.46	136.61
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>5,161.08</b>	<b>5,035.77</b>
<b>Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>686.99</b>	<b>573.38</b>
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>		<b>686.99</b>	<b>573.38</b>
Tax expenses	2.28		
Current tax			-
Minimum Alternate Tax		142.79	120.88
MAT Credit Entitlement			
Deferred tax		-84.78	-120.22
		<b>58.01</b>	<b>0.66</b>
<b>Profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations</b>		<b>628.98</b>	<b>572.72</b>
Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinued operations before tax			
Tax expense of discontinued operations			
<b>Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinued operations (after tax)</b>			
<b>Profit/ (loss) for the period</b>		<b>628.98</b>	<b>572.72</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		-0.24	-4.64
		-0.24	-4.64
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2.28	-0.05	-0.95
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-3.69</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>628.79</b>	<b>569.02</b>
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations) :			
Basic (in Rs.)	2.29	868.20	790.55
Diluted (in Rs.)		868.20	790.55
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operations) :			
Basic (in Rs.)			
Diluted (in Rs.)			
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued and continuing operations) :			
Basic (in Rs.)		868.20	790.55
Diluted (in Rs.)		868.20	790.55
Significant accounting policies	1		
Refer accompanying notes. These notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date  
For Borkar & Muzumdar  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. no 101569W

sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain  
Partner  
M. No. 154390  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 27th April'2019

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

sd/-

**Pankaj Sharma**  
**Director**  
DIN 07457710  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 27th April'2019

sd/-

**Manish Bhatia**  
**Director**  
DIN 00748640

**Milano Bathroom Fittings Pvt Ltd**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended Mar 31, 2019**  
All amounts are in Rs. '00,000 unless otherwise stated

	<b>Year ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit Before Tax from Continuing Operations	686.99	573.38
Profit Before Tax from Discontinuing Operations		
<b>Profit before income tax including discontinued operations</b>	<b>686.99</b>	<b>573.38</b>
<b>Non-cash Adjustment to Profit Before Tax:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	87.39	62.91
Interest Income	-14.10	-1.47
Employee share-based payment expense	0.24	-4.64
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Gain on sale of investments		
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Unwinding of discount on security deposits		
Dividend and interest income classified as investing cash flows		
Finance costs	163.94	159.40
Net exchange differences		-
	<b>924.46</b>	<b>789.58</b>
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities :</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	-677.21	-382.37
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	242.95	-185.75
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	148.56	92.26
Increase/(decrease) in other financial assets-Loans	-0.84	-1.41
Increase/(decrease) in other financial assets	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	-132.16	-3.56
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	-5.82	-89.57
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	4.41	-27.23
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligations	1.43	0.98
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	-15.93	38.56
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>-434.60</b>	<b>-558.09</b>
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-168.70	-111.92
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>321.16</b>	<b>119.58</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-13.28	-21.49
Payments for investment property		-
Payments for purchase of investments		
Payments for software development costs		
Loans to employees and related parties		
Proceeds from sale of investments		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.21	8.07
Repayment of loans by employees and related parties		
Interest received	14.10	1.47
Dividends received		-
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>-11.95</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from borrowings		
Repayments of borrowings	-0.99	21.00
Finance lease payments	-0.39	-0.38
Repayment of Non Cumulative Preference Shares	-157.40	
Repayment of short-term borrowings	-1.19	31.46
Interest paid	-163.55	-159.02
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		-
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>-323.53</b>	<b>-106.94</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+ C)</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>0.68</b>
Effect of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalent held in foreign currency		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.37	0.69
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.37</b>
<b>Non-cash financing and investing activities</b>		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment by means of finance lease		
	-	-
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement :</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1.03	1.37
Bank overdrafts		
<b>Balance as per the cash flow statement :</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.37</b>
Significant accounting policies	1	

As per our report of even date

For Borkar & Muzumdar

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 101569W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-

**Deepak Kumar Jain**

**Partner**

**M. No. 154390**

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th April'2019

sd/-

**Pankaj Sharma**

**Director**

DIN 07457710

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th April'2019

sd/-

**Manish Bhatia**

**Director**

DIN 00748640

**Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited****Statement of changes in equity for the year ended Mar 31, 2019**

All amounts are in Rs. Lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity				Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total -Equity attributable to Equity Shareholder
		Reserve and Surplus					
		Capital Redemption reserve	Security Premium	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	
Balance at March 31, 2018	72.45	37.50	230.00	235.93	2,016.52	-4.64	2,587.76
Redemption for the Year		187.50			-187.50		-
Profit for the year	-				628.98		628.98
Other comprehensive income	-					0.19	0.19
Total comprehensive income for the year	72.45	225.00	230.00	235.93	2,457.99	-4.45	3,216.92

Accompanying notes form an integral part of Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

**For and on behalf of**  
**Borkar & Muzumdar**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
Firm Reg. no 101569W

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

sd/-

sd/-

sd/-

**Deepak Kumar Jain**  
**Partner**  
**M. No. 154390**

**Pankaj Sharma**  
**Director**  
DIN 07457710

**Manish Bhatia**  
**Director**  
DIN 00748640

**Place: Mumbai**  
**Date: 27th April'2019**

**Place: Mumbai**  
**Date: 27th April'2019**

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **Background**

Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited ("The Company"), Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Prism Johnson Limited ("Holding Company"). The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of Taps and Fittings. The Company is having two manufacturing units of which one is located in Baddi (Himachal Pradesh) and the other in Samba (Jammu & Kashmir). The Company has entered a supply contract with Holding Company for supplying entire production to them.

Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited is incorporated and domiciled in India having its registered office at Plot No.30, Industrial Township, Phase – IV, HIMUDA, Bhatoli Kalan, Baddi – 173205, Himachal Pradesh.

#### **Authorization of financial statements**

The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2019.

#### **Application of new and revised Ind ASs**

##### **Ind AS 116 Leases:**

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- a. Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application
- b. An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the standard.

##### **Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight
- ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the financial statements.

The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

#### **Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes:**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The effect on adoption would be insignificant in the financial statements.

#### **Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment

#### **Summary of significant Accounting Policies**

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the presentation of the standalone financial statements.

#### **1. Basis of Preparation**

##### **Compliance with Ind AS**

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2018 were prepared in accordance with the



## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Effective April 1, 2016, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

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.

#### **(i) Historical cost convention**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- a) certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value; and
- b) defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

#### **2. Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statement and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees in lakhs, except where otherwise indicated.

#### **3. Current versus non-current classification**

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **4. Use of judgements, estimates & assumptions**

While preparing financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the Company makes certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgments. These judgments affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Financial reporting results rely on the estimate of the effect of certain matters that are inherently uncertain. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecast and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Estimates and Judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as below:

- a) Assessment of functional currency;
- b) Fair value of Financial Assets and Financial liabilities;
- c) The useful lives of, or expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in, depreciable assets;
- d) Valuation of inventories and Inventory obsolescence;
- e) Warranty obligations
- f) Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units;
- g) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits;
- h) Provisions and Bad Debts;
- i) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and
- j) Contingencies.

#### **5. Revenue Recognition**

##### **(i) Sale of goods**

Revenue from Sale of Goods is recognised when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transferring a promised goods (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset i.e. usually on delivery of the goods

At contract inception, the Company assess the goods promised in a contract with a customer and shall identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. On satisfaction of the performance obligation, the Company recognises as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which a Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods to the customer. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, Revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Incremental costs i.e. incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained is recognised as an asset if the Company expects to recover those costs.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss Except for payments of Excise duty which is included in revenue.

## Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

#### 6. Property, Plant and equipment

- a) Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and, for assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, finance costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.
- b) When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Cost of major inspection is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.
- c) An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net realisable value and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.
- d) The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted prospectively.
- e) Free hold Land is not depreciated. Lease arrangements for land are identified as finance lease in case such arrangements result in transfer of the related risks and rewards to the Company.
- f) Cost of mines development expenses are amortised systematically based on Life of Assets Related to Mines.
- g) Stores and Spares which meet the definition of property plant and equipment and satisfy the recognition criteria of Ind AS 16 are capitalized as property, plant and equipment.
- h) Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on straight line method. In accordance with requirements prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, the Company has assessed the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment and has adopted the useful lives and residual value as prescribed in Schedule II. The estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful life of asset
Building	3 year to 60 years
Plant and Machinery	3 year to 25 years
Electrical Installations	2 years to 25 years
General Lab Equipment	5 years
Office Equipment	1 year to 10 Years
Computer Equipment	3 Years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Vehicles	1 year to 8 years
Machinery spares	Over the useful life of the related assets

Depreciation on stores and spares specific to an item of property, plant and equipment is based on life of the related property, plant and equipment.

## Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

- i) In line with the provisions of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, the Company depreciates significant components of the main asset (which have different useful lives as compared to the main asset) based on the individual useful life of those components. Useful life for such components has been assessed based on the historical experience and internal technical inputs which varies from 2 to 40 years.
- j) All assets costing up to Rs. 5,000/-, are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

#### 7. Intangible assets

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

Cost of Software directly identified with hardware is capitalised along with the cost of hardware. Application software is capitalised as Intangible Asset.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on straight line basis over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each year end. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives and impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Estimated lives for current and comparative periods in relation to application of straight line method of amortisation of intangible assets (acquired) are as follows:

Assets	Useful life of asset
Software	5 years

#### Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate the following:

- a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- b) Its intention to complete the asset;
- c) Its ability to use or sell the asset;
- d) the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- e) The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and use or sell the asset;
- f) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

#### Derecognition of intangible assets

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

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **8. Impairment of Assets**

Carrying amount of Tangible and Intangible Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Company's assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

#### **9. Inventories**

Raw materials, fuels, stores and spares are valued at 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. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour, other direct cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty and is determined on a weighted average basis. Excise duty is accounted for at the point of manufacture of goods and accordingly, is considered for valuation of finished goods stock lying in the factories and depots as on the Balance Sheet date.

Traded Goods are valued on weighted average cost.

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.

#### **10. Trade Receivable**

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at a mortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Trade receivables expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

#### **11. Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **12. Share Capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### **13. Government Grants**

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

#### **14. Financial Instruments**

##### **Financial Assets**

##### **Investments and other financial assets**

##### **(i) Classification**

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through statement of profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

##### **(ii) Measurement**

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 '*Construction Contracts*' ("Ind AS 11") and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information

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

#### **Equity instruments**

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Dividends from such investments are recognised in statement of profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **(iii) Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  - a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

#### **(iv) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

#### **(v) Income recognition** **Interest income**

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

#### **Dividend income**

Dividends are recognised in statement of profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### **(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, financial guarantee contracts or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

##### **(ii) Subsequent measurement**

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method or at FVTPL. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

#### **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

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

#### **Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest 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. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in statement of profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

#### **Trade payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

#### **Financial guarantee contracts**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction 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.



## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **(iii) Derecognition**

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

#### **(iv) Foreign exchange gains and losses**

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other Income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

#### **Offsetting 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 group or the counterparty.

### **15. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures**

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. An investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has the following; (i) Power over the investee, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company's investments in its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted at cost.

### **16. Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

The Company ceases capitalising borrowing costs when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **17. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, 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 not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions for restructuring are recognised by the company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a current pre-tax rate. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the company.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- a present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent Assets is disclosed when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent Liabilities in respect of show-cause notices are considered only when converted into demands.

#### **18. Gratuity and other post-employment benefits**

##### **a) Short-term obligations**

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of profit & loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

##### **b) Post-employment obligations**

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised at amount net of taxes in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss as past service cost.

#### Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

#### **c) Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

#### **d) Bonus Plans**

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

### **19. Taxes on Income**

#### **Current Tax**

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.

Current tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax arises

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

#### **20. Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any, and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders is adjusted for after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

#### **21. Segment reporting**

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

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of nature of products/service.

a) Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly attributable with allocable to

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

segments including inter-segment revenue.

- b) Expenses that are directly identifiable with / allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment results. Expenses which relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments are included under unallowable expenditure.
- c) Income which relates to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallowable income.
- d) Segment results includes margins on inter-segment and sales which are reduced in arriving at the profit before tax of the company.
- e) Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Un-allocable assets and liability represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

## **22. Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether 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, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

### **As a lessee**

Leases where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

### **As a lessor**

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

## **23. Foreign currency translation**

### **(i) Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's financial statements are prepared in INR, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

### **(ii) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

## **Milano Bathroom Fittings Private Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains / (losses). Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

#### **Non – Monetary items:**

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction.

The Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration to determine the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency

#### **24. Fair Value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Milano Bathroom Fixings Pvt Ltd**

**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2019**

All amounts are in Rs. '00,000 unless otherwise stated

**2.01 Property, plant and equipment :**

	Gross Carrying Amount			Depreciation			Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2018	Addition	Disposal	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	For the Year Elimination on disposal	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b><u>Own Assets:</u></b>								
Land - Leasehold	403.67	-		403.67	42.60	14.20	56.81	346.86
Buildings	353.97	5.89	2.04	357.83	96.49	55.17	150.83	207.00
Plant and Machinery	48.77	-		48.77	19.93	6.15	26.08	22.69
Electric Installations	9.04	0.93		9.97	2.53	1.15	3.67	6.30
Furniture & Fixtures	1.71	0.74		2.45	1.33	0.18	1.51	0.93
Computers	10.94	-		10.94	1.79	1.56	3.35	7.59
Vehicles	27.79	4.72		32.51	19.97	7.05	27.03	5.48
Tools & Dies	9.37	0.91		10.28	4.70	1.41	6.12	4.17
Office Equipment	-			-	-		-	-
Mobile	-			-	-		-	-
Networking	-			-	-		-	-
<b>Total ....A</b>	<b>865.26</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>876.42</b>	<b>189.35</b>	<b>86.88</b>	<b>275.40</b>	<b>601.02</b>
								<b>675.91</b>

**Assets taken on Finance Lease:**

Land	45.27			45.27	1.54	0.52	2.06	43.21
Plant and Machinery								
<b>Total ....B</b>	<b>45.27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45.27</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>43.21</b>
								<b>43.72</b>
<b>Total .... A+B</b>	<b>910.53</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>921.68</b>	<b>190.89</b>	<b>87.39</b>	<b>277.46</b>	<b>644.23</b>
								<b>719.64</b>

**Note on Impairment losses will be stated**

**Assets pledged as security :**

Freehold/Leasehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of Rs.43.21 Lacs (as at March 31, 2018: Rs.43.72 Lacs;) have been pledged to secure borrowings. The freehold land and buildings have been pledged as security for bank loans under a mortgage. Plant and equipment with a carrying amount of Rs.601.02 Lacs (as at March 31, 2018: Rs. 675.91) have been pledged to secure loans from a finance company under a mortgage.

**2.02 Capital Work in Progress:**

Net Block	
As at Mar 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1.50	1.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.50</b>
	<b>1.42</b>

2.03 Non-current Investments		As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
		2019		2018	
		Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
Investments in Equity Instruments (fully paid-up)					
Other Investments		10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
(A)		10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Total non - current investments (A)		10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			1.00		1.00
2.04 Trade Receivables					
		Non Current		Current	
		As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Unsecured, considered good				2,800.87	2,123.67
Doubtful		-	-	2,800.87	2,123.67
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss)					
Total		-	-	2,800.87	2,123.67
2.05 Loans					
		Non Current		Current	
		As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Security Deposits					
Secured, considered good					
Unsecured, considered good		19.27	18.43	-	-
Doubtful					
		19.27	18.43	-	-
Less : Impairment of deposits					
(A)		19.27	18.43	-	-
Total (A )		19.27	18.43	-	-
2.06 Other financial assets					
		Non Current		Current	
		As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Other Accrued interest				0.40	0.40
Total		-	-	0.40	0.40
2.07 Deferred tax assets/ liabilities (net)					
				As at Mar 31,	
				2019	2018
Deductible temporary differences					
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax				28.41	33.57
Other financial liabilities					
Others					
				28.41	33.57
Taxable temporary differences					
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax					
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment				18.94	17.54
Others				9.31	10.98
				28.24	28.52
Unused Tax Credits					
Mat Credit Entitlement				345.20	265.31
				345.20	265.31
Net deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)				-345.03	-260.26
		Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Acquisitions/ Disposals	Closing Balance
2018-19 :					
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to :					
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax		33.57	(5.16)		28.41
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment		-17.54	(1.40)		-18.94
Others		-10.98	1.67		-9.31
		5.06	-4.89	-	0.16
Tax losses					
Mat Credit Entitlement		-265.31	-79.88		-345.20
		-265.31	-79.88	-	-345.20
		-260.26	-84.78	-	-345.03
2017 - 18 :					
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to :					
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax		37.01	-3.44		33.57
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment		-15.64	-1.90		-17.54
Others		-15.28	4.30		-10.98
		6.09	-1.04	-	5.06
Tax losses					
Mat Credit Entitlement		-146.13	-119.18		-265.31
		-146.13	-119.18	-	-265.31
		-140.04	-120.22	-	-260.26



**The Analysis of Deferred tax Assets and Deferred tax Laibilities is as follows:**

	As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>Deferred Tax Assets:</b>		
Deferred Tax Assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	373.44	293.83
Deferred Tax Assets to be recovered within 12 months	-	-
	<b>373.44</b>	<b>293.83</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>		
Deferred Tax Liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	28.41	33.57
Deferred Tax Liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	-	-
	<b>28.41</b>	<b>33.57</b>

**Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits :**

Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:

- tax losses (revenue in nature)
- tax losses (capital in nature)
- unused tax credits (refer note below)
- deductible temporary differences (describe)

**Numerical reconciliation between tax expense (income) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s), disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate(s) is (are) computed**

	As at Mar 31,	
	2019*	2018*
<b>Accounting Profit</b>	686.99	573.38
<b>Tax at the domestic rate of 27.82 % in 2019, (27.55% in 2018)</b>	141.77	121.85
Difference between WDV of Property Plant and equipment including Intangibles as per books and Income taxes		
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment/writeoff(net)		
Other than temporary Differences		
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	1.03	-0.96
<b>Tax Expense</b>	<b>142.79</b>	<b>120.88</b>

\* Tax has been calculated on Book Profit under Section 115JB of Income Tax Act, 1961

2.08 Other assets	Non Current		Current	
	As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Advances other than Capital Advances				
Advances to other parties			63.76	7.51
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)				
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	4.25	0.13		
GST Credit Receivable			3.11	
Prepaid expenses			4.18	5.04
Subsidy Receivable	172.71	44.68	59.37	112.04
Others				
	<b>176.96</b>	<b>44.80</b>	<b>130.41</b>	<b>124.59</b>
<b>2.09 Inventories</b>			As at Mar 31,	
			2019	2018
Raw materials			460.71	576.60
Goods-in-transit				
Work-in-progress			69.03	77.02
Goods-in-transit				
Finished goods			318.65	437.73
Goods-in-transit				
<b>Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value</b>			<b>848.39</b>	<b>1,091.34</b>
<b>2.10 Cash and Bank Balances</b>			As at Mar 31,	
			2019	2018
<b>Cash and cash equivalent</b>				
Balances with banks:				
On current accounts			0.53	0.83
Cash on hand			0.50	0.55
			<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.37</b>

2.11 Current tax assets and liabilities	As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>Current tax liabilities</b>		
Provision for Taxation	9.76	35.62
Income tax payable		
Others		
	<b>9.76</b>	<b>35.62</b>

2.12 Share capital	As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>Authorised share capital :</b>		
73,000 (March 31, 2018: 73,000) equity shares of Rs. 100/- each	73.00	73.00
3,87,500 (March 31, 2018: 3,87,500) preference shares of Rs. 100/- each	387.50	387.50
	<b>460.50</b>	<b>460.50</b>
<b>Issued and subscribed capital comprises :</b>		
72,446 (March 31, 2018: 72,446) equity shares of Rs. 100/- each	72.45	72.45
<b>Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital</b>	<b>72.45</b>	<b>72.45</b>

**a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:**(Separate reconciliation should be prepared for each *Class of Shares* )

Equity shares	As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
	2019		2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	72,446	72.45	72,446	72.45
<b>Outstanding at the end of the period</b>	<b>72,446</b>	<b>72.45</b>	<b>72,446</b>	<b>72.45</b>

**b. Rights, preference and restrictions attached to shares:****Equity Shares**

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 100/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend.

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

**c. Details of share holders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid Name of the Shareholder	As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
	2019		2018	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Prism Johnson Limited	72,446	100%	72,446	100%

2.13 Other equity	As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018
General reserve		
Retained earnings	2,453.55	2,011.89
Securities Premium Account	230.00	230.00
Capital redemption reserve	225.00	37.50
Capital Reserve	235.93	235.93
Reserve for remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		
	<b>3,144.48</b>	<b>2,515.32</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	2,011.89	1,442.86
Profit for the year	628.98	572.72
(-) Redemption of Preference Share	-187.50	
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings :		
Impact of Amortisation of Leasehold Land	0.19	-3.69
Adjustment relating to Interest Expenses on Financial Liability Component of Redeemable Preference Share		
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,453.55</b>	<b>2,011.89</b>
<b>Capital redemption reserve</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	37.50	37.50
Movement during the year	187.50	
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>37.50</b>
<b>Capital Reserve</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	235.93	235.93
Movement during the year		
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>235.93</b>	<b>235.93</b>
<b>Securities Premium Account</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	230.00	230.00
Movement during the year		
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>230.00</b>
<b>Total other equity</b>	<b>3,144.48</b>	<b>2,515.32</b>

**2.14 Borrowings**

	<b>Non Current</b>		<b>Current</b>	
	<b>As at Mar 31,</b>		<b>As at Mar 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Secured</b>				
Vehicle Loan				
from banks	5.01	6.00		
Bank overdrafts and cash credits			997.01	998.20
<b>Unsecured</b>				
1% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	80.21	237.61		
	<b>85.22</b>	<b>243.61</b>	<b>997.01</b>	<b>998.20</b>
<b>Less : Current maturities of long-term debt</b>	1.09	161.43		
(included in Note 2.16)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.13</b>	<b>82.18</b>		

**(b) Nature of Security and terms of repayment for secured borrowings (other than debentures):**

		<b>As at Mar 31,</b>	
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<u>Nature of Security</u>	<u>Terms of Repayment</u>		
i. Vehicle Loan from Bank has been secured against hypothecation of vehicle.	Repayable in 60 equal installments from April 2018	5.01	6.00

**(d) Details of long-term borrowings guaranteed by some of the directors or others:**

<u>Particulars</u>	<b>As at Mar 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Term loans from banks</b>		
Principal		
Interest		

The carrying amount of financial and non-financial assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are disclosed below :

**(e) Assets pledged as security:**

<u>Particulars</u>	<b>As at Mar 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Financial assets		
First charge		
Transferred receivables		
Floating charge		
Cash and cash equivalents	1.03	1.37
Receivables	2,800.87	2,123.67
Non - financial assets		
First charge		
Inventories	848.39	1,091.34
	<b>3,650.29</b>	<b>3,216.38</b>
<b>Non - current</b>		
First charge		
Building	346.86	361.06
Plant & Equipment	233.85	359.99
Furniture, fittings and equipment acquired under finance lease	63.51	-
	<b>644.23</b>	<b>721.05</b>
<b>Total assets pledged as security</b>	<b>4,294.52</b>	<b>3,937.43</b>

2.15 Trade payables	Non Current		Current	
	As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises			128.74	42.79
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises			333.89	271.28
	-	-	462.64	314.08
2.16 Other financial liabilities	Non Current		Current	
	As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current maturities of long-term Borrowing			1.09	161.43
Preference Dividend Payable			2.66	4.53
Salary and Employee benefits payable			28.31	24.41
Financial Lease Obligations	3.36	3.24		
Liability for expenses			14.63	15.35
			-	
	3.36	3.24	46.69	205.72
Details of Current Maturity of Long Term Debt :				
<b>Secured Loan :</b>				
Term Loan				-
Vehicle Loan from bank			1.09	1.49
	-	-	1.09	1.49
<b>Unsecured Loan :</b>				
Preference Shares				159.94
	-	-	1.09	161.43
2.17 Provisions	Non Current		Current	
	As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Employee benefits</b>				
Provision for Gratuity	23.54	22.67	5.57	2.20
Provision for Leave Encashment	15.68	15.36	5.14	2.58
Provision for Bonus			18.14	20.84
	39.22	38.03	28.84	25.62
<b>Others</b>				
Provision for Excise duty on closing stock				-
	-	-	-	-
	39.22	38.03	28.84	25.62
2.18 Other liabilities	Non Current		Current	
	As at Mar 31,		As at Mar 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Deferred Income	33.46	39.84		
Statutory liabilities			47.05	56.60
	33.46	39.84	47.05	56.60

<b>2.19 Revenue from operations</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>
<b>Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of Products (including Excise Duty of Rs200.49 Lacs for the period ended June 30, 2017)		
Sale of products	5,654.45	5,456.17
Sale of Services		
<b>Revenue from operations</b>	<b>5,654.45</b>	<b>5,456.17</b>
<b>2.20 Other Income</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>
<b>Interest Income on</b>		
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss :		
Others	14.10	1.47
<b>Other non - operating income</b>		
Dividend Income	0.15	0.12
Subsidy	172.97	145.00
Others	6.39	6.39
	<b>193.61</b>	<b>152.99</b>
<b>2.21 Cost of materials consumed</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>
Raw Material Consumption	3,454.86	3,423.41
Chemicals Consumption	95.00	87.39
Consumables Consumption	55.35	80.30
Packing Consumption	207.23	208.09
	<b>3,812.44</b>	<b>3,799.20</b>
<b>2.22 (Increase) /Decrease in inventories</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>
Inventories at the end of the year		
Work - in - progress	69.03	77.02
Finished goods	318.65	437.73
	<b>387.68</b>	<b>514.74</b>
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work - in - progress	77.02	118.23
Finished goods	437.73	274.73
Excise duty provision on FG		-43.58
	<b>514.74</b>	<b>349.38</b>
	<b>127.06</b>	<b>-165.36</b>
<b>2.23 Manufacturing expenses</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>
Power and fuel consumed	115.78	117.86
Repairs to plant and machinery	9.10	6.02
Other manufacturing expense	7.08	13.14
	<b>131.95</b>	<b>137.01</b>
<b>2.24 Employee Benefits Expense</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>
Salaries, wages and bonus	675.23	638.34
Contribution to provident and other fund	28.15	26.10
Gratuity	6.61	4.90
Leave encashment	3.80	7.93
Staff welfare expenses	20.04	28.25
	<b>733.83</b>	<b>705.52</b>
<b>2.25 Finance Costs</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>
<b>Interest and Finance charges on financial liabilities not a FVTPL</b>		
Interest on Overdraft / Cash Credit	117.07	120.32
Interest on Term Loan	0.50	0.02
Interest expense on redeemable preference shares	30.10	15.88
Other interest expenses	0.01	15.36
Amortization of Leasehold Land	0.39	0.38
Preference Share Dividend including Corporate Tax	4.44	4.53
<b>Other borrowing costs</b>		
Other Financial Charges	11.44	2.91
	<b>163.94</b>	<b>159.40</b>

<b>2.26 Depreciation and amortization expense</b>		<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March 2018</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2018</b>	<b>March</b>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment			87.39		62.91
			87.39		62.91
<b>2.27 Other Expenses</b>		<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2018</b>	<b>March</b>
Rent and Maintenance			1.82		1.94
Rates & Taxes			2.04		1.57
Travelling & Communication Expenses			9.10		12.05
Discounts, incentives and commission on sales			0.17		5.46
CSR Expenses			10.00		-
Insurance			3.74		2.80
Freight outward			31.16		50.29
Loss on Sale of Assets			-		4.87
Legal and Professional Fees			6.24		9.75
Loss on exchange fluctuation			2.82		3.85
Repairs to Buildings			1.14		2.77
Repairs others			1.57		2.05
Bank Charges			5.22		4.90
Other Expenses			29.43		34.31
			<b>104.46</b>		<b>136.61</b>
<b>Payment to Auditors</b>		<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2018</b>	<b>March</b>
As auditor:					
Audit fee			3.90		3.90
Tax Audit Fee			0.50		0.50
In other Capacity:					
Taxation matters			1.10		1.10
Reimbursement of Expenses			1.00		0.29
			6.50		5.79
<b>2.28 Tax expenses</b>		<b>Year ended 31 2019</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Year ended 31 2018</b>	<b>March</b>
<b>(a) Income tax expenses :</b>					
<b>Current tax assets</b>					
In respect of the current year			141.76		121.85
In respect of prior years			1.03		-0.96
			<b>142.79</b>		<b>120.88</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>					
In respect of the Temporary differences			-4.89		-1.04
In Respect of Mat Credit Entitlement			-79.88		-119.18
			<b>-84.78</b>		<b>-120.22</b>
<b>Total income tax expense recognised in the current year</b>			<b>58.01</b>		<b>0.66</b>
<b>(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income</b>					
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans			-0.05		-0.95
			<b>-0.05</b>		<b>-0.95</b>
<b>(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate :</b>					
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense			<b>686.99</b>		<b>573.38</b>
Profit from discontinuing operations before income tax expense					
<b>Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25% (2016-2017 - 25%)</b>			141.77		121.85
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income :					
Goodwill impairment					
Amortisation of intangibles					
Weighted deduction on research and development expenditure					
Contingent consideration					
Other items					
Difference in overseas tax rates					
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods			1.03		-0.96
<b>Income tax expense</b>			<b>142.79</b>		<b>120.88</b>
<b>(d) Amounts recognised directly in equity :</b>					
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited/ (credited) to equity :					
Current tax			-0.05		-0.95
Deferred tax					
			<b>-0.05</b>		<b>-0.95</b>
<b>(e) Tax losses</b>					
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised			Nil		Nil
Potential tax benefit @ 30%					
<b>(f) Unrecognised temporary differences</b>					

2.29 Earnings Per Share (EPS)	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>Basic earnings per share :</b>		
From continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company	868.20	790.55
From discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the company		
<b>Total basic earnings per share</b>	<b>868.20</b>	<b>790.55</b>
<b>Diluted earnings per share :</b>		
From continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company	868.20	790.55
From discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the company		
<b>Total diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the company</b>	<b>868.20</b>	<b>790.55</b>
<b>Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share :</b>		
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share :		
From continuing operations	628.98	572.72
From discontinued operations		
	<b>628.98</b>	<b>572.72</b>
<b>Diluted earnings per share</b>		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company :		
Used in calculating basic earnings per share	628.98	572.72
Used in calculating diluted earnings per share		
Profit from discontinued operations		
<b>Profit used in calculating diluted earnings per share</b>	<b>628.98</b>	<b>572.72</b>
<b>Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator :</b>		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	72,446	72,446
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share :		
<b>Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share</b>	<b>72,446</b>	<b>72,446</b>

## 2.30 Capital management

### Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents)

divided by

Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet, including non-controlling interests).

The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ration within 1:1.. The gearing ratios were as follows :

	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net debt	1,082.23	1,241.81
Total equity	3,216.93	2,587.76
<b>Net debt to equity ratio</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.48</b>

## 2.31 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

As at March 31,  
2019 2018

### Contingent liabilities

Central Excise Duty	56.67	56.67
	<b>56.67</b>	<b>56.67</b>

### Contingent assets

Contingent Liability represents amount of excess refund of duty claimed for Samba Unit for the period from April 2013 to Mar-2017.

**2.32 Employee Benefit Plans****1. Defined contribution plans**

The total expense recognised in profit and loss of Rs 28.15 Lacs (for the year ended March 31, 2018 : Rs 26.10 Lacs) represents contributions payable to Provident fund and ESIC by the Company at rates specified in rules of the plans.

**2. Defined Benefits Plans**

The company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. The gratuity benefits payable to the employees are based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are met by the company. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The liability in respect of plan is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation.

**3. Principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation**

	Valuation as at	
	31-03-2019	31-03-2018
Discount Rate	7.64%	7.80%
Expected Rate(s) of salary increase	5%	5%
Average longevity at retirement age for current beneficiaries of plans ( years )		
Males	58	58
Females	58	58
Average longevity at retirement age for current employees ( future beneficiaries of the plan)		
Males	58	58
Females	58	58
others(describe)	-	-
Attrition Rate	10%	10%

**4. Amounts recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss in respect of defined benefit plans**

	Year Ended	
	31-03-2019	31-03-2018
Service cost:		
Current service cost	4.67	3.70
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements		
Net interest expense	1.94	1.20
<b>Component of defined benefit costs recognised in profit &amp; loss</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>4.90</b>
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		-
Return on plan assets( excluding amount included in net interest expense )		-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	3.02
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	0.25	-0.41
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	-0.49	2.02
Others(decribe)		-
Adjustments for restrictions on defined beenefit assets		-
<b>Componenets of defined benefits cost recognised in OCI</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>4.64</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>9.54</b>

**5. Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation and planned assets**

	Year Ended	
	31-03-2019	31-03-2018
Opening defined benefit obligations	24.86	15.92
Current service cost	4.67	3.70
Interest cost	1.94	1.20
Remeasurement (Gains)/loss		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	3.02
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	0.25	-0.41
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	-0.49	2.02
Others(decribe)		-
Past service cost, including losses /(gains) on curtailments		-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements		-
Liabilities assumed in business combinations		-
Exchange difference on foreign plans		-
Benefits paid	-2.13	-0.60
Others(describe)		-
<b>Closing Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>29.11</b>	<b>24.86</b>



(a) a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption (as disclosed under paragraph 144) as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date.

	Year Ended	
	31-03-2019	31-03-2018
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	29.11	24.86
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	-1.49	-1.35
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	1.68	1.52
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	1.71	1.55
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	-1.53	-1.40
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.23	0.17
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	-0.27	-0.21

(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses required by (a) and the limitations of those methods.

Additional Details	
Methodology Adopted for ALM-	Projected Unit Credit Method
Usefulness and Methodology adopted for Sensitivity analysis-	Sensitivity analysis is an analysis which will give the movement in liability if the assumptions were not proved to be true on different count. This only signifies the change in the liability if the difference between assumed and the actual is not following the parameters of the sensitivity analysis
Stress Testing of Assets -	N.A. - as benefit is unfunded
Investment Strategy	N.A. - as benefit is unfunded
Comment on Quality of Assets -	N.A. - as benefit is unfunded
Management Perspective of Future Contributions -	N.A. - as benefit is unfunded

## 2.33 Related Party Transaction

### (a) Holding Company

	Ownership interest as at March,31	
	2019	2018
Prism Johnson Limited	100%	100%

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Sales and purchases of goods and services		-
<b>Sale of goods</b>		-
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	6,671.57	6,098.66
<b>Rent Received</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	0.02	0.02
<b>Interest Paid</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	5.55	16.95
<b>Interest Income</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	21.49	1.59
<b>Preferecne Dividend Paid</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	5.66	3.88
<b>Purchases of various goods and services from entities</b>		
<b>Controlled by key management personnel:</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	-	10.86
<b>Reimbursement of Expenses Paid</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	46.22	44.70
<b>Reimbursement of Expenses Received</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	-	0.03

	As at March, 31	
	2019	2018
<b>Trade recivables (sale of goods and services)</b>		
Prism Johnson Limited (H & R Johnson (India) Division)	2,800.87	2,123.67
	<b>2,800.87</b>	<b>2,123.67</b>

**2.34 Disclosure in Terms of IND AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”:**

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. There is no impact on account of applying the erstwhile Ind AS 18 Revenue instead of Ind AS 115 on the financials results of the Company for the year ended and as at March 31, 2019

**The disclosure in terms of the standard are as follows:**

**1 Contracts with Customers:**

- a. Revenue recognised from contracts with customers: Rs. 5,654.45 Lakhs
- b. Impairment losses recognised on any receivables or contract assets from contracts with customers: Rs. Nil

**2 Disaggregation of Revenue:**

The Company has commitments to sell its entire production to its Parent Company. The uncertainty of revenue and cash flows is affected by the ultimate sales price by the Parent Company to its end customers in terms of the agreement entered into with the Parent Company. Any changes on account of the said realisation in the ultimate price is immediately passed on by the Parent Company to the company at the end of every month.

**3 Contract Balances:**

The sales by the Company are reflected as Trade Receivables in Note 2.04 of the financials. The Company does not have any other balance on account of contract assets or contract liabilities from contract with customers either as the beginning of the year or end of the year. Consequently, there are no significant changes in the contract asset and contract liability balances.

**4 Performance obligations, allocation of transaction price, significant judgements and determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations:**

The Company has a single performance obligation in terms of contract with its Parent Company i.e. Sale of CP fittings and is typically satisfied upon delivery of CP fittings for transportation. The payment terms are 120 days from the satisfaction of its performance obligation i.e. raising of invoice on delivery of tiles. The obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations are very minimal. There are no warranties or related obligations in terms of the existing contracts.

The Company has a single performance obligation in terms of contract with its Parent Company i.e. Sale of CP fittings and is typically satisfied upon delivery of CP Fittings for transportation which is the sole transaction price. There are no remaining performance obligations or no requirement to allocate the transaction price to performance obligations.

**5 Other disclosures:**

There are no assets recognised from costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with customers. There is no practical expedient either in terms of existence of a significant financing component or on the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with customers.

**2.35 IND AS Forex Changes Disclosure:**

Effective April 1, 2018 the company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

- 2.36** Consequent to the introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) with effect from July 01,2017, Central excise, Value added tax (VAT), etc. have been replaced by GST. In accordance with IND AS 18 on Revenue and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, GST, GST Compensation Cess etc are not included in the Income from Operations for applicable periods. In view of the aforesaid restructuring of indirect taxes, Income from operation for the Year Ended March 2018, are not comparable with the previous Year. Following additional information is being provided to facilitate such comparisons:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
(a) Income from Operations	5,654.45	5,456.17
(b) Excise duty	-	-200.49
(C) Income from Operations (Net of Excise Duty)	<b>5,654.45</b>	<b>5,255.68</b>

### 2.37 Incentive/Subsidy from Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Government of India

As per Jammu and Kashmir Budgetary support scheme under Goods and Service Tax, the company is entitled for 42 % of CGST and 100% SGST paid through debit in cash ledger account maintained by the Entity. The Company has recognised the GST Rebate and credited to "Other Non Operating Income" under Note 2.20 for Rs 112.34 Lacs.

As per Jammu and Kashmir Budgetary support scheme under Goods and Service Tax, the company is entitled for 58 % of CGST and 29% IGST paid through debit in cash ledger account maintained by the Entity. The Company has recognised the GST Rebate and credited to "Other Non Operating Income" under Note 2.20 for Rs 16.19 Lacs.

As per Jammu and Kashmir State Freight Refund Scheme, the company is entitled for freight Subsidy for transporting manufactured goods outside the state of Jammu and Kashmir beyond 1000 kilometers. The Company has recognised the subsidy and credited to "Other Non Operating Income" under Note 2.20 for Rs 15.29 Lacs.

As per Jammu and Kashmir Budgetary support scheme under Goods and Service Tax, the company is entitled for claim 2% of the taxable turnover with respect to interstate supplies made by the Industrial unit under Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act,2017 provided that the maximum amount of annual reimbursement shall be limited to 2% of the interstate sales turnover reflected by the dealer in his returns for the accounting year 2016-17. The Company has recognised the Interstate Sale Rebate and credited to "Other Non Operating Income" under Note 2.20 for Rs 18.80 Lacs.

### 2.38 Segment Information

The Company has only one operating segment viz. manufacture of Sanitary Fittings. The disclosure requirement IND AS 108 as applicable to a single reportable segment are as follows:

1. The Company has a single Customer viz. Prism Johnson limited and 100% of its sales are done to said Customer
2. Information about products and services

The Company engaged in the manufacturing of Sanitary fittings

3. The operations of the Company are conducted in a single geographical area i.e. India

As per our report of even date  
For Borkar & Muzumdar  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. no 101569W

sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain  
Partner  
M. No. 154390

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 27th April'2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-

sd/-

Pankaj Sharma      Manish Bhatia  
Director              Director  
DIN 07457710      DIN 00748640

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 27th April'2019