K. AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of EURO FASHIONS INNERS INTERNATIONALPRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying **Standalone** Ind-AS financial statements of **EURO FASHIONS INNERS INTERNATIONALPRIVATE LIMITED** ("*the Company*") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the 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(hereinafter referred to as "the Ind-AS Financial Statements")..

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind-AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020 and its Profit 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 Ind-AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind-AS 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 obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Operating and Financial Review 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of the other information where we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind-AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind-As and other accounting principles generally accepted in India,

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Phone : 2215-3132, 2215-7614, Fax : 91 33 2235 2761, E-mail : qfpl@eth.net
Branch Office : 113/5A, Hazra Road, Kolkata - 700 026
Phone : 9883080565, E-mail : shekharharlalka123@rediffmail.com

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 **Ind-AS** financial statement 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 standalone 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 standlone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 evaluation of the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charge 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.

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We also provide those charge 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. A) 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, 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 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **'Annexure-B'**.;

   B) With respect to the matter in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16), we report that:
   Since the company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the company.

   C) 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 pending litigations with ESI department which are disclosed in its standalone Ind AS financial statement;
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For :**K. AGRAWAL& CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 306104E

K.C Agrawal

(CA K.C AGRAWAL)
Partner
Membership No. 010277
UDIN- 20010277AAAAAD9906

Place: Kolkata

Date: The 20th day of June , 2020

'ANNEXURE - A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS of our report of even date on the accounts for the year ended on **31st March, 2020** of **M/S. EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED, WE REPORT THAT -**

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

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the company; and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of the Immoveable Properties are held in the name of the company.

(ii) The company has no Inventories. Thus paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(iii) The company has not granted any Secured or Unsecured loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Thus sub clauses (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(iv) The Company has neither granted any loans nor made any investment Under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security. Thus paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(v) As explained to us, the company has not accepted any deposits, from public in the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules framed there under, and no order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal for the noncompliance of directive of the same. Thus paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vi) Maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub – section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013 for any product of the company.

(vii) (a) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to the company with the appropriate authorities and no undisputed amount payable is respect of any statutory dues were outstanding as at 31st March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to information and explanation given to us, there are no such case where income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise value added tax or Goods and Service Tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute other than as disclosed below:

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
E.S.I. Act, 1948	Employees State Insurance	39967/-	A.Y. 2007-08	Employees Insurance Court West Bengal Kolkata

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(viii) The company has does have any loans or borrowings from any other Financial Institution, Banks, governement or debenture holders during the year. Thus paragraph 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ix) According to information and explanation give to us by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer and the company has not applied for term loans during the year. Thus paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to information and explanation given to us by the management, no fraud on or by the company was noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The company has not paid any managerial remuneration for the year under review. Therefore, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company.

(xiii) The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the company. However, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

(xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Thus paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is 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 : K. AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 306104E

K. C. Agrawal

(CA. K.C. AGRAWAL)
Partner
Membership No. 010277

Place : Kolkata.

Dated : The 20th day of June , 2020.

'ANNEXURE – B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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 **EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company') as of 31st March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

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 were 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 auditors' 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 the 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.

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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, 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 2020, 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: K. AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 306104E

K.C. Agrawal

(CA. K.C. AGRAWAL)
Partner
Membership No. 010277

Place: Kolkata
Dated: The 20th day of June, 2020

EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120MH2005PTC152837
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Note No.	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	277,97,130	283,89,600
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other Financial assets	6	-	-
		277,97,130	**283,89,600**
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,99,116	129,07,638
(b) Other Financial assets	6	-	1,54,732
(c) Other assets	7	196,05,193	55,35,020
(d) Income Tax Asset (Net)	8	8,35,514	7,85,153
		206,39,823	**193,82,543**
TOTAL ASSETS		**484,36,953**	**477,72,143**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	410,00,000	410,00,000
(b) Other equity	10	32,37,006	26,66,750
		442,37,006	**436,66,750**
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Deferred tax liabilities	11	37,68,896	36,65,698
(b) Other non-current liabilities	13	-	-
		37,68,896	**36,65,698**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	12	1,86,457	1,09,407
(b) Other current liabilities	13	2,44,594	3,09,393
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	-	20,895
		4,31,051	**4,39,695**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**484,36,953**	**477,72,143**

Basis of Accounting **2**
Significant accounting policies **3**
Significant Judgements and key estimates **3.2**
The notes are the integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For K.AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 306104E

Sd/-
(CA. K.C.AGRAWAL)
Partner
Membership No.010277
Place: Kolkata
Date: 20th June,2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
RAMESH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00230702

Sd/-
RAJNISH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00250271

EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120MH2005PTC152837
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Amounts in Rs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from Operation	15	8,95,003	10,43,630
II	Other income	16	5,88,217	7,37,889
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		14,83,220	17,81,519
IV	**Expenses**			
	Finance costs	17	-	38,928
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	5,92,470	5,92,998
	Other expenses	19	1,17,030	1,15,050
	Total Expenses (IV)		**7,09,500**	**7,46,976**
V	**Profit before Exceptional items & Tax (III-IV)**		**7,73,721**	**10,34,543**
VI	**Exceptional Items**			
VII	**Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (V-VI)**		**7,73,721**	**10,34,543**
VIII	Tax expense			
	a) Current tax (Including Earlier year Taxes)		1,23,000	95,328
	b) Deferred tax		1,03,198	1,67,193
	c) Mat Credit Entitlement		(22,734)	(63,292)
IX	**Profit for the year (VII- VIII)**		**5,70,256.23**	**8,35,314.02**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**		**-**	**-**
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)**		**5,70,256**	**8,35,314**
XII	**Earnings per equity share**			
	Basic earnings per share (Face Value ₹10/- Per Share)	22	0.14	0.20
	Diluted earnings per share (Face Value ₹10/- Per Share)	22	0.14	0.20
	Basis of Accounting	**2**		
	Significant accounting policies	**3**		
	Significant Judgements and key estimates	**3.2**		
	The notes are the integral part of these financial statements			

As per our report of even date
For K.AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 306104E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
(CA. K.C.AGRAWAL)
Partner
Membership No.010277
Place: Kolkata
Date: 20th June,2020

Sd/-
RAMESH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00230702

Sd/-
RAJNISH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00250271

EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120MH2005PTC152837
CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March 2020

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit Before Taxation & Extra Ordinary Items	7,73,721	12,01,553
Add:Depreciation	5,92,470	5,92,998
Add Interest Expense	-	38,928
Less: Balances Written off	-	-
	13,66,190	18,33,479
Adjustments For Working Capital Changes		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade Receivables	-	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Financial Assets	1,54,732	(93,665)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(140,70,173)	(8,10,787)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	77,050	(64,800)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilites	(64,799)	(53,342)
	(125,37,000)	**8,10,886**
Less: Direct Tax Paid	(1,71,522)	(3,95,210)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(127,08,522)**	**4,15,676**
CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Sale of Non - Current Investments	-	-
Decrease in Capital Adavances	-	-
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Investment Activities	**-**	**-**
CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Expense	-	(38,928)
Net Cash Inflow /(Outflow) From Financing Activities	-	(38,928)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent	(127,08,522)	3,76,748
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	129,07,638	125,30,890
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**1,99,116**	**129,07,638**

1. Previous Year figures have been regrouped/reclassified to confirm to current year's classification.

For K.AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 306104E

Sd/-
RAMESH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00230702

Sd/-
(CA. K.C.AGRAWAL)
Partner
Membership No.10277
Place: Kolkata
Date: 20th June,2020

Sd/-
RAJNISH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00250271

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EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120MH2005PTC152837
Standalone Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

a) Equity Share Capital

	Amounts in Rs
Balance as at 1st April 2018	410,00,000
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2019	410,00,000
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2020	410,00,000

b) Other Equity

(Amount In Rs)

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2018	**18,31,436**	**18,31,436**
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	8,35,314	8,35,314
Total Comprehensive Income	8,35,314	8,35,314
Balance as at 31st March 2019	**26,66,750**	**26,66,750**

(Amount In Rs)

Reserves & Surplus		
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2019	**26,66,750**	**26,66,750**
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	5,70,256	5,70,256
Total Comprehensive Income	5,70,256	5,70,256
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**32,37,006**	**32,37,006**

The Notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For K.AGRAWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 306104E

Sd/-
(CA. K.C.AGRAWAL)
Partner
Membership No.010277
Place: Kolkata
Date: 20th June,2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
RAMESH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00230702

Sd/-
RAJNISH AGARWAL
Director
DIN: 00250271

EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17120MH2005PTC152837
NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31st March 2020

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Euro Fashion Inners International Private Limited (the Company) was incorporated in India in the year 2005 having its registered office at 102, VIP Plaza, 7 Veera Desai Industrial Estate Near Afcons Godown Off Link Rd Andheri-W, Mumbai – 400053.

The Company is incorporated under provision of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Rupa & Company Limited. The company has transferred its Business Operations to its Holding Company "Rupa and Company Limited" with effect from 1st April, 2014 through a Business Collaboration Agreement executed on 18th day of August, 2014. The Financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 20, 2020

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

I. Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements for all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March, 2017, were prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, which includes the accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and other provisions of the Act (collectively referred to as "Indian GAAP").

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2020.

II. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS.

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 measurement date.

III. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is functional currency of the Company and the currency of primary economic environment in which company operates.

IV. Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

V. Current Vs non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

II. Property, Plant and Equipment

<u>Recognition and Measurement:</u>

- Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

- Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discounts and rebates, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria is met, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

- In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of directly attributable overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition are also added to the cost of self-constructed assets.

- If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

- Profit or loss arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Expenditure

- Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced.

- Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any Unamortized part of the previously recognized expenses of similar nature is derecognized.

Depreciation and Amortization

- Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipment is provided under Straight Line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property Plant & Equipment.

Class of Property Plant & Equipment	Useful Lives estimated by the management (Years)
Non-factory Buildings	**60**
Plant and Equipments	**15**
Furnitures and Fixtures	**10**
Vehicles	**8**

- Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery.

When significant parts of fixed assets are required to be replaced at intervals, the company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

- Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

- Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Disposal of Assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

III. Intangible Assets

Recognition and Measurement

Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Amortization

The useful lives over which intangible assets are amortized are as under:

Assets	Useful Life (In Years)
Copyrights & Trade marks	10

Disposal

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

IV. Income Tax

Income Tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in The Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

- **Current Tax**
  Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

- **Deferred Tax**
  Deferred Tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

  Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

  Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.

  The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

  Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

V. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government.

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

- **<u>Royalty</u>**
  Royalty is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement

- **<u>Interest Income</u>**

  For all financial instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

VI. 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.

<u>Financial Assets</u>

➢ **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**

All financial assets are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is initially measured 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.

➢ **Classification and Subsequent Measurement:**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- Measured at Amortized Cost;
- Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);
- Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- Equity Instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

- <u>Measured at Amortized Cost</u>: A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
  - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

- Measured at FVTOCI: A debt instrument is measured at the FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:
  - The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
  - The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in investment income.

- Measured at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

- Equity Instruments measured at FVTOCI: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS – 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are, held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. In case the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment.

- **Derecognition**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

- **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS – 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/ or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

- **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

- **Subsequent Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

- **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

- **Offsetting financial instruments**

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

VII. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net selling price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful lives of the assets. For the purpose 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 group of assets (Cash Generating Units – CGU).

An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

VIII. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- Provisions

  Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

- Contingent Liabilities

  A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

- Contingent Assets

  Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

IX. Measurement of Fair Values

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

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:

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

X. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders 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 and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

XI. Dividend distribution to equity holders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company’s Board of Directors.

3.2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Information about Significant judgements and Key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

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

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

- **Allowances for Doubtful Debts**: The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts through appropriate estimations of irrecoverable amount. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgment and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

EURO FASHION INNERS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U17120MH2005PTC152837

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2020

4. Property, plant and equipment

(Amount In Rs`)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
As at 1st April 2018	46,88,520	240,65,975	13,30,550	49,187	82,784	302,17,016
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Disposals/ Withdrawals			-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**46,88,520**	**240,65,975**	**13,30,550**	**49,187**	**82,784**	**302,17,016**
Additions						-
On Disposals/ Withdrawals						-
As at 31st March 2020	**46,88,520**	**240,65,975**	**13,30,550**	**49,187**	**82,784**	**302,17,016**
Depreciation						
As at 1st April 2018	-	8,56,608	3,08,112	21,276	48,422	12,34,418
Charge for the year	-	4,28,304	1,54,056	10,638	-	5,92,998
On Disposals/ Withdrawals /adjustm	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**12,84,912**	**4,62,168**	**31,914**	**48,422**	**18,27,416**
Charge for the year	-	4,28,304	1,54,056	10,110	-	5,92,470
On Disposals/ Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2020	-	17,13,216	6,16,224	42,024	48,422	24,19,886
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2019	46,88,520	227,81,063	8,68,382	17,273	34,362	283,89,600
As at 31st March 2020	46,88,520	223,52,759	7,14,326	7,163	34,362	277,97,130

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2020

5. Cash and cash equivalents	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Cash in hand	17,769	17,769
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	1,81,347	6,93,095
Deposits with original maturity for less than 3 months	-	121,96,774
	1,99,116	**129,07,638**

	Non Current		Current	
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
6. Other Financial Asset				
Interest Accrued on deposits			-	1,54,732
Bank deposits With maturity of more than 12 months	-			
	-		**-**	**1,54,732**

	Non Current		Current	
7. Other Assets	31st March 2020	31st March 2019	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Advances Other than Capital Advances				
Advance against supply of goods & services	-		18,97,243	18,97,243
Balance with Govt Authorities			28,28,923	28,28,923
Other Receivable			148,79,027	8,08,854
	-		**196,05,193**	**55,35,020**

	Current	
8. Income Tax Assest (Net)	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Advance income tax (net of provision)	8,35,514	7,85,153
	8,35,514	**7,85,153**

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2020

9. Equity share capital	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	50,00,000	500,00,000	50,00,000	500,00,000
	50,00,000	**500,00,000**	**50,00,000**	**500,00,000**
Issued share capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	41,00,000	410,00,000	41,00,000	410,00,000
	41,00,000	**410,00,000**	**41,00,000**	**410,00,000**
Subscribed & Paid-up share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	41,00,000	410,00,000	41,00,000	410,00,000
	41,00,000	**410,00,000**	**41,00,000**	**410,00,000**

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

There has been no change/ movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

b) Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupee. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company . The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Share hold by Holding or Ultimate Holding Company

Name	Nature of relationship	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Rupa & Company Limited	Holding Company	41,00,000	410,00,000	41,00,000	410,00,000

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each, fully paid up				
Rupa & Company Limited	41,00,000	100.00%	41,00,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members as on 31st March, 2019, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

e) The company has neither issued bonus shares not has bought back any shares during last 5 years

f) No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

g) No securities convertible into Equity/ Preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

h) No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the Company during the year.

Particulars	Ref. Note	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
10. Other equity			
Retained earnings	10.1	32,37,006	26,66,750
		32,37,006	**26,66,750**

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
10.1 Retained earnings		
Opening balance	26,66,750	18,31,436
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the period	5,70,256	8,35,314
	32,37,006	26,66,750

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Amount In Rs)

11. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	Non Current	
	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Arising on account of :		
Depreciation	37,68,896	36,65,698
	37,68,896	**36,65,698**
Deferred Tax Liabilities(Net)	**37,68,896**	**36,65,698**

11.1 Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31st March, 2019

Particulars	As at 1st Apri, 2018	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2019
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	34,98,505	1,67,193	-	36,65,698
	34,98,505	**1,67,193**	**-**	**36,65,698**
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	**34,98,505**	**1,67,193**	**-**	**36,65,698**

11.2 Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars	As at 1st Apri, 2019	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2020
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	36,65,698	1,03,198	-	37,68,896
	36,65,698	**1,03,198**	**-**	**37,68,896**
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	**36,65,698**	**1,03,198**	**-**	**37,68,896**

(Amount In Rs)

Particulars	Current	
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
12. Trade payables		
Due to Creditors other than micro, small and medium-	1,86,457	1,09,407
	1,86,457	**1,09,407**

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
13. Other Liabilities				
Statutory dues payable	-	-	6,000	-
Others	-	-	2,38,594	3,09,393
	-	**-**	**2,44,594**	**3,09,393**

14. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	Current	
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Provisions for Taxation (Net of Payments)	-	20,895
	-	**20,895**

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
15. Revenue from Operation		
Royalty Income	8,95,003	10,43,630
	8,95,003	**10,43,630**
16. Other Income		
Interest Income	5,88,217	7,37,889
Balance Written Off	-	-
	5,88,217	**7,37,889**
17. Finance costs		
Bank Charges	-	38,928
	-	**38,928**
18. Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation of Tangible assets	5,92,470	5,92,998
	5,92,470	**5,92,998**
19. Other expenses		
Rates and taxes	33,800	4,650
Legal and Professional fees	9,850	28,000
Filing Fees	2,400	6,600
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	70,800	70,800
Miscellaneous expenses	180	5,000
	1,17,030	**1,15,050**
Payment to Auditor		
Audit fees	70,800	70,800
	70,800	**70,800**

20 In the absence of any confirmation from vendors regarding the status of their registration under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006"' the Company is unable to make provision wherever required under the said Act.

21 Contingent Liabilties

	(Amount in Rs.)	
	2019-20	2018-19
ESI (F.Y 2007-08) (Under Appeal)	39,967	39,967

22 Earning per share

	(Amount in Rs.)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Profit as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (a)	5,70,256	8,35,314
Weighted average number of Equity Shares (in number) (b)	41,00,000	41,00,000
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (a/b) (Nominal Value - ` 1 per share)	0.14	0.20

23 **Related Party Disclosures:**

Names of related parties and related party relationship

- Related parties where control exists Rupa & Company Limited

Details of transactions entered into with related parties along with balances as at year end are as given below:

Nature of Transaction	Name of the party	2019-20	2018-19
Royalty	Rupa & Company Limited	8,95,003	10,43,630

Balance As at year end

Particulars	Name of the party	2019-20	2018-19
Other Receivables	Rupa & Company Limited	148,79,027	8,08,854

Balance As at year end

Particulars	Name of the party	2019-20	2018-19
Other Payables	Rupa & Company Limited	-	-

24 **Capital Management**

The Company's objective is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business. The Capital Management focusses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximizes shareholder value. The Company is wholly equity financed. Further, the Company has sufficient cash, cash equivalents and financial assets which are liquid to meet the debts.

25 **Disclosure on Financial Instrument and Fairvalue Hierarchy**

Fair value of the financial instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the three levels as disclosed in accounting Policy no. 3(IX)

There are no transfer between levels during the year.

The carrying value of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

26 **Financial Risk Management**

The Company's activities expose it to the following risks:
a) Credit risk
b) Liquidity risk
c) Market risk

a) Credit risk

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

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivable disclosed in note 8

ii) Bank deposit

Credit risk is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks.

b) Liquity 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 always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected short term operational expenses.

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, trade receivable and trade payable.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any debt obligations with floating interest rates, hence, is not exposed to any interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure and hence, is not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

27 Previous years figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**	
For K.AGRAWAL & CO.		
Chartered Accountants		
Firm Registration No. 306104E		
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(CA. K.C.AGRAWAL)	**RAMESH AGARWAL**	**RAJNISH AGARWAL**
Partner	*Director*	*Director*
Membership No.010277	DIN: 00230702	DIN: 00250271
Place: Kolkata		
Date: 20th June,2020		