ASHOK T. KUKREJA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111-A, ULTIMATE BUSINESS CENTRE, OPP. MUMBAI UNIVERSITY,
M. G .ROAD, FORT, MUMBAI – 400 023.
TEL. : 2267 2533, 2267 2626

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of NV Distilleries & Breweries (AP) Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of NV Distilleries & Breweries (AP) Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('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 March 31, 2019, its loss and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing 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 Standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Standalone financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the Standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Management's responsibility for the Standalone financial statements

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

In preparing the Standalone 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 boards of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Standalone financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, we state that, this reporting requirement is Not Applicable to the Company as per the Notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017 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, we state that the matter relating to Managerial Remuneration is not applicable to the Company being a Private Limited Company

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Reports 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 explanation given to us:

i. The company does not have any pending litigation as at March, 31st 2019 which would impact its financial position.

ii. The company did not have any long term contract nor any derivative contracts.

iii) The provisions of Investor Education and Protection fund are not applicable to the company.

2) The matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (the Order) issued by Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act are not applicable to the company.

For Ashok T. Kukreja & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 113391W

Ashok. T. Kukreja

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03/06/2019

Ashok T. Kukreja
Proprietor
Membership No. : 032192

NV DISTILLERIES &

BREWERIES (AP)

PRIVATE LIMITED

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

F. Y. 2018 - 19

NV Distillers & Breweries (AP) Private Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
	ASSETS				
I	**Non-current assets**				
	Property, plant and equipment	5	982.70	987.16	987.16
	Capital work-in-progress	5	433.44	433.44	433.44
	Total non-current assets		**1,416.14**	**1,420.60**	**1,420.60**
II	**Current assets**				
	Financial assets				
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1.87	2.02	2.22
	Total current assets		**1.87**	**2.02**	**2.22**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**1,418.01**	**1,422.62**	**1,422.82**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
III	**Equity**				
	Equity share capital	7	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Other equity	8	(157.30)	(64.82)	(2.79)
	Total equity		**(156.30)**	**(63.82)**	**(1.79)**
	Liabilities				
IV	**Non-current liabilities**				
	Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	9	1,139.71	1,058.85	994.59
	Total non-current liabilities		**1,139.71**	**1,058.85**	**994.59**
V	**Current liabilities**				
	Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	10	379.90	379.90	379.90
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	40.68	41.95	41.22
	Current tax liabilities (net)	12	14.01	5.74	8.90
	Total current liabilities		**434.60**	**427.59**	**430.02**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,418.01**	**1,422.62**	**1,422.82**
	Summary of significant accounting policies	2			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For ASHOK T. KUKREJA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 113391W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashok T. Kukreja

Ashok T. Kukreja
Proprietor
Membership No.32192

Director
Ratan Lal Jain
DIN: 00030299

Director
Prakash R. Pandya
DIN: 00009491

Place : Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2019

NV Distillers & Breweries (AP) Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue			
Revenue from contract with customers		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total revenue		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	13	93.54	92.62
Other expenses	14	9.71	4.65
Total expenses		**103.24**	**97.27**
Total Loss before tax		**(103.24)**	**(97.27)**
Tax expense			
(i) Current tax	15	-	-
(ii) Deferred tax expense		-	-
(iii) MAT credit entitlement			-
(iv) Tax adjustment in respect of earlier years			-
		-	-
Net Loss after tax from continuing operations		**(103.24)**	**(97.27)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**- 103.24**	**- 97.27**
Earnings per equity share:	21		
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)		(1,032.41)	(972.71)
Face value per share (in Rs.)		10	10
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For ASHOK T. KUKREJA & C(For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 113391W

Ashok T. Kukreja

Ashok T. Kukreja

Proprietor

Membership No.32192

Director

Ratan Lal Jain

DIN: 00030299

Director

Prakash R. Pandya

DIN: 00009491

Place : Mumbai

Date: 3rd June 2019

NV Distillers & Breweries (AP) Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)
Issued, subscribed and paid up:		
As at 1 April 2017	**10,000.00**	**1.00**
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	**10,000.00**	**1.00**
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**10,000.00**	**1.00**

b) Other equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Attributable to owners of the parent**		**Total**
		Reserve and Surplus	
	Deemed Equity	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	**-**	**(2.79)**	**(2.79)**
Fair valuation of financial liabilities	**35.24**	**-**	35.24
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(97.27)	(97.27)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**35.24**	**(100.06)**	**(64.82)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(103.24)	(103.24)
Fair valuation of financial liabilities	10.76	-	10.76
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**46.00**	**(203.30)**	**(157.30)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For ASHOK T. KUKREJA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 113391W

Ashok T. Kukreja

Ashok T. Kukreja
Proprietor
Membership No.32192

Place : Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
Ratan Lal Jain
DIN: 00030299

Director
Prakash R. Pandya
DIN : 00009491

NV DISTILLERIES & BREWERIES (AP) PRIVATE LIMITED

Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(103.24)	(97.27)
Adjustments for :		
Finance Costs	93.54	92.62
Security expenses	5.07	4.41
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(4.64)**	**(0.25)**
Adjustments for working capital:		
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities and provisions	85.97	44.79
Cash generated from operating activities	**81.33**	**44.54**
Direct taxes paid (net)	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**81.33**	**44.54**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investments	-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**-**	**-**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan Borrowings (including Cash Credit) Availed (Net)	(81.48)	(44.74)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(81.48)**	**(44.74)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(0.15)**	**(0.20)**
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	2.02	2.22
Adjustment due to loss of control over subsidiary		-
Effect of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalents held in foreign Currency		
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**1.87**	**2.02**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

As per Our report of even date attached
For ASHOK T. KUKREJA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
RN : 113391W

Ashok T. Kukreja

Ashok T. Kukreja
Proprietor
Membership No. 32192
Place : Mumbai
Date : 3rd June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
R. L. Jain
DIN - 00030299

Director
P. R. Pandya
DIN - 00009491

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

1. Company information

NV Distillers & Breweries (AP) Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled and headquartered in Delhi, India. It is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956.

2. Significant accounting policies

a. Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2018 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP).

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. The transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has been accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", with 1 April 2017 being the transition date and therefore balances for the comparative period have been restated accordingly. As per Ind AS 101, the company has presented a reconciliation of its transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS of its total equity as at 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 and reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018. Please refer note 16 for detailed information on the transition.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and accrual basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013.

b. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the non-financial assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal /external factors. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or a cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the assets (or where applicable, that of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs) is estimated as the higher of its net selling price and its value in use. Impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation / amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

A previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation / amortisation if there were no impairment.

c. Cash and cash equivalents

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

d. Property plant and equipment (including Capital Work-in-Progress)

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation, and impairment loss, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is possible that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The cost of property, plant and equipment which are not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation / Amortisation:

Depreciation is charged on written down value method as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 keeping a residual value of assets at 5% of the original cost, except in case of computers where residual value is estimated at 1% of the original cost.

Capital Costs in respect of upgradation of leased premises has been amortized over the initial lease period or its useful lives whichever is lower.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

e. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in Statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Subsequently all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of profit or loss. The gain / loss is recognised in other equity in case of transaction with shareholders.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

f. Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

g. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. The provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

h. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires estimates and assumptions to be made by the Management of the Company that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known.

The Management believes that these estimates are prudent and reasonable and are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known or materialised.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Examples of such estimates include the useful life of property, plant and equipment, provision for doubtful debts/advances, future obligation in respect of retirement benefit plans, provision for inventory obsolescence, impairment of investments/assets, etc.

i) Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets:

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

ii) Income Tax:

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone financial statements.

iii) Contingencies:

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual reporting financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

iv) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that an individual asset / group of assets (constituting a Cash Generating Unit) may be impaired. If there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors i.e. when the carrying amount of the assets exceed the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed or reduced if there has been a favorable change in the estimate of the recoverable amount. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there was no impairment.

4. Standard issued but not yet effective

i. Ind AS 116

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), in consultation with the National Financial Reporting Authority, has issued Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 to amend the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. This results in introduction of Ind AS 116, Leases, that comprehensively revamps the leases guidance. Consequently, Ind AS 17 has been withdrawn, and other standards are suitably modified. The amendment is not applicable to the Company as there are no such transactions.

ii. Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On 30 March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, an uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by the company when it is unclear whether that tax treatment will be accepted by the tax authorities. Under Ind AS 12, the key determinant is whether it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that the taxing authority will accept the company's tax treatment as reported in the income tax filing, the company will record the same amount in the financial statements as reported to tax authorities. If there is an uncertainty about the acceptability of tax treatment, then the company shall reflect the uncertainty following the method that it expects will better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

• Most likely amount method - The single most likely amount in a range of possible outcomes; or

• Expected value method - The sum of probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible outcomes.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. There is no impact on Company on account of this amendment.

iii. Amendment to Ind AS 19, plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

• To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and

• To recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019 however there is no impact on company on account of this amendment.

5 Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Borewell	Computers and software	Generators	Total
Gross block							
As at 1 April 2017	976.47	0.56	0.67	6.23	0.46	2.78	987.16
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	976.47	0.56	0.67	6.23	0.46	2.78	987.16
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	0.56	0.67	-	0.46	2.78	4.46
As at 31 March 2019	976.47	-	-	6.23	-	-	982.70
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net block							
Balance as at 1 April 2017	976.47	0.56	0.67	6.23	0.46	2.78	987.16
Balance as at 31 March 2018	976.47	0.56	0.67	6.23	0.46	2.78	987.16
Balance as at 31 March 2019	976.47	-	-	6.23	-	-	982.70

(i) Capital work in progress

Balance as at 1 April 2017	433.44
Additions	-
Capitalised during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	433.44
Additions	-
Capitalised during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	433.44

6 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts	1.87	2.02	2.22
Total	1.87	2.02	2.22

8 Other equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Deficit in the statement of profit and loss	(203.30)	(100.06)	(2.79)
Deemed capital contribution	46.00	35.24	-
Total	(157.30)	(64.82)	(2.79)

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Deficit in the statement of profit and loss
Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings made by the Group over the years.

(ii) Deemed capital contribution
The waiver of interest on loan from holding company is in the nature of benefit passed on to subsidiary company and hence deemed capital contribution.

Deficit in the statement of profit and loss

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year (Profit & loss)	(100.06)	(2.79)
Add: Acquired on merger	-	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(103.24)	(97.27)
Balance at the end of the year	(203.30)	(100.06)

Deemed Capital Contribution

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening equity component of non-current borrowings	35.24	35.24
Additions during the year	10.76	
Balance at the end of the year	46.00	35.24

7 Equity share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Authorised share capital 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each (Previous Year 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each (Previous Year 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00

(a) **Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018		As at 1 April 2017	
	No. of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)
Equity shares						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00

(b) **Shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares in the Company**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018		As at 1 April 2017	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Allied Blenders And Distillers Private Limited (Include 5000 Eq. Shares Jointly with Mr. R.L. Jain)	10,000.00	100%	10,000.00	100%	10,000.00	100%
Total	10,000.00	100%	10,000.00	100%	10,000.00	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(c) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares:**
The Company has only one class Equity shares having a par value of 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed, if the Board Of Directors is subject to the approval of the stakeholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

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

9 Borrowings (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Unsecured			
Loan from Holding company	1,139.71	1,058.85	994.59
	1,139.71	**1,058.85**	994.59

(b) Net debt reconciliation

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Particulars	1 April 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	2.22	2.02	1.87
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	994.59	1,058.85	1,139.71
Current borrowings	379.90	379.90	379.90
Net debt	**1,376.70**	**1,440.77**	1,521.48

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	Current borrowings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2017	**2.22**	**994.59**	**379.90**	**1,376.70**
Cash flows (net)	(0.20)	(44.74)	-	**(44.94)**
Finance costs	-	51.64	-	**51.64**
Finance costs paid	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**2.02**	**1,001.48**	**379.90**	**1,383.40**
Cash flows (net)	(0.15)	(81.48)	-	**(81.63)**
Finance costs	-	74.50	-	**74.50**
Finance costs paid	-	-		**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**1.87**	**994.50**	**379.90**	**1,376.27**

10 Current borrowings

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Unsecured			
Okatti Infrastructure & Projects Pvt. Ltd.	379.90	379.90	379.90
Total	**379.90**	**379.90**	379.90

11 Other current financial liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Payable for capital creditors	27.33	27.33	27.33
Audit fees payable	0.15	0.15	0.14
Payable for other expenses	13.20	14.47	13.75
Total	**40.68**	**41.95**	41.22

12 Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
TDS payable	14.01	5.74	8.90
Total	**14.01**	**5.74**	8.90

13 Finance costs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest Expense	93.54	92.62
Total	**93.54**	92.62

14 Other expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Security Charges	5.07	4.41
Filing fees	-	0.03
Printing & Stationery Exp.	0.02	-
Bank Charges	-	0.06
Auditors' Remuneration	0.15	0.16
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.01	-
Assets Written off	4.46	-
Total	9.71	4.65

Note: Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Statutory audit	0.15	0.16
Other services	-	-
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
Total	**0.15**	0.16

15 Tax expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

15.1 The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows for 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
(Loss) before income tax expense	(103)	(97)
Income tax expense	(28.72)	(26.80)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Deferred tax not created on business losses	28.72	26.80
Income tax expense	-	-

16 Fair value measurements

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial instruments by category:

Particulars	Amortised cost		
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	1 April 2017
Financial Assets - Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	2	2
Financial Liabilities - Non-current			
Borrowings (including current maturities)	1,140	1,059	995
Financial Liabilities - Current			
Borrowings	380	380	380
Other financial liabilities	41	42	41

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

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

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example, listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

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, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

II. Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

The fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate determined considering the incremental borrowing rate of the Company.

IV. Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, borrowings and other current financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.

17 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed primarily to liquidity risk.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings and other financial liabilities. The company's principal financial assets include cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations.

A Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.
The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. borrowings and other financial liabilities.

The finance department of the Company is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments at each reporting date:

As at 31 March 2019 (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Financial Liabilities - Non-Current				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	1,140	-	1,140
Financial Liabilities - Current				
Borrowings	380			380
Other financial liabilities	41			41
Total	**421**	**1,140**	**-**	**1,560**

As at 31 March 2018

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Financial Liabilities - Non-Current				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	1,059	-	1,059
Financial Liabilities - Current				
Borrowings	380	-	-	380
Other financial liabilities	42	-	-	42
Total	**422**	**1,059**	**-**	**1,481**

As at 1 April 2017

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Financial Liabilities - Non-Current				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	995	-	995
Financial Liabilities - Current				
Borrowings	380	-	-	380
Other financial liabilities	41	-	-	41
Total	**421**	**995**	**-**	**1,416**

18 First time adoption of Ind AS

A First Ind AS Financial statements

These are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2017 (the date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014 and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP).

An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes:

i) Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemption and mandatory exception applied in the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Optional exemptions availed

Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities.

Accordingly, the company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at their previous GAAP carrying value.

Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities at initial recognition

Ind As 101 permits a first time adopter to apply requirements of Ind AS 109 in relation to fair value measurement prospectively to transactions entered into on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

Accordingly, the company has elected the above exemption of fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities at initial recognition

ii) **Mandatory exceptions applied**

Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2017 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP except where Ind AS required a different basis for estimates as compared to the previous GAAP.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The company has applied the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

B First time adoption reconciliations

(Rs. in lakhs)

Reconciliation of equity from Previous GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Note	Equity as at 31 March 2018	Equity as at 1 April 2017
Equity as per previous GAAP		(3.04)	(2.79)
GAAP adjustments:			
Impact on account of Expenses capitalised, now written back	B.1	(61.78)	-
Total - GAAP adjustments		(61.78)	-
Equity as per Ind AS		(64.82)	(2.79)

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2018
Net Profit for the period as per previous GAAP		(0.25)
GAAP adjustments:		
Impact on account of Expenses capitalised, now written back	B.1	(61.78)
Impact on account of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	B.2	(35.24)
Total - GAAP adjustments		(97.02)
Net profit after tax as per Ind AS		(97.27)
Total - GAAP adjustments		-
Total comprehensive income after tax as per Ind AS		(97.27)

Explanations to reconciliations

B.1 Impact on account of Expenses capitalised, now written back

Under Previous GAAP, Finance cost and other expenses relating to land were capitalized in the books as Capital work in progress
Under Ind AS, Expenses capitalised earlier didn't meet the capitaliszation criteria and hence the expenses were written back to profit and loss.

B.2 Impact of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Under Previous GAAP, financial assets and financial liabilities were typically carried at the contractual amount receivable or payable.
Under Ind AS, financial instruments carried at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, at effective interest rate. For certain financial assets and financial liabilities, the fair value thereof at the date of transition to Ind AS has been considered as the new amortised cost of that financial asset and financial liability at the date of transition to Ind AS.

19 Related party transactions

Related party disclosures as required under Indian Accounting standard 24, " Related party disclosure" are given below.

(a) List of related parties and relationships

(i) Promoters holding directly or indirectly more than 20% of voting power

Sr No	Name of the party
1	Allied Blenders And Distillers Pvt. Ltd.-Holding Company

(b) Transactions during the year with related parties :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Unsecured Loan received from Allied Blendres And Distillers Pvt. Ltd	6.36	12.63
Unsecured Loan repaid from Allied Blendres And Distillers Pvt. Ltd	-	-
Interest to Allied Blenders And Distillers Private Limited	82.78	57.37

(c) Balances at the year end :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	1 April 2017
Unsecured Loans taken			
Allied Blenders And Distillers Pvt. Ltd.-	831.44	825.08	812.44
Interest payable	308.27	233.78	182.14

20 Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The Company has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the Suppliers with the notified authority under the Micro.Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) claiming their Status as on 31.03.2018 as micro,small and medium enterprises.Consequently the amount paid/payable to these parties during the year is Nil.

The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year (included in Trade	-	-
The interest due thereon unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but	-	-
The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-

21 Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Net profit attributable to equity share holders	(103)	(97)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	10,000	10,000
Earnings per share:		
Basic and diluted EPS	(1,032.41)	(972.71)
Nominal value per share (in Rs.)	10	10