Xicon

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
2018-- 2019

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE :
283-287, 'F' WING, 2ND FLOOR,
SOLARIS – I, SAKI VIHAR ROAD,
ANDHERI (EAST),
MUMBAI – 400 072.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HEMANT K. TALAPADATUR
V G MUKUND
LYLA MEHTA

AUDITORS

M/S. MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MUMBAI.

BANKERS

KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LIMITED
SATELLITE SILVER ANDHERI KURLA ROAD,
ANDHERI (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 059.

MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
3, Shanti Kunj, 17, Prarthana Samaj Road, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai - 400 057.
Off. # 2618 5110
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SHAILESH MANEK
B.Com.(Hons), Grad. C.W.A.,F.C.A.

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members,
XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March,2019, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

•Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

•Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's 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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, 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 is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for 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 standalone financial statements 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 Board of Directors are 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 financial controls 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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, statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind As standalone 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 31 March,2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March,2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A".Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

a(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.,and

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contract including derivative contract for which there are 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.

2 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number:0126679W

(SHAILESH MANEK)
Proprietor
Membership number.034925

Mumbai
Dated: May 10th, 2019

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Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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.

MANEK & ASSOCIATES

Opinion

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

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 0126679W

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

(SHAILESH MANEK)
Proprietor
Membership number.034925

Mumbai
Dated: May 10th, 2019

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Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

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

(b) All the assets have been physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.

(iii) The company has not granted any loan to parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii) ,(iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and consequently the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, and the Rules framed there under are not applicable, and also no orders were passed by National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal and therefore close 3(v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi)According to information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the manufacturing activities carried on by the Company and therefore, the provision of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, goods and service tax, custom duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.

(b)According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March,2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c)According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, , customs duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii)In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a bank and financial institution. Further, the Company has not issued any debentures and therefore, the provision of clause 3 (viii) of the Order to that extent is not applicable

(ix) During the financial year, the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans and therefore, the provision of clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable..

(x)According to information and explanations given to us there were no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year and therefore, the provision of clause 3 (x) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi)According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii)In our opinion, the company is not a chit fund or a nidhi and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii)According to information and explanation given to us, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind As financial statements as required under 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 under review, therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xv)During the financial year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 0126679W

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

(SHAILESH MANEK)
Proprietor
Membership number.034925

Mumbai
Dated: May 10th, 2019

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	**2,31,043**	2,52,705
(b) Other Intangible Assets	4	**1,154**	1,199
(c) Financial Assets.			
(i) Investments	5	**25,681**	25,676
(d) Deffered Tax Assets	37	-	-
(e) Other Non-current Assets	6	**47,577**	71,323
Total Non-current Assets		**3,05,456**	3,50,904
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	**1,74,852**	1,20,377
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	**16,28,775**	8,68,371
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	**10,540**	28,925
(iii) Other bank balances	10	**59,564**	41,323
(iv) Loans	11	**31,990**	5,601
(v) Others Financial Assets	12	**357**	823
(c) Other Current Assets	13	**1,19,543**	27,882
Total Current Assets		**20,25,621**	10,93,303
TOTAL ASSETS		**23,31,077**	14,44,207
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	14	**3,09,159**	3,09,159
(b) Other Equity	15	**3,35,779**	2,45,434
Total Equity		**6,44,937**	5,54,592
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	14,642
(b) Provisions	17	**4,183**	4,107
Total Non-current liabilities		**4,183**	18,748
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	**5,15,248**	3,30,852
(ii) Trade payables	19		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		**1,69,398**	22,925
Due to Others		**9,31,938**	4,34,413
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	**19,406**	34,569
(b) Provisions	21	**10,094**	7,303
(c) Other current liabilities	22	**10,963**	26,647
(d) Current Tax Liabilities(Net)	23	**24,910**	14,158
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**16,81,957**	8,70,867
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**16,86,140**	8,89,615
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**23,31,077**	14,44,207
See accompanying notes 1 to 46 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May-2019

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations	24	**20,92,209**	15,42,933
II	Other Income	25	**12,925**	20,517
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**21,05,134**	15,63,450
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Cost of Materials Consumed	26	**4,37,674**	3,93,672
	(b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	-	**5,56,542**	2,57,552
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress	27	**(14,209)**	17,196
	(d) Manufacturing costs	28	**4,38,349**	5,21,143
	(e) Excise Duty	29	-	19,667
	(f) Employee Benefits Expense	30	**1,91,562**	2,00,357
	(g) Finance Costs	31	**56,802**	41,751
	(h) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	**32,303**	35,905
	(i) Other Expenses	32	**2,92,831**	1,94,460
	Total expenses		**19,91,856**	16,81,703
V	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**1,13,278**	(1,18,253)
VI	**Exceptional Items**		-	-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		**1,13,278**	(1,18,253)
VIII	Tax expense			
	(a) Current Tax		**23,400**	2,372
	(b) Deferred Tax		-	-
	Tax Adjustment of Earlier Years		**(888)**	-
	MAT Credit			-
	Total Tax Expense		**22,512**	2,372
IX	**Profit/(loss) for the year (A)**		**90,766**	(1,20,625)
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
	(i) Remeasurement [gain/(loss)] of net defined benefit liability		**(426)**	4,007
	(ii) Effect [gain/(loss)] of measuring equity instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)		**4**	66
	(iii) Income tax on above		-	-
	B. Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
	(i) Fair Value changes on Derivatives designated as Cash Flow Hedges		-	-
	(ii) Income tax on above		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (B)		**(422)**	4,072
	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A)+(B)		**90,344**	(1,16,553)
	Paid up Equity Share Capital		**3,09,159**	3,09,159
	Face Value of Equity Share Capital		**10**	10
	Earning Per Equity Share			
	Basic (in ₹)	42	**2.94**	(3.90)
	Diluted (in ₹)		**2.94**	(3.90)
	See accompanying notes 1 to 46 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2018	3,09,159
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**3,09,159**

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Equity Instruments through OCI	Remeasurement on defined Benefit Plan	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,64,607	70,008	7,150	(163)	3,833	**2,45,435**
Profit for the period	90,766	-	-	-	-	**90,766**
Fair Valuation of Investment	-			4	-	**4**
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-			-	(426)	(426)
Balances as at March 31, 2019	**2,55,373**	**70,008**	**7,150**	**(159)**	**3,407**	**3,35,779**

In terms of our report attached.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May-2019

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN NO. 02738633

VK

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	year ended 31st March, 2019		year ended 31st March, 2018	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit before tax		**1,13,278**		(1,18,253)
Add::				
Depreciation and amortisation	**32,303**		35,905	
Provision for tax	**(23,400)**		-	
Extraordinary item	-		-	
Amortisation of share issue expenses and discount on shares	-		-	
(Profit) / loss on sale / write off of assets	**(113)**		402	
Other Comprehensive Income	**(426)**		4,006	
Finance costs	-		-	
Interest expense	**36,427**		29,065	
Dividend income	-			
Net loss on sale of investments	-	**44,791**	-	69,378
Less:				
Interest income	**5,184**		3,975	
Interest in OCI	**4**		66	
Dividend income	**11**	**(5,198)**	-	(4,041)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**1,52,871**		(52,916)
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Inventories	**(54,475)**		(23,893)	
Trade receivables	**(7,60,404)**		1,07,574	
Short-term loans and advances	**(26,389)**		9,252	
Other Financial Assets	**466**		1,995	
Other non-current assets	**23,746**		(14,018)	
Long-term loans and advances	-		2,290	
Other current assets	**(91,661)**	**(9,08,717)**	76,439	1,59,640
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade payables	**6,43,998**		(1,43,151)	
Other financial liabilities	**(15,163)**		34,112	
Other current liabilities	**(15,684)**		5,330	
Current tax liabilities	**10,752**		(3,158)	
Short-term provisions	**2,791**		(1,958)	
Long-term provisions	**76**	**6,26,769**	(657)	(1,09,502)
Cash generated from operations		**(1,29,077)**		(2,779)
Tax Paid		**888**		(2,372)
Extraordinary item				
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)		**(1,28,188)**		(5,150)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Property, Plant & Equipments		**(10,726)**		(17,586)
Sale of PPE		**244**		-
Purchase of Fixed Deposits		**(18,241)**		46,642
Interest received		**5,184**		3,975
Fair Valuation of Investment		**4**		65
Dividend received		**11**		-
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		**(23,524)**		33,097
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from Issue of Shares		-		-
Proceeds from borrowings		**(14,642)**		14,642
Interest expense		**(36,427)**		(29,065)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)		**(51,069)**		(14,424)
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(2,02,781)**		13,524
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**(3,01,927)**		(3,15,452)
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**(5,04,708)**		(3,01,927)
NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH-2019				
1.Cash and Cash Equivalents include :				
Cash on Hand		**658**		712
Balance with Bank in Current Accounts		**9,882**		28,213
Balance with Bank in Cash Credit Account		**(5,15,248)**		(3,30,852)
		(5,04,708)		(3,01,927)

In terms of our report attached.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : [illegible]th May-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No: 02741651

V. G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN NO. 02733633

Xicon

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 **CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Xicon International Limited ("the company") is engaged in the business of providing products and services to infrastructure projects in the field of electric heat tracing and turnkey mechanical and electrical projects for captive power plants and oil based industries. It covers Balance Plant Equipment for DG sets. It also carries out thermal insulation works and executes electrical distribution jobs.

Xicon International Limited is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office in 283-287, F wing, Solaris - 1, Saki vihar road, Andheri (East) Mumbai - 400 072.

The Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019 are approved for issue by the Company Board of Directors on 10th May, 2019.

2 **BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION**

a **Basis of preparation of financial statements:**

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amonded and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with applicable rules and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were Company's second Ind AS standalone financial statements. The Company had adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, "First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards" for the first time during the year ended March31,2018.

These financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value :

i) Certain financial assets and liabilities

ii) Defined benefits plans-plan assets

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts are rounded off to the nearest hundred, except when otherwise indicated.

b **Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

c **Use of estimates:**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

Valuation of financial instruments
Useful life of property, plant and equipment
Actuarial gain/loss on employee benefit plans
Provisions

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

d Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification in accordance with Division II of Schedule III of The Companies Act, 2013. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.10 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a Fair value measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-5

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

b Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress cost include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

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

Subsequent Cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with these will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized and charged to the statement of Profit and Loss. All other costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation:

Depreciation on property plant & equipments is calculated on Written Down Value method over the useful life as specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition of assets

An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Upon first time adoption of Ind-AS, the Company has elected to measure all its property, plant and equipment at the Previous GAAP carrying amount at its deemed cost on the date of transition to IND-AS i.e. 1st April, 2016.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful loves, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible asset.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Intangible assets being computer software is amortised over a period of three years for which the company expect the benefits to accrue.

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Derecognition of assets

An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

c **Revenue recognition:**

Sale of goods is accounted as and when the materials are dispatched to customers which generally coincides with the transfer of ownership.

Revenue on erection and commissioning of contracts is recognised on the 'percentage of completion method'.

Income from other services is accounted on the basis of the terms of contract.

Claims including escalation are recognised as revenue on client's acceptance or evidence of acceptance.

Contractual liquidated damages payable for delays in completion of contract work or for other causes are accounted for at costs when deducted, and/or when such delays and causes are attributable to the Company.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. Upon initially applying this standard there is no impact which is required to recognized at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018).

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

d **Other income:**

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

2.20 **Inventories:**

Inventories comprise all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of the weighted average method.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour, other direct cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.21 **Retirement benefits:**

Employee benefits include Provident Fund, , Employee State Insurance Scheme, Gratuity Fund, Compensated Absences.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined Benefit Plans

For Defined Benefit Plans in the form of Gratuity Fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised immediately for both vested and the non-vested portion. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited taking into account the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related services are rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for those services.

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is provided at the end of year and charged to the statement of profit and loss.

2.22 **Accounting for taxes on income:**

a **Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subjected to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b **Deferred income tax**

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax 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 realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax assets is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss can be utilized.

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

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

MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM No. 126679W
MUMBAI-57

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.23 **Lease:**

Lease in which a substantial portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. payments and receipts are recognised to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless the lease payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for lessors expected inflationary costs increases, in which case the same are recognised as an expense in line with the contractual terms.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee.

2.24 **Impairment of assets:**

Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset. unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.25 **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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

A contingent assets, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, an entity shall disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out for provisions in Ind AS 10.

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.26 **Financial Instruments**

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Assets

Subsequent measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity instruments

a. Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

b. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities (other than derivative financial instruments) are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method at the end of reporting periods.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the Company transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company derecognises a financial liability (or a part of financial liability) when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2.27 **Investments in Associates**

The Company accounts for its investments in associates at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

2.28 **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term (three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / loss before extraordinary items and tax for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments. Cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise of cash at bank, cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, as reduced by Cash Credit.

2.29 **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders is adjusted for after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.30 Standards issued but not effective

"Ind AS 116 Leases: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116- Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard Ind AS 17 Leases and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

• Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

• Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

• Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

• An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April1,2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Group has elected certain available practical expedients on transition."

"Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: On March 30, 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 losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The Group will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019.The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is expected to be insignificant. "

"Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement- On March 30, 2019, 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 recognise 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 recognised 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.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019.The effect on adoption of Ind AS 19 is expected to be insignificant."

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Xicon

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Office Premises	Elec. Inst. Fact. Bldg.	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Furnitures and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
(I) Gross Carrying Value									
Balance as at April 1, 2018	19,083	1,35,891	52,773	9,198	73,268	11,039	7,587	1,857	3,10,695
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	6,090	3,295	63	-	9,448
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	506	1,466	-	301	2,273
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	19,083	1,35,891	52,773	9,198	78,853	12,868	7,650	1,556	3,17,870
(II) Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at April 1, 2018	-	24,649	5,001	4,826	15,502	4,098	2,610	1,303	57,989
Depreciation expense for the year	-	10,729	2,320	1,284	11,112	4,137	1,272	126	30,980
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	503	1,405	-	234	2,142
Balance as at March 31, 2019	-	35,378	7,321	6,110	26,112	6,830	3,882	1,194	86,827
									-
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	19,083	1,00,513	45,452	3,088	52,741	6,038	3,767	362	2,31,043
Balance as at March 31, 2019	19,083	1,00,513	45,452	3,088	52,741	6,038	3,767	362	2,31,043

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Office Premises	Elec. Inst. Fact. Bldg.	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Furnitures and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
(I) Gross Carrying Value									
Balance as at April 1, 2017	19,083	1,34,473	52,773	9,198	60,918	9,163	7,272	9,085	3,01,963
Additions during the year	-	1,419	-	-	13,111	3,189	315	287	18,321
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	761	1,313	-	7,515	9,589
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	19,083	1,35,891	52,773	9,198	73,268	11,039	7,587	1,857	3,10,695
(II) Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at April 1, 2017	-	12,794	2,563	2,921	4,590	729	774	829	25,200
Depreciation expense for the year	-	11,855	2,438	1,906	11,617	4,682	1,836	474	34,808
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	705	1,313	-	-	2,018
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	24,649	5,001	4,826	15,502	4,098	2,610	1,303	57,990
									-
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	19,083	1,11,242	47,772	4,372	57,766	6,941	4,977	554	2,52,705
Balance as at March 31, 2018	19,083	1,11,242	47,772	4,372	57,766	6,941	4,977	553	2,52,705

4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
(I) Gross Carrying Value		
Balance as at April 1, 2018	3,183	**3,183**
Additions during the year	1,278	**1,278**
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**4,461**	**4,461**
(II) Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**1,985**	**1,985**
Depreciation expense for the year	1,323	**1,323**
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**3,308**	**3,308**
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	**1,154**	**1,154**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,199	1,199
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,154**	**1,154**

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
(I) Gross Carrying Value		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	3,183	3,183
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	3,183	3,183
(II) Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	887	887
Depreciation expense for the year	1,098	1,098
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,985	1,985
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	1,199	1,199
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,199	1,199

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57

5 Non-current Investments

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Investments measured at Cost		
Unquoted		
Investments In Equity Shares		
Associate		
2,48,398 (Previous Years 2,48,398) Equity Shares of Heat Trace Xicon Limited of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	**24,840**	24,840
B. Investments measured at fare value through Other Comprehensive Income		
Unquoted		
Investments in Equity Shares		
500(Previous Years 500) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each Fully paid up in New India Co-operative Bank Limited	**50**	50
9,500(Previous Years 9,500) Equity Shares of REPL-Xicon Engineers Pvt. Limited of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	**791**	787
Total	**25,681**	25,676
Aggregate Amount Of Quoted Investments		
Aggregate Amount Of Unquoted Investments	**25,681**	25,676
Aggregate provision made for diminution in value of Investments		

6 Other Non-current Assets

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Capital Advances	**-**	-
B. Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	**4,687**	6,428
C. Advances other than capital advances		
Balances with government authorities	**41,557**	63,726
Prepaid Expenses	**1,334**	1,169
Total	**47,577**	71,323

7 Inventories

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At lower of cost or Net Realisable Value		
Raw Materials	**1,33,331**	93,065
Work-in-progress	**19,286**	12,064
Stock in trade (Trading)	**22,234**	15,248
Total	**1,74,852**	1,20,377

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8 Trade Receivables

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables at Amortised Cost		
Unsecured, considered good	**16,28,775**	8,68,371
Total	**16,28,775**	8,68,371

9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Cash on hand	**658**	712
B. Balances with Banks		
Current Accounts	**9,882**	28,213
Total	**10,540**	28,925

10 Other bank balances

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
On Margin Money Accounts With Maturity within 12 Months from Balance Sheet Date	**59,564**	41,323
Total	**59,564**	41,323

11 Current Loans

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Security Deposits	**7,939**	1,670
B. Others		
Loans to Staff	**1,108**	591
Others	**22,943**	3,340
Total	**31,990**	5,601

12 Other Financial Assets

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other Financial Assets		
Interest Receivable on Fixed Deposits	**357**	823
Total	**357**	823

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

13 Other Current Assets

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Advances Other Than Capital advances		
B. Others		
Loans and advances to suppliers (Unsecured, considered good)	6,938	1,264
Balances with Government Authorities	1,03,003	21,824
Prepaid Expenses	9,602	4,794
Provision for Sales	-	-
Total	1,19,543	27,882

14 Equity Share Capital

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised 60,00,000 (Previous Years 60,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	6,00,000	6,00,000
Total Authorised share Capital	6,00,000	6,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up 30,91,586 (Previous Years 30,91,586) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	3,09,159	3,09,159
Total Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital	3,09,159	3,09,159

a. **Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding :-** (Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Shares at the beginning	30,91,586	3,09,159	30,91,586	3,09,159
Add: Share warrants issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Add : Calls in arrears received during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares at the end	30,91,586	3,09,159	30,91,586	3,09,159

b. **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**
The company has only one class of Equity Shares having Par Value of Rs.10/- per Share. Each holder of the Equity is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of the liquidation of the company , the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining asset of the company, which will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c.

Out of the Equity shares issued by the company shares held by holding company	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No.	% of holdings	No.	% of holdings
Kaiser Corporation Limited :1708000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	17,08,000	55.25	17,08,000	55.25

d.

Details of share holders holding more than 5% shares in the company	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	No.	% of holdings	No.	% of holdings
Kaiser Corporation Limited	17,08,000	55.25	17,08,000	55.25
Lorance Investments & Trading Ltd.	8,52,000	27.56	8,52,000	27.56
Oxcamb Invstments Limited. U.K	2,25,000	7.28	-	-
Heat Trace Ltd. U.K	-	-	2,25,000	7.28
REPL Global HC Ltd. U.A.E	2,91,986	9.45	2,91,986	9.45

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

15 Other Equity

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Capital Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet	7,150	7,150
	7,150	7,150
General Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet	70,008	70,008
	70,008	70,008
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet	1,68,277	2,84,829
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	90,766	(1,20,625)
Add : Prior Period Adjustment	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax		
Fair Value of Equity	4	66
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(426)	4,007
	2,58,621	1,68,277
Total	3,35,779	2,45,434

16 Non-Current Borrowings(Long Term)

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Long Term Borrowings		
Term Loans		
Secured - From Banks	-	14,642
Total	-	14,642

17 Non-current Provisions(Long Term)

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave Encashment (Refer Note 36)	4,183	4,107
Total	4,183	4,107

18 Current Borrowings(Short Term)

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Secured		
A. Loans Repayable on demand		
From Banks		
Open Cash Credit	3,30,038	3,30,852
Overdraft	1,85,210	-
Total	5,15,248	3,30,852

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

19 Trade Payables

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Payables		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note No 46)	**1,69,398**	22,925
Due to Others	**9,31,938**	4,34,413
Total	**11,01,336**	4,57,338

20 Other financial liabilities

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current Maturities of Long-term Debt	**19,406**	34,569
Total	**19,406**	34,569

21 Current Provisions

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits :		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 36)	**8,190**	5,147
Provision for Leave Encashment (Refer Note 36)	**1,904**	2,155
Total	**10,094**	7,303

22 Other Current Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other Payables		
(i) Statutory remittances	**7,824**	25,567
(ii) Advances from customers	**3,139**	1,080
Total	**10,963**	26,647

23 Current Tax Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for Tax (Net of Advance Tax)	**24,910**	14,158
Total	**24,910**	14,158

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

24 Revenue From Operations

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Sale of Products	9,79,137	9,01,899
Sale of Service	1,54,876	4,02,421
Export - Products	8,42,757	2,38,117
Export - Service	1,14,622	-
Other Operating Revenues		
Sale of Scrap	816	495
Total Revenue From Operations	20,92,209	15,42,933

25 Other Income

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest from Bank on Deposit	2,372	3,396
Dividend from unquoted Investment	11	13
Miscellaneous income	10,542	17,108
Total	12,925	20,517

26 Cost of materials consumed

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Raw Material		
Opening Stock of Raw material	93,065	51,977
Add: Purchases	4,77,941	4,34,760
Less: Closing Stock of Raw material	(1,33,331)	(93,065)
Total Cost of materials consumed	4,37,674	3,93,672

27 Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Stocks at the end		
Finished Good		
Work-in-progress	19,286	12,064
Stock-in-Trade	22,234	15,248
	41,521	27,312
Less: Stocks at the beginning		
Finished Good	-	-
Work-in-progress	12,064	23,419
Stock-in-Trade	15,248	21,089
	27,312	44,508
Total	(14,209)	17,196

MAKER & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126677W MUMBAI-57

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

28 Manufacturing Cost

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Payments to Subcontractors	1,43,783	3,12,052
Consultancy Charges	1,72,050	4,580
Conveyance Site	1,885	1,549
Calibration Charges	-	409
Equipment Hire Charges	4,020	19,876
Freight Charges	6,088	6,889
Insurance	3,203	8,259
P.F./ ESIC Contractors	4,416	12,232
Packing Expenses	11,350	22,153
Power Charges	8,610	7,247
Site Office Expenses	5,237	13,951
Medical Expnses for Labour	2,101	264
Profession Tax /LLWF	132	1,108
Testing Fees	7,409	6,065
Stores and Spares	45,643	79,971
Staff Welfare - Site	2,251	1,966
Travelling Expenses	20,171	22,572
TOTAL	4,38,349	5,21,143

29 Excise Duty Expense

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Excise duty on goods	-	19,667
TOTAL	-	19,667

30 Employee Benefits Expense

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,74,484	1,83,522
Contributions to Provident and Other Funds	9,087	8,113
Gratuity Expenses (Refer Note 36)	4,844	4,957
Staff Welfare Expenses	3,147	3,765
Total	1,91,562	2,00,357

31 Finance Costs

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest expense on:		
Secured loan	37,466	24,585
Others	7,916	8,173
Other borrowing costs	11,420	8,994
Total	56,802	41,751

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

32 Other Expenses

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Electricity Charges	9,469	9,293
Rent including lease rentals	420	856
Bad Debts Written Off	62,030	13,215
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	2,313	290
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	2,072	1,578
Rates and taxes	3,565	13,455
Selling expenses	62,502	1,512
Travelling and conveyance	67,008	43,991
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	2,350	2,590
Legal & Professional Fees	49,319	72,246
Miscellaneous expenses	31,783	35,433
Total	**2,92,831**	1,94,460
Note :		
Payment to the auditors comprises		
As Auditors - statutory audit	2,050	2,050
For Tax audit	250	250
For Other Services	50	290
Total	**2,350**	2,590

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

33 Capital Commitment

The Company does not have any capital commitment as at 31 March 2019 (Previous Year Nil)

34 Segmental Information

The Board of Directors of the Company collectively has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes. The Company's primary business segment of Infrastructure Projects falls under single primary business segment and accordingly disclosures requirement in this regards are not applicable.

The disclosure under Secondary Segment Reporting (by geographic segments)

Segment Revenue during the year: 2018-19 (Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Domestic (In India)	11,34,829	13,04,816
Export	9,57,379	2,38,117
Total	**20,92,209**	15,42,933

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

35 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS - 11 'Construction Contracts'

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 Amount	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 Amount
Details of contract revenue		
Contract revenue recognised during the year	-	-
Aggregate amount of contract cost recognised during the year	-	-
Amount received for contracts in progress	-	-
Retention money for contracts in progress	-	-
Gross amount due from customers for contract work (asset)	-	-

36 Employee Benefits

The Company has classified various employee benefits as under:

A. Defined Contribution Plans

Provident Fund

State Defined Contribution Plans

Employers' Contribution to Employees' State Insurance

Employers' Contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme 1995

The Provident Fund and the State Defined Contribution Plans are operated by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits. These funds are recognised by the Income Tax Authorities.

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Contribution to Provident Fund	**7,745**	6,812
Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	**1,325**	1,255
Contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme	-	-
TOTAL	**9,070**	8,068

B. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit plan namely Gratuity for all its employees in the form of Group Gratuity -cum- Life Assurance Scheme. The liability for the defined benefit is determined on the basis of valuation made under the scheme at year end, which is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The retirement benefit obligations recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations as adjusted for unrecognized past service cost.

Valuations in respect of above have been carried out by independent actuary, as at the balance sheet date, based on the following assumptions:

	Particulars	Valuation as at March 31, 2019	Valuation as at March 31, 2018
i.	Discount Rate (per annum)	**7.47%**	7.60%
ii.	Rate of increase in Compensation levels (per annum)	**7.00%**	7.00%
iii.	Expected Rate of Return on Assets	-	-
iv.	Attrition Rate	**10.00%**	10.00%
v.	Retirement Age	**58 Years**	58 Years

vi. The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined after considering several applicable factors such as the composition of the plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario, etc. In order to protect the capital and optimise returns within acceptable risk parameters, the plan assets are well diversified.

vii. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

viii. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

Gratuity fund asset is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India has funding ratio of 100% (i.e. asset over liability ratio), which is on the top when compared to other companies, there is no material risk of the Company unable to meet the Gratuity payments. Also as the fund is set up as a trust, the monies as a part of the trust will not flow back into the company until the last employee of the trust is paid.

Note on other risks:

Investment risk - The funds are invested by LIC and they provide returns basis the prevalent bond yields, LIC on an annual basis requests for contributions to the fund, while the contribution requested may not be on the same interest rate as the bond yields provided, basis the past experience it is low risk.

Interest Risk – LIC does not provide market value of assets, rather maintains a running statement with interest rates declared annually – The fall in interest rate is not therefore offset by increase in value of Bonds, hence may pose a risk.

Longevity Risk – Since the gratuity payment happens at the retirement age of 58, longevity impact is very low at this age, hence this is a non-risk.

Salary risk - The liability is calculated taking into account the salary increases, basis past experience of the Company's actual salary increases with the assumptions used, they are in line, hence this risk is low risk.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
		Gratuity Funded	
i.	**Changes in Present value of Obligation**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**25,050**	24,510
	Current Service Cost	**4,537**	4,569
	Interest Cost	**1,739**	1,699
	Actuarial (Gains)/Loss		
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	**-**	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	**198**	(605)
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	**150**	(3,510)
	Past Service cost - Vested Benefits	**-**	-
	Benefits Paid	**(4,348)**	(1,614)
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**27,326**	25,050
ii.	**Fair value of Plan Assets**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**19,903**	17,863
	Interest Income	**1,432**	1,311
	Return on Plan Assets excl. interest income	**(78)**	(108)
	Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	**-**	-
	Employer's Contributions	**2,228**	2,450
	Benefits Paid	**(4,348)**	(1,614)
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**19,136**	19,903
iii.	**Amount to be recognised in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account**		
	PVO at end of period	**27,326**	25,050
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	**19,136**	19,903
	Funded Status	**(8,190)**	(5,147)
	Net Assets/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(8,190)**	(5,147)
iv.	**Net Benefit (Asset) / Liability**		
	Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period	**25,050**	24,510
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	**(19,903)**	(17,863)
	Net Benefit Asset /(Liability)	**5,147**	6,647
v.	**Net Interest Cost for Current Period**		
	Interest Cost	**1,739**	1,699
	(Interest Income)	**(1,432)**	(1,311)
	Net Interest Cost for Current Period	**307**	389
vi.	**Return on plan assets**		
	Actual Return on plan assets	**1,354**	1,203
	Interest income included in above	**1,432**	1,311
	Return on plan assets exclding interest income	**(78)**	(108)
vii.	**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current Service Cost	**4,537**	4,569
	Interest cost on benefit obligation (net)	**307**	389
	Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**4,844**	4,957
viii.	**Remeasurement Effects Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year**		
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	**-**	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	**198**	(605)
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	**150**	(3,510)
	Return on plan asset	**78**	108
	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	-
ix.	**Movements in the Liability recognised in Balance Sheet**		
	Opening Net Liability	**5,147**	6,647
	Adjustment to opening balance	**-**	-
	Expenses as above	**4,844**	4,957
	Contribution paid	**(2,228)**	(2,450)
	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	**426**	(4,007)
	Closing Net Liability	**8,190**	5,147

MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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MUMBAI-57

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
		Gratuity Funded	
x.	**Cash flow Projection: From the Fund**		
	Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	**2,896**	7,260
	2nd following year	**3,251**	4,677
	3rd following year	**3,609**	6,636
	4th following year	**5,490**	8,614
	5th following year	**5,673**	10,524
	Sum of Years 6 To 10	**28,494**	29,752
xi.	**Sensitivity Analysis**		
	Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions		
	Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	**25,881**	23,759
	Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	**28,955**	26,506
	Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	**28,946**	26,422
	Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	**25,862**	23,811
xii.	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total**		
	Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

Note on Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumptions of the Company which are discount rate and salary assumptions as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes is called out in the table above.

The method used to calculate the liability in these scenarios is by keeping all the other parameters and the data same as in the base liability calculation except for the parameters to be tested.

There is no change in the method from the previous period and the points /percentage by which the assumptions are tested are same to that in the previous year.

Compensated Absences

Valuations in respect of above have been carried out by independent actuary, as at the balance sheet date, based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	Valuation as at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount Rate (per annum)	**7.47%**	7.60%
Rate of increase in Compensation levels (per annum)	**7.00%**	7.00%
Expected Rate of Return on Assets		-
Attrition Rate	**10.00%**	10.00%
Retirement Age	**58 Years**	58 Years

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
		Compensated Absence Unfunded	
i.	**Changes in Present value of Obligation**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	6,262	7,397
	Current Service Cost	3,084	4,149
	Interest Cost	437	503
	Actuarial (Gains)/Loss		
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	42	(143)
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	(2,703)	(4,885)
	Past Service cost - Vested Benefits	-	-
	Benefits Paid	(1,035)	(759)
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	6,087	6,262
ii.	**Fair value of Plan Assets**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Interest Income	-	-
	Return on Plan Assets excl. interest income	-	-
	Employer's Contributions	1,035	759
	Benefits Paid	(1,035)	(759)
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
iii.	**Amount to be recognised in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account**		
	PVO at end of period	6,087	6,262
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	-	-
	Funded Status	(6,087)	(6,262)
	Net Assets/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(6,087)	(6,262)
iv.	**Net Benefit (Asset) /Liability**		
	Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period	6,262	7,397
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	-	-
	Net Benefit Asset /(Liability)	(6,262)	(7,397)
v.	**Net Interest Cost for Current Period**		
	Interest Cost	437	503
	(Interest Income)	-	-
	Net Interest Cost for Current Period	437	503
vi.	**Return on plan assets**		
	Actual Return on plan assets	-	-
	Interest income included in above	-	-
	Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
vii.	**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current Service Cost	3,084	4,149
	Interest cost on benefit obligation (net)	437	503
	Actuarial (Gains)/Loss recognised for the period	(2,661)	(5,028)
	Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	860	(376)
viii.	**Actuarial Gain/ (loss) on obligation**		
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	42	(143)
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	(2,703)	(4,885)
	Return on plan asset	-	-
	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(2,661)	(5,028)
ix.	**Movements in the Liability recognised in Balance Sheet**		
	Opening Net Liability	6,262	7,397
	Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
	Expenses as above	860	(376)
	Contribution paid	(1,035)	(759)
	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-	-
	Closing Net Liability	6,087	6,262
x.	**Cash flow Projection: From the Fund**		
	Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1,432	2,155
	2nd following year	1,433	2,160
	3rd following year	1,434	2,688
	4th following year	1,501	3,204
	5th following year	1,526	3,708
	Sum of Years 6 To 10	7,092	2,366
xi.	**Sensitivity Analysis**		
	Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions		
	Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	5,781	5,958
	Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	6,435	6,608
	Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	6,434	6,587
	Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	5,777	5,971
xii.	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total**		
	Insurer managed funds	-	-

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

37 Income Taxes

Components of tax expenses /(Income) includes the following:

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current income tax	23,400	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Currant tax related to previous period	(888)	2,372
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	22,512	2,372

Income tax relating to other comprehensive income

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Net (Loss)/Gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax expense charged to OCI	-	-

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows :

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Profit before tax	1,13,278	-
Applicable tax rate	20.59%	25.75%
Computed tax Expenses	23,345	-
Tax Adjustment of Earlier Years	(888)	2,372
Tax effect of :		
Expenses Allowed	-	-
Expenses disallowed	55	-
Other non-deductible expenses	-	-
MAT Credit	-	-
Current Tax Provision	22,512	2,372
Tax expenses recognised in statement of Profit and Loss	22,512	2,372
Effective tax rate	19.87%	0.00%

Deferred Tax
2018-19
Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities in relation to :

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Changes/ (Credit) during the year	Recognised in other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	2,007	(325)	-	1,682
Expenses allowable for tax purpose when paid	(2,007)	325	-	(1,682)
Total	-	-	-	-

Deferred Tax Assets is recognised only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities.

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Opening Balance	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Tax Assets	2,007	1,682
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(2,007)	(1,682)
Deferred Tax (Net)	-	-

Particulars	Deferred Tax Balance As At 31st March,2018	Changes/(Credit) during the year	Deferred Tax Balance As At 31st March,2019
Depreciation	2,007	(324)	1,682
Unabsorbed Depreciation	(8,826)	8,826	-
Disallowed Expenses	(2,938)	(774)	(3,712)
NET DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY/(ASSET)	(9,757)	7,727	(2,030)

Deferred Tax Assets is recognised only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

38 Details of Investees- Associates

	Name of Investee	Principal place of business	Proportionate ownership interest	
			As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a	**Interest in Associates**			
i.	Heat Trace Xicon Ltd	**India**	**39.81%**	39.81%

39 Disclosures of transactions with related parties required under Ind AS 24 on "Related Party Disclosures"

Associate Company
Heat Trace Xicon Ltd.
Heat Trace Ltd UK
Oxcamb Investments Limited -UK

Key management Personnel (KMP)

Hemant K Talapadatur	-	Director
Durga Prasad Rao		Director (Upto 31st August,2018)
V.G. Mukund	-	Director (w.e.f. 31st August, 2018)
Lyla Mehta	-	Director
P. P. Sukthankar	-	Consultant
R.G. Kondiabail	-	Vice President (Resigned as Vice President w.e.f 31st Oct. 2017)

Relative of Key Management personnel
NIL

Related Party transactions during the year: 2018-19

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(i)	Rent Received		
	Heat Trace Xicon Ltd.	**1,850**	1,850
(ii)	Purchase of Stock-in-trade		
	Heat Trace Xicon Ltd.	**83,371**	57,266
	Heat Trace Ltd - UK	**7,683**	5,595
(iii)	Consultancy Paid to Director (KMP)		
	P. P. Sukthankar	**16,800**	16,800
(iv)	Remuneration (KMP)		
	Durga Prasad Rao	**5,633**	11,767
	V G Mukund	**4,911**	-
	R. G. Kodialbail	**-**	8,876
(v)	Expenses incurred on their behalf		
	Heat Trace Xicon Ltd.	**2,812**	2,286
(vi)	Recovery of Consultancy from		
	Heat Trace Xicon Ltd.	**3,360**	3,360

Outstanding as on 31st March 2019 **(Amount in ₹ Hundred)**

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(i)	**Trade Payables**		
	Associates :		
	Heat Trace Xicon Ltd.	**62,127**	46,209
	Heat Trace Ltd - UK	**-**	2,075

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57

40 Impairment of Assets **(Amount in ₹ Hundred)**

As per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 36 "Impairment of Assets" the Company has tested assets for impairment and accordingly there is impairment gain/(loss) Rs. NIL for the year ended March, 2019. (Previous Year Rs. NIL)

41 Lease **(Amount in ₹ Hundred)**

The Company has taken Premises under Leave and License agreements. There is no specific obligation for renewal. Rental payments related thereto amounting to Rs. 420/- are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year they are incurred (Previous Year Rs. 856/-).

The committed Leave and License fees, as on date of Balance Sheet, in the future for one year and above is Rs. 1,595/- (Previous Year Rs. NIL).

The company has given Premises on Leave & License. Rent received related there to Rs.1,850/- (Previous Year Rs.1,850/-) is recognized in Profit & loss account.

The amount receivable against Leave and License fees as on date of Balance Sheet, in the future for more than one year is Rs.3,700/- (Previous Year Rs. 5,550/-).

42 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	**90,766**	(1,20,625)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	**30,916**	30,916
Add: Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares	-	-
Total Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	**30,916**	30,916
Face Value per Equity Share	**10**	10
Basic Earnings per Share	**2.94**	(3.9)
Diluted Earnings per Share	**2.94**	(3.9)

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57

43 Financial Instruments

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are defined as 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.

Valuation

i. The fair values of investment in treasury bills, government securities and quoted investment in equity shares is based on the current bid price of respective investment as at the Balance Sheet date.

ii. The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

iii. The fair value of Forward Foreign Exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date

iv. The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Fair Value measurement hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred below have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique.

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The categories used are as follows:
Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;
Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by class are as follows: **(Amount in ₹ Hundred)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019				As at March 31, 2018			
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value			Carrying Amounts	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
Measured at Amortised Cost								
Investment in Associates	**24,840**	-	-	-	24,840	-	-	-
Loans	**31,990**	-	-	-	5,601	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	**16,28,775**	-	-	-	8,68,371	-	-	-
Cash Balance	**10,540**	-	-	-	28,925	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	**357**	-	-	-	823	-	-	-
	16,96,502	-	-	-	9,28,560	-		-
Measured at FVTOCI								
Investments in New India Co-operative Bank Ltd.	**50**	-	-	**50**	50	-	-	50
Investment in REPL Xicon Limited	**791**	-	-	**791**	787			787
	841	-	-	**841**	837	-	-	837
Total Financial Assets	**16,97,343**	-	-	**841**	9,29,397	-	-	837
Financial Liabilities								
Measured at Amortised Cost								
Borrowing								
Non-Current	-	-	-	-	14,642			
Current	**5,15,248**	-	-	-	3,30,852	-	-	-
Trade Payables	**11,01,336**	-	-	-	4,57,338	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	**19,406**	-	-	-	34,569	-	-	-
Total Finanical Liabilities	**16,35,990**	-	-	-	8,37,400	-	-	-

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44 Financial Risk Management and Policies

A. Capital Management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The risk management policy is approved by the respective entity's Board/Board's Committee. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations in select instances. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations and investments. The company is exposed to market risk, credit risk , liquidity risk etc.

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	As at 31 March 2018
All current and non-current borrowings		
Trade payables	**11,01,336**	4,57,338
Other financial liabilities	**19,406**	34,569
Less cash and cash equivalents	**10,540**	28,925
Net debts [A]	**11,10,202**	4,62,981
Equity share capital	**3,09,159**	3,09,159
Other equity	**3,35,779**	2,45,434
Total Equity [B]	**6,44,938**	5,54,593
Capital and Net Debt [C= A+B]	**17,55,140**	10,17,574
Debt-to-adjusted capital ratio (%) [A/C]	**63.25**	45.50

B. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments. The Company has designed risk management frame work to control various risks effectively to achieve the business objectives. This includes identification of risk, its assessment, control and monitoring at timely intervals.

The above mentioned risks may affect the Company's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The Company's does not exposed to above mentioned risk except explained below:

i. Foreign Currency Risk:

The company is subject to the risk that changes in foreign currency values impact the company export and other payables.

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US Dollar, Euro Singapore Dollars and Great Britain Pound.

The company manages currency exposures within prescribed limits, through use of derivative instruments such as Options, futures and Forward contracts etc. Foreign currency transactions are covered with strict limits placed on the amount of uncovered exposure, if any, at any point in time.

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**		As at March 31, 2018	
	Amount in Foreign currency	**Amounts**	Amount in Foreign currency	Amounts
Receivable USD	**1,173**	**81,322**	285	18,597
Receivable EURO	**3,232**	**2,51,315**	-	-
Payable GBP	**312**	**28,186**	30	2,709
Advance Received USD	**17**	**1,155**	17	1,078

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Foreign currency sensitivity:
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 5% increase/decrease in foreign currencies exchange rates, with all other variables held constant

5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rate will have the following impact on before profit before tax

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Impact on Profit and Loss				
Receivable USD	**4,066**	**(4,066)**	914	(914)
Receivable EURO	**12,566**	**(12,566)**	-	-
Payable GBP	**1,409**	**(1,409)**	136	(136)
Advance Receivable USD	**58**	**(58)**	54	(54)
Total	**18,099**	**(18,099)**	1,104	(1,104)
Impact on Equity				
Receivable USD	**4,066**	**(4,066)**	914	(914)
Receivable EURO	**12,566**	**(12,566)**	-	-
Payable GBP	**1,409**	**(1,409)**	136	(136)
Advance Receivable USD	**58**	**(58)**	54	(54)
Total	**18,099**	**(18,099)**	1,104	(1,104)

ii. Equity Price Risk:
The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than other purposes. The Company does not actively trade these investments. Profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 would have been unaffected as the equity investments are FVTOCI and no investments were disposed of or impaired.

C. Credit Risk
Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, investment in mutual funds, derivative financial instruments, other balances with banks, loans and other receivables. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables. Credit risk arising from investment in mutual funds, derivative financial instruments and other balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks and recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies. The companies exposure are continuously monitored.

Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable at the end of reporting year:

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	As at March 31, 2018
Age of receivables:		
Within the credit period	**5,73,630**	2,00,076
1-180 days past due	**8,62,245**	4,14,315
More than 180 days past due	**1,92,900**	2,53,980
Total	**16,28,775**	8,68,371

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57

D. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value The company maintains a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service and finance the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of Company's financial liabilities:

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Less than 1 Year/ On Demand	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	5,34,654	-	-	5,34,654
Trade Payables	10,40,026	57,952	3,359	11,01,336
Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	-
Other payables	45,967	4,183	-	50,150
	16,20,647	**62,135**	**3,359**	**16,86,140**
As at March 31, 2018				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	3,65,421	14,642	-	3,80,063
Trade Payables	4,32,159	25,179	-	4,57,338
Unclaimed dividend	-	-	-	-
Other payables	48,107	4,107	-	52,214
	8,45,688	**43,927**	**-**	**8,89,614**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

45 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A.	**Contingent Liabilities**		
a.	**Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)**		
	Outstanding Bank Guarantees issued by bankers on behalf of the Company.	4,11,032	2,48,598
	Letters of Credit	45,999	31,488
	TOTAL	4,57,032	2,80,086

46 Additional information to the financial statements

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019 Amount	As at 31 March, 2018 Amount
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	2,457	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	171	
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	171	82
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	555	384
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	555	384

In terms of our report attached.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

MANEK & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FIRM No. 126679W MUMBAI-57.

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN: 02741651

V.G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN: 02738633

VK