

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Amora Tiles Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Amora Tiles Private Limited (the company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

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

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

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.

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.

The annual report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regards.

Responsibility 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for

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preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give 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 Responsibility 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013, we give in the Annexure - A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind-AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure - B and
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contract 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.

D. V. Bakrania & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No:127116W

(CA.Dipak V Bakrania)
Proprietor
Membership No: 048331

Place : Morbi
Date : 06.05.2019

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016, issued by the Central Government of India under Section 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013 and on the basis of such checks of the Books and Records as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of Audit, we further report that:

- 1 a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

b) The fixed assets of the company have been physically verified by the management at reasonable interval and according to information and explanations given to us, no materials discrepancies were noticed on such verification as compared to the books record.

c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- 2 According to the information and explanation given to us, the inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management and in our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. As explained to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to the book records.
- 3 The Company has granted unsecured loan of Rs. 150 Lakhs to the company covered under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) The company has granted unsecured loan to the company covered under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in our opinion and according to explanation given to us the terms and condition for the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the interest of the company.

b) We are unable to comment on regularity of repayment of principal and interest as there is no formal schedule of repayment of principal & repayment of interest has been defined and the same are repayable on demand.

c) As per information & explanation given to us, since the amount of principal and interest are repayable on demand. Hence, we are unable to comment on overdue status of the same.
- 4 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.
- 5 According to information and explanations given to us the company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year.
- 6 According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013.

- 7 a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed statutory dues applicable to the company were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for the period of more than six months from the date they became payable. However certain statutory dues like local tax, professional tax etc. are paid annually or as and when demand raised by the appropriate authorities.
- b) According to information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues, applicable to the company, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- 8 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institutions, bank, government or dues to debenture holders. There were no debenture holders at any time during the year.
- 9 In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were raised. During the year, there were no moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- 10 To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or on the Company by its officers or employees during the year was noticed or reported, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- 11 The directors remuneration has been paid in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.
- 12 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- 13 According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act 2013, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14 According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- 15 According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the directors.
- 16 The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

D. V. Bakrania & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No:127116W

(CA.Dipak V Bakrania)
Proprietor
Membership No: 048331

Place : Morbi
Date : 06.05.2019

Annexure - B to the 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 Amora Tiles Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

D. V. Bakrania & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No:127116W

(CA.Dipak V Bakrania)
Proprietor
Membership No: 048331

Place : Morbi
Date : 06.05.2019

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	<u>Note No.</u>	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current Assets</u>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,743.02	1,769.42
Capital work-in-progress		57.86	-
Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	150.00	-
(ii) Other Financial Assets	5	17.06	13.63
Other Non-Current Assets	6	49.41	-
		2,017.36	1,783.04
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Inventories	7	1,105.87	944.89
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	696.33	1,013.10
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	12.81	15.20
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	10	51.34	47.75
(iv) Other current financial assets	11	45.55	27.91
Current Tax Assets (net)	12	47.20	-
Other Current Assets	13	140.07	161.03
		2,099.17	2,209.87
		4,116.54	3,992.91
<u>Total Assets</u>			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Equity</u>			
Equity Share Capital	14	1,040.00	1,040.00
Other Equity	15	791.47	1,011.19
		1,831.47	2,051.19
<u>Liabilities</u>			
<u>Non-current Liabilities</u>			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	104.90	404.48
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	(44.90)	36.31
		60.00	440.78
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	896.09	515.42
(ii) Trade Payables	19		
Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		771.58	478.58
Outstanding dues other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		423.60	300.00
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	423.60	300.00
Other Current Liabilities	21	133.80	171.49
Current tax Liabilities (net)	22	-	35.46
		2,225.08	1,500.95
		4,116.54	3,992.92
<u>Total Equity and liabilities</u>			

Significant Accounting Policies and Other Notes on Financial Statements 1 to 39
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per Report of Even date
For, D. V. Bakrania & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No:127116W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Amora Tiles Private Limited

Dipak V. Bakrania
Proprietor
Membership No: 048331

Devendrakumar Serasia
DIN : 03608826

Nareshkumar Amrutiya
DIN : 06592954

Place: Morbi
Date: May 6, 2019

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from Operations	23	7,155.77	9,944.50
Other Income	24	22.32	57.24
Total Revenue		7,178.09	10,001.74
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	25	3,444.31	4,340.32
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		17.79	
Change in Inventories of Finished Goods , Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	26	(296.02)	(35.11)
Excise duty on Sales		-	350.03
Employee Benefit Expense	27	919.38	908.49
Finance Costs	28	247.81	300.61
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		296.76	306.12
Other Expenses	29	2,843.19	3,404.31
Total Expenses		7,473.22	9,574.78
Profit Before Exceptional and Extraordinary Items and Tax Exceptional Items (Net)		(295.13)	426.96
Profit before tax		(295.13)	426.96
Tax Expense:			
(1) Current Tax		-	170.50
(2) Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)		(81.21)	(35.73)
(3) Income Tax for earlier years		5.79	4.93
Profit for the year		(219.71)	287.26
Other Comprehensive Income			
(1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss			
(2) Items that will be reclassified to profit & loss			
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(219.71)	287.26
Earnings Per Equity Share (Per Share Value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic	30	(2.11)	2.76
Diluted	30	(2.11)	2.76

Significant Accounting Policies and Other Notes on Financials
Statements

1 to 39

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per Report of Even date
For, D. V. Bakrania & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No:127116W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Amora Tiles Private Limited

Dipak V. Bakrania
Proprietor
Membership No: 048331

Devendrakumar Serasia
DIN : 03608826

Nareshkumar Amrutiya
DIN : 06592954

Place: Morbi
Date: May 6, 2019

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED			
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Net Profit Before Tax & Exceptional Items As Per Statement Of Profit & Loss		(295.13)	426.96
I. Adjusted For :			
Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		296.76	306.12
Interest and Finance Charges		50.72	133.21
Interest Income		-	-
(Profit)/Loss on sale / Discard of Fixed Assets/ Assets written off (net)		-	(19.70)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		52.35	846.59
II. Adjusted For :			
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		293.00	215.54
Increase/(decrease) in other financial and other current liabilities		(37.69)	139.83
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		316.77	84.78
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(160.98)	(228.44)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial & other current assets		(34.54)	27.84
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets, long term adv.etc.		(168.59)	-
Cash Generated from Operation		260.32	1,086.15
Income Taxes Refund /(paid)		(88.44)	(179.71)
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities (A)		171.88	906.44
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Fixed Assets (including CWIP)		(328.23)	(196.83)
Sale of Fixed Assets		-	141.65
Purchase of Short Term Investment		-	-
Sale of Short Term Investment		-	29.83
Interest Income		-	-
Net Cash Outflow From Investing Activities (B)		(328.23)	(25.35)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds / (Repayment) from long-term borrowings		(175.98)	(472.20)
Proceeds / (Repayment) from other long-term borrowings		-	(294.60)
Short Term Loans Borrowings (net)		380.67	26.29
Interest Paid		(50.72)	(133.21)
Dividend Paid (including corporate dividend tax)		-	-
NET CASH INFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)		153.97	(873.72)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		(2.38)	7.37
Opening			
Cash & Cash Equivalent		15.20	7.83
Closing			
Cash & Cash Equivalent		12.81	15.20
		<u>12.81</u>	<u>15.20</u>
Notes :			
a) Cash & Cash Equivalents represents cash and bank balances.(Note No. 9)			
b) Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged wherever considered necessary.			
c) For reconciliation of change in financial activity refer note no. 39			
As per Report of Even date		For and on behalf of Board of Directors	
For, D. V. Bakrania & Associates		Amora Tiles Private Limited	
Chartered Accountants			
Firm Reg.No:127116W			
Dipak V. Bakrania		Devendrakumar Serasia	
Proprietor		DIN : 03608826	
Membership No: 048331			
Place: Morbi		Nareshkumar Amrutiya	
Date: May 6, 2019		DIN : 06592954	

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED

1 Corporate and General Information

Amora Tiles Private Limited referred to as "the Company" is domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is at Morbi, Gujarat, India.

The Company has manufacturing plants in Morbi (Gujarat). The Company is a manufacturer of Ceramic Wall Tiles.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2019 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 6 May, 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 Acer Granito Private 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 from time to time.

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, whenever 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. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

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 and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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:

- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

- 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.

- Useful life and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipments.

- 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.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of the assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED

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 upto the date when the assets are ready to use. Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed less any impairment loss, if any.

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.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that there is an increase in the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Depreciation

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on Writtend Down 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 in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Individual assets costing below Rs. 5000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Capital work-in-progress

Expenditure incurred during the construction period, including all expenditure direct and indirect expenses, incidental and related to construction, is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective property, plant and equipment.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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 and designing rights is considered as 3 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

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

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of assets is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Unit (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

2.9 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets till the period the said assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

The loan origination costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings (e.g. loan processing fee, upfront fee) are amortised on the basis of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method over the term of the loan.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.10 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the except exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings included in the borrowing cost when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of initial transactions. Non-monetary items measure at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

2.11 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED

Short-term employee benefits are expensed in the year in which the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

Employee benefits in the form of Provident Fund (with Government Authorities) and Employees' pension Scheme are defined as contribution plan and charged as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services.

2.12 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods when;

- i) Effective control of the goods along with significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to the buyer.
- ii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- iii) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- iv) 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. Claim on insurance companies, dividend, interest and others, where quantum of accrual cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty, are accounted for on acceptance basis.

Revenue represents net value of goods and services 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.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value except waste/scraps which is valued at net realisable value. Cost of finished goods and stock in process is determined by taking cost of purchases, material consumed, labour and related overheads. Cost of raw materials and stores & spare parts is computed on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and to make the sale.

2.14 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.

2.15 Measurement of fair value

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.

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.

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.

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.

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED

(b) 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 held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.16 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) 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.

Unabsorbed depreciations/carried forward tax losses/MAT Credit Entitlement

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciations, carried forward tax losses and MAT Credit Entitlement. The company has concluded that the deferred tax assets on MAT Credit Entitlement, unabsorbed depreciations and carried forward tax losses will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income. The Company is expected to generate taxable income in near future. The MAT Credit Entitlement, unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses can be carried forward as per local tax regulations and the Company expects to recover the same in due course.

2.17 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.

2.18 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the Management of the company.

2.19 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.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116, 'Lease' which will replace the existing standards Ind-AS 17, which is applicable from April 01, 2019.

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(a) Equity Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,04,00,000	1,040.00	1,04,00,000	1,040.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year				
Balance at the end of the reporting period	1,04,00,000	1,040.00	1,04,00,000	1,040.00
		Reserve and Surplus (Retained earnings)	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at 1 April 2017		723.93		723.93
Profit for the year		287.26	-	287.26
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year				
Total comprehensive income for the year		287.26	-	287.26
Balance at 31 March 2018		1,011.19	-	1,011.19
Balance at 1 April 2018		1,011.19	-	1,011.19
Profit for the year		(219.71)	-	(219.71)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(219.71)	-	(219.71)
Balance at 31 March 2019		791.47	-	791.47

As per Report of Even date
For, D. V. Bakrania & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No:127116W

Dipak V. Bakrania
Proprietor
Membership No: 048331

Place: Morbi
Date: May 6, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Amora Tiles Private Limited

Devendrakumar Serasia
DIN : 03608826

Nareshkumar Amrutiya
DIN : 06592954

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET

3. Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 31 March 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Tangible Assets										
Freehold land	232.33	-	-	232.33	-	-	-	-	232.33	232.33
Building	363.85	-	-	363.85	66.08	28.34	-	94.42	269.44	297.78
Plant and equipment	1,748.98	269.68	-	2,018.66	578.03	250.17	-	828.20	1,190.46	1,170.95
Vehicles	3.17	-	-	3.17	1.67	0.47	-	2.14	1.03	1.50
Furniture and fixtures	85.91	0.41	-	86.32	19.45	17.51	-	36.96	49.35	66.46
Computer System	2.58	0.28	-	2.86	2.17	0.27	-	2.44	0.42	0.41
Total	2,436.82	270.37	-	2,707.19	667.41	296.76	-	964.16	1,743.02	1,769.42
Capital work-in-progress		57.86	-	57.86				-	57.86	-
Total	2,436.82	328.23	-	2,765.05	667.41	296.76	-	964.16	1,800.89	1,769.42

1. Assets pledged and Hypothecated against borrowings:

The above assets are subject to charge with the bank as security for the loan facilities availed by the company.

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET

	As At March 31, 2019	(Rs. in Lakhs) As At March 31, 2018
4 Loans (Unsecured, Considered Good Unless Stated Otherwise)		
Inter Corporate Deposits		
-With Related Parties	150.00	
	150.00	-
(a) For details of loans to related parties, refer Note - 34, Related Party Transactions.		
5 Other Non-Current Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good Unless Stated Otherwise)		
Bank Deposits		
-With Government Authorities (VAT Deposits)	0.20	0.20
-With Others	16.86	13.43
	17.06	13.63
6 Other Non-Current Assets		
Capital Advance	49.41	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Others	-	-
	49.41	-
7 Inventories* (Valued at Lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value) (As taken , Valued and Certified by the Management)		
Raw Materials & Packing Material	224.01	339.44
Finished Goods	810.22	564.08
Work-in-Progress (Semi-Finished goods)	50.96	9.13
Broken goods	0.09	0.04
Stock in Trade	8.01	-
Stores & Spares and coal	12.59	32.19
	1,105.87	944.89
* Inventories are hypothecated to secure short-term borrowings. Refer to Note 18		
8 Trade Receivables		
i) Secured, Considered Good		
ii) Unsecured, Considered Good	696.33	1,013.10
iii) Have Significant increase in Credit Risk		
iv) Considered Doubtful - Credit Impaired		
	696.33	1,013.10
Less: Allowances for credit losses	-	-
	696.33	1,013.10
a. Including Rs. 171.27 Lakhs as on 31.03.2019 and Rs. 278.25 Lakhs as on 31.03.2018 receivable from related parties.		
b. Trade Receivables are hypothecated to secure short-term borrowings. Refer to Note 18.		
c. Trade Receivables are generally non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 to 75 days.		
9 Cash & Cash Equivalents (As certified by the management) Balance with Banks :		
Current Accounts	6.16	4.18
Cash in Hand	6.65	11.02
	12.81	15.20
10 Other Bank Balances Earmarked Balance with Banks		
Bank Deposit (Pledge with Government Department & others)	17.06	13.63
Less:- Shown Under "Other Financial Assets"(More than 12 months)	(17.06)	(13.63)

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET

	As At March 31, 2019	(Rs. in Lakhs) As At March 31, 2018
Other Bank Balance		
Fixed Deposits held as Margin Money with Banks/ Financial institutions	51.34	47.75
Less:- Shown Under "Other Financial Assets"(More than 12 months)	-	-
	<u>51.34</u>	<u>47.75</u>
11 Other current financial assets		
Accrued Interest on FD	13.07	17.91
Accrued Interest on ICD	25.15	10.00
Deposit with Others	7.33	-
	<u>45.55</u>	<u>27.91</u>
12 Current Tax Assets (net)		
Advance Income Tax / Tax Deducted at Source (Net of Income Tax Provision of Rs. Nil Lakhs as on 31.03.2019)	47.20	-
	<u>47.20</u>	<u>-</u>
13 Other Current Assets		
Prepaid Expenses	2.62	2.14
Advance to Creditors and other Advances	6.29	28.79
Balance with Government Authorities*	131.16	130.09
	<u>140.07</u>	<u>161.03</u>
* Mainly includes GST credit Receivables, CENVAT credit receivable, VAT credit receivable, Service Tax credit receivable etc and claims with direct and indirect tax authorities.		
14 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
Equity Shares 10,500,000 (March 31, 2018-10,500,000) of Rs. 10/- each	1,050.00	1,050.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
Equity Shares 10,400,000 (March 31, 2018-10,400,000) of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	1,040.00	1,040.00
	<u>1,040.00</u>	<u>1,040.00</u>
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 proportion 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 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 begaining of the year	1,04,00,000	1,04,00,000
Equity Shares issued during the year in consideration for cash		
Share outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,04,00,000</u>	<u>1,04,00,000</u>
c. List of shareholders holding more than 5% of the Equity Share Capital of the Company (In numbers)		
i) Somany Ceramics Limited	53,04,000	53,04,000
	<u>53,04,000</u>	<u>53,04,000</u>
15 Other Equity		
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,011.19	723.93
Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss	(219.71)	287.26
Total of Reserves & Surplus	<u>791.47</u>	<u>1,011.19</u>

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET

	As At March 31, 2019	(Rs. in Lakhs) As At March 31, 2018	
16 Borrowings			
Secured			
Term Loans			
- From Banks	528.50	704.48	
Unsecured			
- From other*	-	-	
	528.50	704.48	
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings			
Term loans			
- From Banks	423.60	300.00	
	423.60	300.00	
	104.90	404.48	
* from related parties.			
Notes			
1 Rupee Loan of Rs. 528.49 Lakhs (Rs. 704.48 Lakhs as on 31 March 2018) from a Bank is secured by way of hypothecation of entire plant and machinery & other fixed assets of the company (present and future) and equitable mortgage over factory land & building of the company. The said loan is further collaterally secured by extension of hypothecation of entire current assets of the company (both current and future), equitable mortgage over factory land & building of the company, properties owned by the promoters and their families and also personal guarantees of promoters. The said loan is repayable in FY20 (Rs. 423.60 Lakhs) and FY21 (Rs. 86.17 Lakhs) and FY 22 (Balance Amount).			
17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)			
A. Movement in deferred tax balances			
	As at 31st March 2018	Recognised in P&L	As at 31st March 2019
Deferred Tax Assets			
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	63.56	63.56
Sub- Total (a)	-	63.56	63.56
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	36.31	(17.65)	18.66
Sub- Total (b)	36.31	(17.65)	18.66
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	36.31	(81.21)	(44.90)
	As at 01st April 2017	Recognised in P&L	As at 31st March 2018
Deferred Tax Assets			
Others	-	-	-
Sub- Total (a)	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	72.04	(35.73)	36.31
Others	-	-	-
Sub- Total (b)	72.04	(35.73)	36.31
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	72.04	(35.73)	36.31
B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss			
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	
Current tax expense			
Current year	-	170.50	
Income related to earlier year	5.79	4.93	
	5.79	175.43	

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As At March 31, 2019	As At March 31, 2018
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(81.21)	(35.73)
Change in recognised deductible temporary differences	-	-
	<u>(81.21)</u>	<u>(35.73)</u>
Total Tax Expense	<u>(75.42)</u>	<u>139.70</u>
C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(295.13)	426.96
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 27.82% (Previous Year @ 33.063%)	(82.11)	141.17
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	0.55	0.85
Non-taxable income		
MAT Credit	-	-
Changes in estimates related to prior years	5.79	4.93
Previously unrecognised deferred tax now recognised	0.35	(7.24)
At the Effective Income Tax Rate of 25.55% (Previous Year @ 32.72%)	(75.42)	139.71
18 Borrowings		
Secured Loans:*		
Working Capital Facilities from Banks		
Cash Credit	896.09	515.42
	<u>896.09</u>	<u>515.42</u>
*Working Capital Facilities from Banks are secured by:		
1 Cash Credit of Rupee Rs. 896.09 Lakhs (Rs. 515.42 Lakhs as on 31.03.2018) from a Bank is secured by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the company (present and future). The said loan is further collaterally secured by extension of hypothecation of entire plant and machinery and all other fixed assets of the company (both current and future), equitable mortgage over factory land & building of the company, properties owned by the promoters and their families and also personal guarantees of promoters.		
19 Trade Payables		
Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises#	-	-
Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	771.58	478.58
	<u>771.58</u>	<u>478.58</u>
# The Company has not received any intimation from its suppliers being registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSME). Hence the necessary disclosure required under MSME Act, 2006 can not be made. However, the company generally makes payment to its suppliers within agreed credit period and thus the management is confident that the liability of interest under this Act, if any, would not be material.		
20 Other Financial Liabilities		
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings	423.60	300.00
	<u>423.60</u>	<u>300.00</u>
21 Other Current Liabilities		
Statutory Dues	111.60	152.29
Other Liabilities	22.20	19.20
	<u>133.80</u>	<u>171.49</u>
22 Current tax Liabilities (net)		
Provision for Tax (net of Advance Tax & TDS Rs. Nil Lakhs as on 31 March 2019, Rs. 135.04 Lakhs as on 31 March 2018)	-	35.46
	<u>-</u>	<u>35.46</u>

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	(RS. in Lakhs) For the year ended March 31, 2018
23 Revenue from Operations		
Sales of manufactured goods (tiles)	7,146.63	9,943.73
Sales of traded goods	9.14	-
Other operating revenue		
Net Gain on foreign currency translations and transactions	-	0.77
	7,155.77	9,944.50
24 Other Income		
Interest Received	21.99	36.83
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	19.70
Net Gain on foreign currency transactions	0.11	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	0.22	0.71
	22.32	57.24
25 Cost of Materials Consumed		
Raw Material Consumed	2,950.23	3,704.65
Packing Material Consumed	494.08	635.68
	3,444.31	4,340.32
26 Change in Inventories of Finished Goods		
Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		
Closing Stock		
Finished Goods (including broken goods)	810.31	564.13
Stock-in-Trade	8.01	-
Total Finished Goods	818.32	564.13
Work-in-Progress	50.96	9.13
	869.27	573.26
Less: Opening Stock		
Finished Goods (including broken goods)	564.13	533.03
Stock-in-Trade	-	-
Total Finished Goods	564.13	533.03
Work-in-Progress	9.13	5.12
	573.26	538.15
(Increase)/ Decrease in Stock	(296.02)	(35.11)
	(296.02)	(35.11)
27 Employee Benefit Expense		
Salary, Wages, Bonus etc.	914.97	905.63
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	2.61	2.56
Workmen & Staff Welfare	1.80	0.30
	919.38	908.49
28 Finance Cost		
Interest	226.37	283.30
Other Borrowing Cost	21.44	17.32
	247.81	300.61

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	(RS. in Lakhs) For the year ended March 31, 2018
29 Other Expenses		
Stores and Spare Parts Consumed	130.33	181.92
Power & Fuel	2,520.05	2,873.66
Repairs and Maintainance:		
Buildings	0.15	7.45
Plant & Machinery	114.67	100.96
Rates & Taxes	-	22.38
Insurance	2.35	3.19
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	0.23	1.85
Legal & Professional Expenses	12.58	10.39
Technical Support and Services	45.00	183.40
Other Expenses	17.82	19.11
	<u>2,843.19</u>	<u>3,404.31</u>
30 Earning per share		
Total profit for the year	(219.71)	287.26
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,04,00,000	1,04,00,000
EPS - Basic and Diluted (Per share in Rs.)	(2.11)	2.76

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019***(All amounts are in rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
31 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments		
A. Contingent liabilities (not provided for)	Nil	Nil
B. Others		
Bank Guarantees Outstanding for PGVCL	59.13	53.70
Bank Guarantees Outstanding for GSPC	26.30	26.30
Bank Guarantees Outstanding for GSPC	172.00	134.01
C. Commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for [Net of Advances]	Nil	Nil

32 Foreign exchange derivatives and exposures outstanding at the year-end:

Name	Amount (In Foreign Currency) 31.03.2019	Amount (In Rs. Lakhs equivalent) 31.03.2019	Amount (In Foreign Currency) 31.03.2018	Amount (In Rs. Lakhs equivalent) 31.03.2018
Open Exposures				
Advance to Suppliers	Euro 0	-	Euro 21000	16.93

33 Employee benefits**Defined Contribution Plans:**

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

Particulars

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Contribution to government Provident Fund	2.61	2.56

34 Related parties**A. Related parties and their relationships****i Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and their relatives**

Name	Relationship
Mr. Devendrabhai L. Serashiya	Director
Mr. Naresh P. Amrutiya	Director
Ms. Varshaben D Sherashia	Wife of Director Mr. Devenbhai Serasia
Mr. Laljibhai S. Serashiya	Father of Director Mr. Laljibhai Serasia

ii Holding Company

M/s. Somany Ceramics Ltd.

iv. Enterprise over which Company exercise significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place during the year:
N.A.

v. Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place during the year

M/s. Commander Vitriified Pvt. Ltd.
M/s. Amora Ceramics Pvt. Ltd.

vii. **Other related parties with which Company has transactions:**
Name

B. Transactions with the above in the ordinary cot

Key Managerial Personnel
For the year ended
31 March 2019 **31 March 2018**

a) Payments to Key Managerial Personnel and the

Mr. Devenbhai Serasia

-Remuneration

24.60

24.60

Closing balance

-

-

Mr. Naresh Amrutiya

-Remuneration

34.44

34.44

Closing balance

-

-

Mrs. Varsha Serasia

-Remuneration

24.82

24.00

Closing balance

-

-

Mr. Laljibhai Serasia

-Remuneration

18.00

18.00

Closing balance

-

-

Mr. Hiteshbhai Amrutiya

-Remuneration

9.37

-

Closing balance

-

-

Summary of payment made to KMP

Short-term employee benefits

111.23

101.04

Nature of Transactions

For the year ended
31 March 2019 **31 March 2018**

b) With Holding Companies are as under;

- **M/s. Somany Ceramics Limited**

Sales of Goods

6,410.55

9,366.39

Purchase of Goods

-

21.20

Purchase of Services

45.00

180.00

Interest Paid

-

32.35

Closing Balance

Trade Receivable

-

278.25

Trade Payable

232.63

300.00

c) Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place during the year

- **M/s. Amora Ceramics Pvt. Ltd.**

Sales of Goods

700.44

-

Purchase of Goods

7.80

-

Closing Balance

Trade Receivable

171.27

-

- M/s. Commander Vitrified Pvt. Ltd.

Loan Given	170.00	500.00
Loan Received back	20.00	500.00
Interest Income	16.83	11.11
Closing Balance		
Loan Receivable	150.00	-
Interest Receivable	25.15	10.00

AMORA TILES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

35 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets				
Investments				
Non Current				
Current				
Loans				
Non Current		150.00		
-Current		-		-
Trade receivables		696.33		1,013.10
Cash and cash equivalents		12.81		15.20
Bank balances other than above		51.34		47.75
Others				
-Non Current		17.06		13.63
-Current		45.55		27.91
		973.10		1,117.58
Financial liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings		104.90		404.48
Other non-current financial liabilities		-		-
Short terms borrowings		896.09		515.42
Trade payables		771.58		478.58
Other current financial liabilities		423.60		300.00
		2,196.17		1,698.48

B. Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Loans				
Non Current	150.00	150.00		
-Current	-	-		
Trade receivables	696.33	696.33	1,013.10	1,013.10
Cash and cash equivalents	12.81	12.81	15.20	15.20
Bank balances other than above	51.34	51.34	47.75	47.75
Others	-	-	-	-
-Non Current	17.06	17.06	13.63	13.63
-Current	45.55	45.55	27.91	27.91
	973.10	973.10	1,117.58	1,117.58
Financial liabilities				
Long term Borrowings	104.90	104.90	404.48	404.48
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	896.09	896.09	515.42	515.42
Trade payables	771.58	771.58	478.58	478.58
Other current financial liabilities	423.60	423.60	300.00	300.00
	2,196.17	2,196.17	1,698.48	1,698.48

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances 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 which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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 securities.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company monitor credit risk very closely both in domestic and export market. The Management impact analysis shows credit risk and impact assessment as low.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company Management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes market check, industry feedback, past financials and external ratings, if they are available, and in some cases bank references.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are reviewed according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, their geographic location, industry and existence of previous financial difficulties.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is Rs. 696.33 Lakh (31 March 2018 – Rs. 1013.10 Lakh).

During the period, the Company has made no write-offs of trade receivables, it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off. The Company management also pursue all legal option for recovery of dues wherever necessary based on its internal assessment.

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, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected future cash flows. The Company's liquidity management strategy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(a) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and exclude contractual interest payments and the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying Amounts 31 March 2019	On Demand	Contractual cash flows		
			Less than 1 Year	1–5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (Non Current Portion)	104.90			104.90	
Other non-current financial liabilities	-				
Short term borrowings	896.09	896.09			
Trade payables	771.58		771.58		
Other current financial liabilities	423.60		423.60		
Total Financial liabilities	2,196.17	896.09	1,195.18	104.90	-

	Carrying Amounts 31 March 2018	On Demand	Contractual cash flows		
			Less than 1 Year	1–5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (Non current portion)	404.48		228.85	175.63	
Other non-current financial liabilities	-			-	
Short term borrowings	515.42	515.42			
Trade payables	478.58		478.58		
Other current financial liabilities	300.00		300.00		
Total Financial liabilities	1,698.48	515.42	1,007.43	175.63	-

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.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2019				
EURO (10% movement)			-	-
31 March 2018				
EURO (10% movement)	1.69	(1.69)	1.22	(1.22)

Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

During 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in INR.

Currently the Company's borrowings are within acceptable risk levels, as determined by the management, hence the Company has not taken any swaps to hedge the interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

	Nominal Amount	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	68.41	61.37
Financial liabilities	-	-
	68.41	61.37
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities (WC & TL)	1,424.59	1,219.90
	1,424.59	1,219.90

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
31 March 2019				
Variable-rate instruments	(7.12)	7.12	(5.14)	5.14
Cash flow sensitivity	(7.12)	7.12	(5.14)	5.14
31 March 2018				
Variable-rate instruments	(6.10)	6.10	(4.40)	4.40
Cash flow sensitivity	(6.10)	6.10	(4.40)	4.40

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.