INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SOMANY BATHWARE LIMITED

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SOMANY BATHWARE LIMITED (formerly known as Somany Global Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "financial statements").

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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2019, and its profit (including Other 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 Act. 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 Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report. 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.

Responsibility 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 Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 implementation and maintenance of 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 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 Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian 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 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of 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 No. 18 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.

h) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration, accordingly, the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable on the Company.

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.301051E

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
Membership No. 507462

Place: New Delhi
Date: 6th May, 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 of even date)

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets has been physically verified by the management according to the programme of periodical verification in the phased manner which in our opinion is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its fixed assets. The discrepancies noticed on such physical verification were not material.

(c) As per the records and information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties in the company.

(ii) The company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under Clause 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3(iii) (a), (b) & (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, guarantees, security and has not made any investment under the provisions of the Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from public within the provision of Section 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under (to the extent applicable). We have been informed that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or other Tribunal in this regard.

(vi) The maintenance of the cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under the section 148(1) of the Company Act 2013 for the business activities carried out by the company. Thus, reporting under Clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities to the extent applicable and there are no undisputed statutory dues payable for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable as at 31st March, 2019.

(b) The detail of disputed dues in respect of income tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of dispute and the forum where the dispute is pending are given below:

Name of The Statute	Nature of the Dues	Period to which it relates	Amount (Rs.)	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2009-10	2,40,570	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi

(viii) In our opinion, on the basis of audit procedure and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans from financial institutions, bank and government. The company does not have any dues to financial institutions, government and debenture holders.

(ix) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt securities) and has not raised any term loan. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based on the audit procedure performed and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company and hence reporting under Clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence reporting under Clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.301051E)

GAURAV LODHA
Partner
(Membership No. 507462)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 6th May, 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 of the even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of SOMANY BATHWARE LIMITED (formerly known as Somany Global Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 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 Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 respective 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion ,to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report that the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm‘s Registration No.301051E)

GAURAV LODHA
Partner
(Membership No. 507462)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 6th May, 2019

Somany Bathware Limited
(Formerly Known As Somany Global Limited)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019 (Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment (CY Rs 25, PY Rs 25)	3	0.00	0.00
Other Intangible Assets (CY Rs 7, PY Rs 7)	4	0.00	0.00
Financial assets		-	-
(i) Other non-current financial assets	5	0.10	-
Other Non Current Assets	6	-	0.25
		0.10	**0.25**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	0.33	2.35
(ii) Bank Balances Other Than (ii) Above	8	79.90	72.77
(iii) Other Current Financial Assets	9	2.55	4.27
Current Tax Assets (Net)	10	2.66	2.78
		85.44	**82.17**
Total Assets		**85.54**	**82.42**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	50.00	50.00
Other Equity	12	35.24	31.94
		85.24	**81.94**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	-	-
		-	**-**
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	14	0.30	0.48
		0.30	**0.48**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**85.54**	**82.42**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming integral part of Financials Statements	1 to 22		

As per report of even date attached

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 201051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462

Shreekant Somany
Director
DIN - 00021423

Abhishek Somany
Director
DIN- 00021448

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 6, 2019

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2019

Somany Bathware Limited
(Formerly Known As Somany Global Limited)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Other Income	15	5.82	7.27
Total Revenue		**5.82**	**7.27**
Expenses			
Other Expenses	16	1.73	1.35
Total Expenses		**1.73**	**1.35**
Profit/(Loss) Before and after Exceptional and Extraordinary Items		**4.09**	**5.92**
Tax Expense:			
(1) Current tax		0.79	2.54
(2) Deferred Tax Reversal	13	-	(2.21)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**3.30**	**5.59**
Other Comprehensive Income			
(1) Items that will not be reclassifed to profit & loss		-	-
(2) Items that will be reclassifed to profit & loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**3.30**	**5.59**
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share (Per Share Value of Rs. 10 each)	17	0.66	1.12
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming integral part of Financials Statements	1 to 22		

As per report of even date attached

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 201051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 6, 2019

Shreekant Somany
Director
DIN - 00021423

Abhishek Somany
Director
DIN- 00021448

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2019

Somany Bathware Limited
(Formerly Known As Somany Global Limited)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Rs in Lakhs)

	Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss		4.09	5.92
i.	**Adjustment for :**			
	Depreciation		-	-
	Interest Income		(5.55)	(4.39)
	Profit on Sale of Current Investment		-	(2.76)
	Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes		**(1.46)**	**(1.23)**
ii.	**Adjustment for :**			
	Other Current Liabilities		(0.18)	(0.12)
	Other Non-Current Assets		0.15	0.37
	Net Cash generated/(used in) operating activities		(1.49)	(0.98)
	Taxes Paid/(Refund)		0.67	2.52
	NET CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(A)**	**(2.16)**	**(3.50)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
	Movement in fixed deposit		(7.13)	(59.48)
	Profit on sale of current Investment			
	Sale of Investment		-	69.38
	Purchase of Investment		-	(8.87)
	Interest received		7.27	1.30
	NET CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(B)**	**0.14**	**2.33**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
	NET CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(C)**	**-**	**-**
D.	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents**	**(A+B+C)**	**(2.02)**	**(1.17)**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		2.35	3.52
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		0.33	2.35

Notes :

1. The above cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect Method set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and bank balances.
2. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever considered necessary.

As per report of even date attached

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 201051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 6, 2019

Shreekant Somany
Director
DIN - 00021423

Abhishek Somany
Director
DIN- 00021448

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2019

Somany Bathware Limited
(Formerly Known As Somany Global Limited)
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(a) Equity Share Capital

(Rs in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00

(b) Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus (Retained earnings)	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Total**
Balance at March 31, 2017	**26.35**	**-**	**26.35**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	5.59	-	**5.59**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**5.59**	**-**	**5.59**
Balance at March 31, 2018	**31.94**	**-**	**31.94**
			-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	3.30	-	3.30
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**3.30**	**-**	**3.30**
Balance at March 31, 2019	**35.24**	**-**	**35.24**

As per report of even date attached

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 201051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462

Shreekant Somany
Director
DIN - 00021423

Abhishek Somany
Director
DIN- 00021448

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 6, 2019

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2019

SOMANY BATHWARE LIMITED
(Formerly Known As Somany Global Limited)

1. **Corporate and General Information**

Somany Global Limited referred to as "the Company" is domiciled and incorporated in India on December,12 2006. The registered office of the Company is situated at 82/19, Bhakerwara Road, Mundka, New Delhi-110041 India. Name of the Company has been change from Somany Global Limited to Somany Bathware Limited with effective from dated October 10, 2018.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 6, 2019.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies**

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

2.1 **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of Somany Global Limited ("the Company") comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

2.2 **Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis, further, financial assets and liabilities are remeasured at fair value at each reporting date, wherever applicable.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

- **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;

- **Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3. **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

2.4. **Use of judgements and estimates**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:
- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for the every period ended is included below:
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used;
- Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts.
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

2.5. **Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current**

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

- Expected to be realised/settled (liabilities) or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Deferred tax Assets/liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

2.6. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Recognition and Measurement
Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred up to the date when the assets are ready to use.
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
Subsequent Measurement
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Depreciation
Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on Straight Line Method using the rates arrived at estimated useful lives given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.
Depreciation on additions to or on disposal of assets is calculated on pro-rata basis.
Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

2.7. **Intangible assets**

Intangible Assets (Other than Goodwill) acquired separately are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the Software is considered as 5 years.

2.8 **Revenue Recognition**

The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods when;

i) effective control of goods along with the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to buyer; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
ii) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
iii) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue (other than sale of goods) is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.
Revenue represents net value of goods provided to customers after deducting for certain incentives including, but not limited to discounts, volume rebates, incentive programs etc.
Interest income are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.
Dividends are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

2.9 **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Bases on the best estimate provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation at reporting date.
A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.
Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

2.10. **Measurement of fair value**

a) Financial instruments

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References for less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

2.11. **Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, cross currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

a) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Classifications

The company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

b) Equity Instruments

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. On initial recognition an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All other Financial Instruments are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company 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.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

c) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

2.12 **Income tax**
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:
a) Has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT)
Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and included in deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.13 **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents is as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities

2.14 **Standard issued but not yet effective**

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

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified new Ind AS on leases, Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 as well as certain amendments to other Ind AS, such as Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments; Ind AS 12, Income Taxes; Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. All these amendments are effective from financial year beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

3. Property, plant and equipment

Notes forming part of financial statements (Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019
Tangible Assets										
Furniture and fixtures*	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Office equipments#	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	**0**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**0**

4. Other Intangible Assets

Notes forming part of financial statements (Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019
Intangible Assets										
Data Processing^	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	**0**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**0**

* Gross Block and Net Block of Furniture and fixture as on March 31, 2019 is of Rs 10/-

Gross Block and Net Block of office Equipment as on March 31, 2019 is of Rs 15/-

^ Gross Block and Net Block of Data processing as on March 31, 2019 is of Rs 7/-

Somany Bathware Limited
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NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

(Rs in Lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
5	**Other non-current financial assets**		
	(Unsecured, Considered Good Unless Stated Otherwise)		
	Deposits with Other	0.10	-
		0.10	**-**
6	**Other Non Current Assets**		
	Deposits with Government Authorities	-	0.25
		-	**0.25**
7	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	(As certified by the management)		
	Balance with Scheduled banks:		
	-On Current Account	0.28	1.88
	Cash in Hand	0.05	0.47
		0.33	**2.35**
8	**Other Bank Balances**		
	Balance with Scheduled banks:		
	-Fixed Deposits*	79.90	72.77
		79.90	**72.77**
	(*Rs.10,000/- pledged with Government Authority)		
9	**Other Current Financial Assets**		
	Accrued Interest on Fixed Deposits	1.95	3.67
	NSC (Pledge with Government Department)	0.60	0.60
		2.55	**4.27**
10	**Current Tax Assets (Net)**		
	Advance Tax/Tax Deducted at Source (Net)	2.66	2.78
		2.66	**2.78**

Somany Bathware Limited
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NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

(Rs in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
11 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised:		
Equity Shares 10,00,000 (March 31, 2018 - 10,00,000) of Rs. 10/- each	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up:		
Equity Shares 5,00,000 (March 31, 2018 - 5,00,000) of Rs 10/- each fully paid up	50.00	50.00
	50.00	**50.00**

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having face value of Rs. 10/- each and each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. Each shareholders have the right in profit / surplus in proporation to amount paid up with respect to share holder. In the event of winding up, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining balance of assets if any, in proportionate to their individual shareholding in the paid up equity capital of the company.

b. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
Share outstanding in the beginning of the year	5,00,000	5,00,000
Equity Shares issued during the year in consideration for cash	-	-
Equity Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Share outstanding at the end of the year	**5,00,000**	**5,00,000**

c. (i) Share Capital held by Holding Company		
Somany Ceramics Ltd.(with its nominees)	**5,00,000**	**5,00,000**
(ii) List of shareholders holding more than 5% of the Equity Share Capital of the Company (In numbers)		
Somany Ceramics Ltd. (Holding Company)(with its nominees)	5,00,000	5,00,000
	5,00,000	**5,00,000**
12 Other Equity		
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	31.94	26.35
Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss	3.30	5.59
Total of Reserves & Surplus	**35.24**	**31.94**

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

(i) Retained Earnings- Retained earnings represents profit that the Company has earned till date.

Somany Bathware Limited
(Formerly Known As Somany Global Limited)
NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

(Rs in Lakhs)

13 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

A. Movement in Deferred Tax Balances

	As at March 31, 2018	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Tax Assets				
Others	-	-	-	-
Sub- Total (a)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Sub- Total (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	As at April 1, 2018	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred Tax Assets				
Others	2.21	(2.21)	-	-
Sub- Total (a)	**2.21**	**(2.21)**	**-**	**-**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Sub- Total (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	**(2.21)**	**2.21**	**-**	**-**

B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Current tax expense		
Current year	0.79	2.54
Adjustment for prior years	-	-
	0.79	**2.54**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	**(2.21)**
	-	**(2.21)**
Total Tax Expense	**0.79**	**0.33**

14 Other Current Liabilities	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory dues	0.03	-
Others Payable	0.27	0.48
	0.30	**0.48**

Somany Bathware Limited
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NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(Rs in Lakhs)

		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
15	**Other Income**		
	Interest Received on Fixed Deposits	5.55	4.39
	Profit on Sale of Current Investments	-	2.76
	Sundry Balances Written Back	0.27	0.12
		5.82	**7.27**
16	**Other Expenses**		
	Power & Fuel	-	0.32
	Rent	0.24	0.24
	Rates and taxes	0.25	-
	Auditors Fees	0.24	0.34
	Other Services	0.18	-
	Legal & Professional Expenses	0.61	0.41
	Sundry Balances Written off	-	0.04
	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.21	-
		1.73	**1.35**
17	**Earning per share**		
	Total Profit/ (Loss) for the year	3.30	5.59
	Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,00,000	5,00,000
	EPS - Basic and Diluted (Per share in Rs.)	**0.66**	**1.12**

Somany Bathware Limited
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
18	**Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments**		
A.	**Contingent liabilities**		
	Contingent Liabilities not provided for Income tax matters (As certified by the management)	2.41	2.41
B.	**Commitments**		
	Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for [Net of Advances]	NIL	NIL
19	**Related Party Disclosure**		
A.	**Related parties and their relationships**		
i	**Holding Company**		
	Somany Ceramics Limited		
ii	**Fellow Subsidiary**		
	SR Continental Limited		
B.	**Transactions with the above in the ordinary course of business**		

		For the year ended March 31,2019	For the year ended March 31,2018
	Nature of Transactions		
i	**With Holding Company are as under**		
	-Somany Ceramics Limited		
	Payment made on our behalf	1.35	2.11
ii	**With Fellow Subsidiary are as under**		
	-SR Continental Limited		
	Rent Paid	0.24	0.24

Somany Bathware Limited
(Formerly Known As Somany Global Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	FVTPL	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.33	-	2.35
Bank balances other than above	-	79.90	-	72.77
Other Current financial assets	-	2.55	-	4.27
	-	**82.78**	**-**	**79.39**

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
(a) recognised and measured at fair value and
(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.
To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

C. Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	0.33	0.33	2.35	2.35
Bank balances other than above	79.90	79.90	72.77	72.77
Other Current Financial Assets	2.55	2.55	4.27	4.27
	82.78	**82.78**	**79.39**	**79.39**

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other current financial assets are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

II. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the processes to ensure that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of property defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed by the board annually to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company monitor credit risk very closely. The Management impact analysis shows credit risk and impact assessment as low.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due.

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency Risk

The Company uses derivatives like forward contracts to manage market risks on account of foreign exchange and various debt instruments on account of interest rates. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Risk Management Committee. Generally, the Company seeks to apply hedge accounting to manage volatility in profit or loss.

Interest Rate Risk

The company currently is not exposed to variable interest rate risk.

		For the year ended March 31,2019	For the year ended March 31,2018
21	**Payments to Auditors :**		
	Statutory Audit Fee (Inclusive of GST)	0.24	0.28
	Other Services (Inclusive of GST)	0.18	0.06
	Total	**0.42**	**0.34**

22 Segment Reporting

According to Ind AS 108, identification of operating segments is based on Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) approach for making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. The business activity of the company falls within one broad business/geographical segment. Hence, the disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108 of 'Segment Reporting' is not considered applicable.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per report of even date attached

For LODHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 201051E

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 6, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shreekant Somany
Director
DIN - 00021423

Abhishek Somany
Director
DIN- 00021448

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2019