INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SR Continental Ltd

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SR CONTINENTAL LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, and its profit(including Other Comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the

"Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31stMarch, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31stMarch, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No.22 to the financial statements;
ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.;
iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

For Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev Kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No.: - 083509
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 05, 2021

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report of even date)

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

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

(c) As per the records and information and explanations given to us, Immovable properties are in name of the company.

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

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3(iii) (a), (b) & (c) of the Order are not applicable.

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

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

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

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

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities to the extent applicable and there are no undisputed statutory dues payable for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable as at 31st March, 2021.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xvi) The company's principal business activity is trading and not financing activity, and the company has temporarily deployed the surplus fund in fixed deposit in banks which will be utilized in trading business in coming years and accordingly registration with RBI is not considered necessary.

For Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No.: - 083509
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 05, 2021

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of the even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of SR CONTINENTAL LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion ,to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report that the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, 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 Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev Kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No.: - 083509
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 05, 2021

SR Continental Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Rs in Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	8.76	9.08
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	2.39	2.39
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	5.72	5.81
		16.87	**17.28**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investment	6	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	7	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	8.86	10.86
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	9	112.03	98.82
(v) Other current financial assets	10	1.19	2.10
Current tax assets (net)	11	1.14	0.83
Other current assets	12	6.47	11.07
		129.69	**123.68**
Total assets		**146.56**	**140.96**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	18.50	18.50
Other equity	14	115.58	116.12
		134.08	**134.62**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	15		
Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
Outstanding dues other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		5.43	0.11
Other current liabilities	16	7.05	6.23
Total liabilities		**12.48**	**6.34**
Total equity and liabilities		**146.56**	**140.96**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming integral part of Financials Statements	1 to 30		

As per report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev Kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. :- 083509

Kumar Sunit
Director
DIN: 08110182

Chandan Mal Borar
Director
DIN : 07566782

Place : New Delhi
Date : June 05, 2021

SR Continental Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	17	32.20	-
Other income	18	7.46	7.85
Total Revenue		**39.66**	**7.85**
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock in Trade		27.94	-
Depreciation and Amortization expense	19	0.32	0.34
Other expenses	20	11.86	11.53
Total Expenses		**40.12**	**11.87**
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional and Extraordinary Items and Tax		**(0.46)**	**(4.02)**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(0.46)**	**(4.02)**
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2)Income Tax for earlier years		-	-
(3) Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)		0.08	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period		**(0.54)**	**(4.02)**
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 period		**(0.54)**	**(4.02)**
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share (Per Share Value of Rs. 10 each)	21	(0.29)	(2.17)
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming integral part of Financials Statements	1 to 30		

As per report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev Kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. :- 083509

Kumar Sunit
Director
DIN: 08110182

Chandan Mal Borar
Director
DIN : 07566782

Place : New Delhi
Date : June 05, 2021

SR Continental Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(a) Equity share capital **(Rs in Lakhs)**

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	185,000	18.50	185,000	18.50
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	185,000	18.50	185,000	18.50

(b) Other equity

	Reserves and Surplus			
	General reserve	**Retained earnings**	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Total**
Balance at 31 March 2019	**79.05**	**41.09**	**-**	**120.14**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	(4.02)	-	(4.02)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**79.05**	**37.07**	**-**	**116.12**
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31,2020	**79.05**	**37.07**	**-**	**116.12**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	(0.54)	-	(0.54)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**79.05**	**36.53**	**-**	**115.58**
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31,2021	**79.05**	**36.53**	**-**	**115.58**

As per report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev Kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. :- 083509

Kumar Sunit
Director
DIN: 08110182

Chandan Mal Borar
Director
DIN : 07566782

Place : New Delhi
Date : June 05, 2021

SR Continental Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021 **(Rs in Lakhs)**

	Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss		(0.46)	(4.02)
i.	Adjustment for :-			
	Depreciation		0.32	0.34
	Sundry balance written off		5.53	-
	Sundry balance written back		(0.09)	-
	Interest received		(6.08)	(6.50)
	Profit on sale of current Investment		-	(0.09)
	Operating Profit/(Loss) Before Working Capital Changes		**(0.78)**	**(10.27)**
ii.	Movements in working capital :-			
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables		5.32	-
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities		0.91	0.24
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Current Assets		(1.46)	(2.70)
	Net Cash generated/(used in) operating activities		3.99	(12.73)
	Less : Income Tax Paid (net of refunds)		(0.31)	1.66
	NET CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(A)**	**3.68**	**(11.07)**
	B. Cash Flow from Investment Activities			
	Movement in fixed deposit		(12.50)	0.94
	Sale of Current Investments		-	4.99
	Interest received		6.82	9.64
	NET CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(B)**	**(5.68)**	**15.57**
	C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
	NET CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(C)**	**-**	**-**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**(2.00)**	**4.50**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		10.86	6.36
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		8.86	10.86

Notes :

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

As per report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev Kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. :- 083509

Kumar Sunit
Director
DIN: 08110182

Chandan Mal Borar
Director
DIN : 07566782

Place : New Delhi
Date : June 05, 2021

SR Continental Limited

Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1 Corporate and General Information

SR Continental Limited referred to as "the Company" is domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is at 82/19, Bhakerwara Road, Mundka, New Delhi.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 05, 2021.

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 SR Continental 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 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes 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 and presentation 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 leases into finance and operating lease
- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for the every period ended is included below:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used;
- Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts.
- 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 is treated as current when it is:

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

A liability is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other 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. The Company has ascertained the operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred upto the date when the assets are ready for intended 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 a 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 WDV 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

Capital work-in-progress comprises of assets in the course of construction for production or/and supply of goods or services or administrative purposes, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised where the asset is available for use and commissioning has been completed.

De-recognisation

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 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

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.

2.10 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation in accordance with the provisions of contract with the customer. This is achieved when control of the product has been transferred to the customer, which is generally determined when title, ownership, risk of obsolescence and loss pass to the customer and the Company has the present right to payment, all of which occurs at a point in time upon shipment or delivery of the product. The Company considers shipping and handling activities as costs to fulfill the promise to transfer the related products and the customer payments for shipping and handling costs are recorded as a component of revenue.

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, 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial 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 a part of a financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset 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.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

2.14 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.

2.15 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is (or contains) a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

SR Continental Limited

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2020	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tangible Assets										
Freehold land	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
Building	9.54	-	-	9.54	1.46	0.32	-	1.78	7.76	8.08
Total	**10.54**	**-**	**-**	**10.54**	**1.46**	**0.32**	**-**	**1.78**	**8.76**	**9.08**

SR Continental Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 **(Rs in Lakhs)**

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
4 Other non-current financial assets		
Security Deposits (With Government Departments)	0.15	0.15
Other Security Deposits	2.24	2.24
	2.39	**2.39**
5 Deferred tax Assets (net)		
Deferred Tax Assets		
MAT Credit Entitlement	5.72	5.81
Sub- Total (a)	**5.72**	**5.81**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**-**	**-**
Sub- Total (b)	**-**	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Asset (a)-(b)	**5.72**	**5.81**
6 Current Investments		
(valued at fair value through profit & loss)	**-**	**-**
7 Trade Receivables		
(Unsecured)		
Considered Good	-	-
Have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Considered Doubtful-Credit Impaired	5.51	5.51
	5.51	**5.51**
Less: Allowances for credit losses	5.51	5.51
Total	**-**	**-**
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks:		
-On Current Account	8.79	10.78
Cash in hand	0.07	0.08
	8.86	**10.86**
9 Other bank balances		
Bank Deposit (Pledge with Government Department)	9.53	8.82
Fixed Deposits	102.50	90.00
	112.03	**98.82**
10 Other current financial assets		
Accrued Interest	1.19	1.92
Others	-	0.18
	1.19	**2.10**
11 Current tax assets (net)		
Advance Tax/Tax Deducted at Source (Net)	1.14	0.83
	1.14	**0.83**
12 Other current assets		
Prepaid Expenses	0.13	-
GST Receivable	0.71	-
Advances to Creditor	5.53	11.07
Other Advances and Receivables	0.10	-
	6.47	**11.07**

SR Continental Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 **(Rs in Lakhs)**

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
13 Share capital		
Authorised:		
500,000 (As at March 31,2020 - 500,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	50.00	50.00
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up:		
1,85,000 (As at March 31,2020 - 1,85,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	18.50	18.50
	18.50	**18.50**

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 company.

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

	Number of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the March 31,2020	185,000	18.50
Equity Shares issued during the year in consideration for cash	-	-
Outstanding at the March 31,2021	185,000	18.50

c. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
		Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Somany Ceramic Limited the holding company (with its nominees)	185,000	100	185,000	100

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
14 Other equity		
a. General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	79.05	79.05
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**79.05**	**79.05**
b. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	37.07	41.09
Add: Net profit for the year	(0.54)	(4.02)
	36.53	**37.07**
c. Other Comprehensive Income		
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
	-	**-**
Total of Reserve & Surplus (a+b+c)	**115.58**	**116.12**

Dividend

The Company has not declared dividend for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

SR Continental Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 **(Rs in Lakhs)**

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
15	**Trade Payables**		
	Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises #	-	-
	Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	5.43	0.11
		5.43	**0.11**

The Company has not received the information from vendors regarding their status as micro & small enterprise under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act); hence, details are provided to the extent available.

16	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payable	0.17	0.05
	Security Deposit	3.85	3.85
	Other Liabilities	3.03	2.33
		7.05	**6.23**

SR Continental Limited
Notes to the statement of Profit and Loss **(Rs in Lakhs)**

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
17	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sales of traded goods	32.20	-
		32.20	**-**
18	**Other Income**		
	Interest Received	6.08	6.50
	Profit on Sale of Investments	-	0.09
	Rent Received	1.29	1.26
	Sundry balance written back	0.09	-
		7.46	**7.85**
19	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	Depreciation on tangible assets	0.32	0.34
		0.32	**0.34**
20	**Other expenses**		
	Rent	0.60	0.20
	Rates and Taxes	0.35	9.86
	Bank Charges	0.01	0.04
	Commission	3.54	-
	Legal & Professional Charges	0.28	0.23
	Statutory Audit Fees	0.35	0.41
	Auditor out of Pocket Expenses	0.03	0.04
	Audit Certification Charges	0.15	0.18
	Sundry Balance Write off	5.53	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	1.02	0.57
		11.86	**11.53**
21	**Earning per share**		
	Total profit/ (loss) for the year	(0.54)	(4.02)
	Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	185000	185000
	EPS - Basic and Diluted (in Rs.)	**(0.29)**	**(2.17)**

SR Continental Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs in Lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
22	**Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments**		
A.	**Contingent liabilities (not provided for) in respect of:**		
	1 In respect Co-surety given on behalf of Somany ceramics Ltd. (Holding Company)	-	12.50
B.	**Commitments**		
	Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for [Net of Advances]	NIL	NIL

23 Related parties

A. Related parties and their relationships

i Holding Company
Somany Ceramics Limited

ii Fellow Subsidiary
Somany Bathware Limited
Sudha Somany Ceramics Limited
Somany Piastrelle Private Limited

iii Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence and with whomtransactions have taken place during the year

Schablona India Limited
H.L.Somany Foundation

B. Transactions with the above in the ordinary course of business

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Nature of Transactions		
a)	**With Holding Company are as under**		
	-Somany Ceramics Limited		
	i. Rent Received	0.24	0.24
	ii Reimbursement of Expenses to Holding Company	0.65	9.55
	Closing balance		
	i. Payable	0.21	-
	i. Receivable	-	0.18
b)	**With Fellow Subsidiary are as under**		
	-Somany Bathware Limited		
	i. Rent Received	0.24	0.24
	-Sudha Somany Ceramics Limited		
	i. Rent Paid	0.60	0.20
	ii. Purchase of Goods	27.94	-
	Closing balance		
	i. Payable	0.95	-
	-Somany Piastrelle Private Limited		
	i. Rent Received	0.03	-
	Closing balance		
	i. Receivable	0.03	-
c)	**With Other Related Parties are as under:-**		
	-Schablona India Limited		
	i. Rent Received	0.54	0.54
	-H.L.Somany Foundation		
	i. Rent Received	0.24	0.24
	Closing balance		
	i. Receivable	0.07	-

(Rs in Lakhs)

24 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets				
Current investment	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8.86	-	10.86
Bank balances other than above	-	112.03	-	98.82
Others				
-Non Current	-	2.39	-	2.39
-Current	-	1.19	-	2.10
	-	**124.47**	**-**	**114.18**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	5.43	-	0.11
	-	**5.43**	-	**0.11**

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial Investments at FVTPL				
Current investment	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial Investments at FVTPL				
Current investment	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.
There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments

C. Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8.86	8.86	10.86	10.86
Bank balances other than above	112.03	112.03	98.82	98.82
Others				
Non Current	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39
Current	1.19	1.19	2.10	2.10
	124.47	**124.47**	**114.18**	**114.18**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	5.43	5.43	0.11	0.11
	5.43	**5.43**	**0.11**	**0.11**

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 risks are controlled through the mechanism of properly 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 concerned 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 monitors credit risk very closely. The Management impact analysis shows credit risk and impact assessment as low.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation

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.

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
25	**Payments to Auditors :**		
	Statutory audit fee	0.35	0.41
	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.03	0.04
	Certification Charges	0.15	0.18
	Total	**0.53**	**0.63**

26 Due to COVID-19 Pandemic, there is significant impact on account of demand destruction in the short term only. However, the Company believes, in the long-term, there may not be any significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company. The Company is, however, continuously monitoring any material change in future economic conditions.

27 In the opinion of the management, Current Assets and Loans & Advances have a value on realization in ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

28 Segment Reporting

According to Ind AS 108, identification of operating segments is based on Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) approach for making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. The business activity of the company falls within one broad business segment viz. "Ceramic Tiles and Allied products" and substantially sale of the product is within the country. The Gross income and profit from the other segment is below the norms prescribed in Ind AS 108. Hence, the disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108 of 'Segment Reporting' is not considered applicable.

29 The company has not created deferred tax asset due to uncertainty of future taxable Income except to the extent of MAT credit avaialble to the Company.

30 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever considered necessary.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per report of even date attached

For Arora & Choudhary Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. - 003870N)

Rajeev Kumar Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. :- 083509

Place : New Delhi
Date : June 05, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kumar Sunit
Director
DIN: 08110182

Chandan Mal Borar
Director
DIN : 07566782