



MANEK & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3, Shanti Kunj, 17, Prarthana Samaj Road, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai - 400 057

Off. # 2618 5110

2618 5137

Fax # 2618 4912

shailesh.manek@gmail.com

www.camaneek.com

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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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.

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Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 46 to the financial results which explains the uncertainties and the management's assessment of the financial impact due to the lock down and other restrictions and conditions related to COVID -19 pandemic situation, for which a definitive assessment of the impact in the subsequent period is highly dependent upon circumstances as they evolve.

Further, in view of the Covid-19 pandemic situation and the nationwide lockdown imposed by the government, our attendance at the physical inventory verification done by the management was impracticable and we have therefore, relied on the related alternate audit procedure to obtain comfort over the existence and condition of inventory at year end.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

•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.

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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.

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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;

MANEK & ASSOCIATES

(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, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2020 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.

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

i. The Company 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



Mumbai
Dated: June 26, 2020

SLD Manek

(SHAILESH MANEK)
Proprietor
Membership number. 034925

UDIN: 20034925AAAACW4332



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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 2020 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.

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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.

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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



Mumbai
Dated: June 26, 2020

SL Manek
(SHAILESH MANEK)

Proprietor
Membership number.034925

UDIN: 20034925AAAACW4332



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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 2020, 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 clause 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.

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(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, 2020 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) During the Financial year, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided and therefore, the provision of clause 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable..

(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.

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(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



Mumbai
Dated: June 26, 2020

SL Manek

(SHAILESH MANEK)
Proprietor
Membership number.034925

UDIN: 20034925AAAACW4332

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

**THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
2019– 2020**

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.

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	207,407	231,043
(b) Other Intangible Assets	4	2,448	1,154
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	10,550	25,680
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	16,693	6,742
(d) Deferred Tax Assets	36	-	-
(e) Other Non-current Assets	7	22,966	47,578
Total Non-current Assets		260,065	312,196
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	222,997	174,852
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	906,502	1,628,775
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,510	10,541
(iii) Other bank balances	11	55,946	52,822
(iv) Loans	12	21,593	15,491
(v) Others Financial Assets	13	806	357
(c) Other Current Assets	14	165,017	136,042
Total Current Assets		1,374,374	2,018,880
TOTAL ASSETS		1,634,439	2,331,076
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	15	309,159	309,159
(b) Other Equity	16	208,593	335,778
Total Equity		517,751	644,937
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities		-	-
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities	36	-	-
(c) Provisions	17	5,119	4,183
Total Non-current liabilities		5,119	4,183
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	607,292	515,248
(ii) Trade payables	19		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		1,002	169,398
Due to Others		436,817	910,559
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	-	19,406
(b) Provisions	21	9,461	10,094
(c) Other current liabilities	22	56,997	32,341
(d) Current Tax Liabilities(Net)	23	-	24,910
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,111,569	1,681,956
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,116,688	1,686,139
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,634,439	2,331,076
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

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations			
II	Other Income	24 25	1,529,158 76,004	2,092,209 12,925
III	Total Income (I+II)		1,605,162	2,105,134
IV	EXPENSES			
	(a) Cost of Materials Consumed	26	251,646	437,674
	(b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	-	507,050	556,542
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress	27	(53,348)	(14,209)
	(d) Manufacturing costs	28	411,641	438,349
	(e) Employee Benefits Expense	29	192,687	191,562
	(f) Finance Costs	30	74,779	56,802
	(g) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	28,158	32,303
	(h) Other Expenses	31	321,084	292,831
	Total expenses		1,733,697	1,991,856
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(128,536)	113,278
VI	Exceptional Items		1,314	-
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax		(129,850)	113,278
VIII	Tax expense			
	(a) Current Tax		-	23,400
	(b) Deferred Tax		-	(888)
	Tax Adjustment of Earlier Years		8	-
	MAT Credit		-	-
	Total Tax Expense		8	-
IX	Profit/(loss) for the year (A)		8	22,512
X	Other Comprehensive Income		(129,858)	90,766
	A. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
	(i) Remeasurement [gain/(loss)] of net defined benefit liability		3,872	(426)
	(ii) Effect [gain/(loss)] of measuring equity instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)		(1,199)	4
	(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)		-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A)+(B)		2,672	(422)
			(127,186)	90,344
	Paid up Equity Share Capital			
	Face Value of Equity Share Capital		309,159	309,159
	Earning Per Equity Share		10	10
	Basic (in ₹)			
	Diluted (in ₹)	41	(4.11)	2.92
	See accompanying notes 1 to 46 forming part of the financial statements		(4.11)	2.92

In terms of our report attached.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2019	309,159
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	309,159

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, 2019	255,372	70,008	7,150	(159)	3,407	335,778
Profit for the period	(129,858)	-	-	-	-	(129,858)
Fair Valuation of Investment	-	-	-	(1,199)	-	(1,199)
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	3,872	3,872
Balances as at March 31, 2020	125,514	70,008	7,150	(1,358)	7,278	208,592

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th June 2020



HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN NO. 02738633

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	year ended 31st March, 2020		year ended 31st March, 2019	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit before tax		(129,850)		113,278
<u>Add:</u>				
Depreciation and amortisation	28,158		32,303	
Provision for tax	-		(23,400)	
Extraordinary item	-		-	
Amortisation of share issue expenses and discount on shares	-		-	
(Profit) / loss on sale / write off of assets	(188)		(113)	
Other Comprehensive Income	2,672		(426)	
Finance costs	-		-	
Interest expense	42,075		36,427	
Dividend income	-		-	
Net loss on sale of investments	869	73,586	-	44,791
<u>Less:</u>				
Interest income	7,401		5,184	
Interest in OCI	(1,199)		4	
Dividend income	6	(6,207)	11	(5,198)
Operating profit before working capital changes		-62,471		152,871
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Inventories	(48,145)		(54,475)	
Trade receivables	722,273		(760,404)	
Short-term loans and advances	(6,103)		(9,889)	
Other Financial Assets	(10,401)		(6,276)	
Other non-current assets	24,612		23,745	
Long-term loans and advances	-		-	
Other current assets	(28,975)	653,261	(108,160)	(915,459)
<u>Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:</u>				
Trade payables	(642,139)		622,620	
Other financial liabilities	(19,406)		(15,163)	
Other current liabilities	24,656		5,694	
Current tax liabilities	(24,910)		10,752	
Short-term provisions	(633)		2,791	
Long-term provisions	936	-661,496	76	626,771
Cash generated from operations		(70,706)		(135,817)
Tax Paid		-8		888
Extraordinary item				
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)		(70,714)		(134,929)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Property, Plant & Equipments		(5,819)		(10,726)
Sale of PPE		191		245
Purchase of Fixed Deposits		(3,124)		(11,499)
Interest received		7,401		5,184
Proceeds from sale of shares		14,260		-
Fair Valuation of Investment		(1,199)		4
Dividend received		6		11
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		11,715		(16,782)
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from Issue of Shares		-		-
Proceeds from borrowings		-		(14,642)
Interest expense		(42,075)		(36,427)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)		(42,075)		(51,069)
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(101,074)		(202,780)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(504,707)		(301,927)
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(605,782)		(504,707)
NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH-2020				
1. Cash and Cash Equivalents include :				
Cash on Hand		724		658
Balance with Bank in Current Accounts		787		9,882
Balance with Bank in Cash Credit Account		(607,292)		(515,248)
		(605,782)		(504,707)

In terms of our report attached.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN No: 02741651

V. G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN NO. 02738633

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020****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 - I, Saki vihar road, Andheri (East) Mumbai - 400 072.

The Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 are approved for issue by the Company Board of Directors on 26th June, 2020.

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 amended 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.

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 were the Company's 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 March 31, 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



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**

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 lives, 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.



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020****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 be 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.



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

2.23

Lease:

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Company as a lessee Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Operating lease payments are generally recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Ind AS 116 Leases: In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2018, notifying Ind AS 116 "Leases" which replaces Ind AS 17 "Leases". The new standard shall require lessees to recognize the Leases on their Balance Sheet with limited exemptions related to low value asset and assets with a lease term of less than 12 months. Lessees will use a single accounting model for all leases. Accordingly, the lessee is required to recognize "Right of Use" asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a "Lease Liability" representing its obligations to make lease payments.

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases (which replaces the earlier Lease standard) under the modified retrospective method. There is no material impact on transition to Ind AS 116 on retained earnings for the year.

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.



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

- 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.
 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.



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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, 2019	19,083	1,35,891	52,773	9,198	78,853	12,868	7,650	1,557	3,17,872
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	998	2,446	-	40	3,484
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	239
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Balance as at March 31, 2020	19,083	1,35,891	52,773	9,198	79,847	15,553	7,650	1,597	3,21,114
(II) Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	35,378	7,321	6,110	26,112	6,830	3,882	1,194	86,827
Depreciation expense for the year	-	9,695	2,207	866	9,905	3,418	924	103	27,117
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	1	237	-	-	238
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	45,073	9,528	6,976	36,016	10,011	4,806	1,297	1,13,707
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	19,083	90,818	43,245	2,221	43,832	5,542	2,844	300	2,07,407
Balance as at March 31, 2020	19,083	90,818	43,245	2,221	43,832	5,542	2,844	300	2,07,407

(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	1,858	3,10,697
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	1,557	3,17,872
(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	3,087	52,571	6,038	3,768	363	2,31,043
Balance as at March 31, 2019	19,083	1,00,513	45,452	3,087	52,571	6,038	3,768	363	2,31,043

4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
(I) Gross Carrying Value		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	4,461	4,461
Additions during the year	2,335	2,335
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	6,796	6,796
(II) Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	3,308	3,308
Depreciation expense for the year	1,040	1,040
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	4,348	4,348
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	2,448	2,448
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2,448	2,448

(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, 2019	1,154	1,154



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

5 Non-current Investments

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Investments measured at Cost		
Unquoted		
Investments In Equity Shares		
Associate		
1,17,000 (Previous Years 2,48,398) Equity Shares of Heat Trace Xicon Limited of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	-	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
1,17,000 (Previous Years 2,48,398) Equity Shares of Heat Trace Xicon Limited of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	10,501	-
NIL (Previous Years 9,500) Equity Shares of REPL-Xicon Engineers Pvt. Limited of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	-	790
Total	10,550	25,680
Aggregate Amount Of Quoted Investments		
Aggregate Amount Of Unquoted Investments		
Aggregate provision made for diminution in value of Investments	10,550	25,680

Note :- Heat Trace Xicon Limited is ceased to be Associated company from 27.09.2019

6 Non Current Financial Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
On Margin Money Accounts		
With Maturity More than 12 Months from Balance Sheet Date	16,693	6,742
Total	16,693	6,742

7 Other Non-current Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Capital Advances		
B. Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	3,705	4,687
C. Advances other than capital advances		
Balances with government authorities	17,752	41,557
Prepaid Expenses	1,509	1,334
Total	22,966	47,578

8 Inventories

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
At lower of cost or Net Realisable Value		
Raw Materials	1,28,129	1,33,331
Work-in-progress	16,090	19,286
Stock in trade (Trading)	78,778	22,234
Total	2,22,997	1,74,852



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

9 Trade Receivables

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	10,26,954	16,28,775
Less :- Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,20,452	-
Total	9,06,502	16,28,775

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Cash on hand	724	658
B. Balances with Banks		
Current Accounts	787	9,882
Total	1,510	10,541

11 Other bank balances

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
On Margin Money Accounts With Maturity within 12 Months from Balance Sheet Date	55,946	52,822
Total	55,946	52,822

12 Current Loans

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Security Deposits	13,991	7,939
B. Others		
Loans to Staff	933	1,108
Others	6,669	6,443
Total	21,593	15,491

13 Other Financial Assets

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other Financial Assets		
Interest Receivable on Fixed Deposits	806	357
Total	806	357



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

14 Other Current Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Advances Other Than Capital advances		
B. Others		
Loans and advances to suppliers (Unsecured, considered good)	15,171	10,678
Balances with Government Authorities	1,05,984	1,15,762
Prepaid Expenses	7,897	9,602
Provision for Sales	35,966	-
Total	1,65,017	1,36,042

15 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised 60,00,000 (Previous Years 60,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each		
Total Authorised share Capital	6,00,000	6,00,000
	6,00,000	6,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up 30,91,586 (Previous Years 30,91,586) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each		
Total Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital	3,09,159	3,09,159
	3,09,159	3,09,159

a. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding :-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	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

Kaiser Corporation Limited :1708000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No.	% of holdings	No.	% of holdings
	17,08,000	55.25	17,08,000	55.25

d. Details of share holders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up Kaiser Corporation Limited Lorance Investments & Trading Ltd. Oxcamb Investments Limited. U.K REPL Global HC Ltd. U.A.E	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No.	% of holdings	No.	% of holdings
	17,08,000	55.25	17,08,000	55.25
	8,52,000	27.56	8,52,000	27.56
	2,25,000	7.28	2,25,000	7.28
	2,91,986	9.45	2,91,986	9.45



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

16 Other Equity

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Capital Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet		7,150
Add: Additions during the year	7,150	-
Add : Ind AS Adjustment	-	-
	7,150	7,150
General Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet		70,008
	70,008	70,008
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet		1,68,277
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	2,58,620	90,766
Less : Appropriations	(1,29,858)	-
Add: Fair Valuation of Investment	-	-
Add : Prior Period Adjustment	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax		
Fair Value of Equity	(1,199)	4
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	3,872	(426)
	1,31,435	2,58,620
Total	2,08,593	3,35,778

17 Non-current Provisions(Long Term)

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave Encashment (Refer Note 35)	5,119	4,183
Total	5,119	4,183

18 Current Borrowings(Short Term)

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Secured		
A. Loans Repayable on demand		
From Banks		
Open Cash Credit	4,17,764	3,30,038
Overdraft	1,89,528	1,85,210
Total	6,07,292	5,15,248

Cash Credit from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited is secured by hypothecation of all stocks and book debts. It is further collaterally secured by mortgage of all office premises at Andheri and Plot & Building at Murbad, first charge on entire block of assets of the company & hypothecation of machineries and other fixed assets and the corporate guarantees of the holding company and an associate company. The Loan is repayable on demand with the current interest rate being @ 10.40% p.a. (Previous year 10.50% p.a.)



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

19 Trade Payables

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade Payables		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note No 45)	1,002	1,69,398
Due to Others	4,36,817	9,10,559
Total	4,37,819	10,79,957

20 Other financial liabilities

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Maturities of Long-term Debt	-	19,406
Total	-	19,406

21 Current Provisions

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits :		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 35)	7,826	8,190
Provision for Leave Encashment (Refer Note 35)	1,635	1,904
Total	9,461	10,094

22 Other Current Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other Payables		
(i) Statutory remittances	4,334	7,824
(ii) Advances from customers	14,391	3,139
(iii) Other Payable	38,272	21,378
Total	56,997	32,341

23 Current Tax Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for Tax (Net of Advance Tax)	-	24,910
Total	-	24,910



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

24 Revenue From Operations

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Sale of Products	7,37,707	9,79,137
Sale of Service	1,42,356	1,54,876
Export - Products	3,01,204	8,42,757
Export - Service	3,47,730	1,14,622
Other Operating Revenues		
Sale of Scrap	160	816
Total Revenue From Operations	15,29,158	20,92,209

25 Other Income

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Interest from Bank on Deposit	3,681	2,372
Dividend from unquoted Investment	6	11
Miscellaneous income	72,317	10,542
Total	76,004	12,925

26 Cost of materials consumed

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Raw Material		
Opening Stock of Raw material	1,33,331	93,065
Add: Purchases	2,46,444	4,77,941
Less: Closing Stock of Raw material	(1,28,129)	(1,33,331)
Total Cost of materials consumed	2,51,646	4,37,674

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

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Stocks at the end		
Finished Good		
Work-in-progress	16,090	19,286
Stock-in-Trade	78,778	22,234
	94,869	41,521
Less: Stocks at the beginning		
Finished Good	-	-
Work-in-progress	19,286	12,064
Stock-in-Trade	22,234	15,248
	41,521	27,312
Total	(53,348)	(14,209)



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

28 Manufacturing Cost

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Payments to Subcontractors	2,31,047	1,43,783
Consultancy Charges	9,603	1,72,050
Conveyance Site	2,191	1,885
Inspection Charges	3,798	-
Equipment Hire Charges	5,751	4,020
Freight Charges	41,033	6,088
Insurance	5,280	3,203
P.F./ ESIC Contractors	10,866	4,416
Packing Expenses	10,314	11,350
Power Charges	7,208	8,610
Site Office Expenses	9,957	5,237
Medical Expenses for Labour	61	2,101
Profession Tax /LLWF	73	132
Testing Fees	10,724	7,409
Stores and Spares	41,100	45,643
Staff Welfare - Site	2,282	2,251
Travelling Expenses	20,354	20,171
TOTAL	4,11,641	4,38,349

29 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,74,880	1,74,484
Contributions to Provident and Other Funds	9,417	9,087
Gratuity Expenses (Refer Note 35)	4,062	4,844
Staff Welfare Expenses	4,328	3,147
Total	1,92,687	1,91,562

30 Finance Costs

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Interest expense on:		
Secured loan	60,700	37,466
Others	1,619	7,916
Other borrowing costs	12,460	11,420
Total	74,779	56,802



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

31 Other Expenses

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Electricity Charges	10,025	9,469
Rent including lease rentals	420	420
Bad Debts Written Off	3,370	62,030
Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,20,452	-
Liquidated Damages	14,786	-
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	308	2,313
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	2,048	2,072
Rates and taxes	5,227	3,996
Selling expenses	4,579	62,502
Travelling and conveyance	76,388	67,008
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	3,540	2,350
Legal & Professional Fees	44,689	49,319
Miscellaneous expenses	35,250	31,352
Total	3,21,084	2,92,831
Note :		
Payment to the auditors comprises		
As Auditors - statutory audit	2,050	2,050
For Tax audit	250	250
For Other Services	1,240	50
Total	3,540	2,350

32 Capital Commitment

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)
The Company does not have any capital commitment as at 31st March, 2020 (Previous Year Nil)

33 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) is as under:

Segment Revenue during the year: 2019-20		
Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Domestic (In India)	8,80,224	11,34,829
Export	6,48,934	9,57,379
Total	15,29,158	20,92,209



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Details of contract revenue		
Contract revenue recognised during the year	5,34,885	-
Aggregate amount of contract cost recognised during the year	4,52,970	-
Amount received for contracts in progress	4,69,571	-
Retention money for contracts in progress	-	-
Gross amount due from customers for contract work (asset)	65,314	-

35 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:

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Contribution to Provident Fund	8,234	7,745
Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	1,164	1,325
Contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme	-	-
TOTAL	9,398	9,070

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, 2020	March 31, 2019
i. Discount Rate (per annum)	6.55%	7.47%
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.



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	Gratuity Funded	
i. Changes in Present value of Obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year		
Current Service Cost	27,326	25,050
Interest Cost	3,471	4,537
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	1,825	1,739
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	1,345	198
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	(5,463)	150
Past Service cost - Vested Benefits	-	-
Benefits Paid	(5,785)	(4,348)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	22,720	27,326
ii. Fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year		
Interest Income	19,136	19,903
Return on Plan Assets excl. interest income	1,234	1,432
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	(247)	(78)
Employer's Contributions	-	-
Benefits Paid	555	2,228
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	(5,785)	(4,348)
	14,893	19,136
iii. Amount to be recognised in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account		
PVO at end of period		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	22,720	27,326
Funded Status	14,894	19,136
Net Assets/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(7,826)	(8,190)
	(7,826)	(8,190)
iv. Net Benefit (Asset) / Liability		
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	27,326	25,050
Net Benefit Asset /(Liability)	(19,136)	(19,903)
	8,190	5,147
v. Net Interest Cost for Current Period		
Interest Cost		
(Interest Income)	1,825	1,739
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	(1,234)	(1,432)
	591	307
vi. Return on plan assets		
Actual Return on plan assets		
Interest income included in above	988	1,354
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	1,234	1,432
	(246)	(78)
vii. Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Service Cost		
Interest cost on benefit obligation (net)	3,471	4,537
Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	591	307
	4,062	4,844
viii. Remeasurement Effects Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised for period		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	(4,118)	348
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	-	-
Return on plan asset	-	-
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	247	78
	(3,872)	426
ix. Movements in the Liability recognised in Balance Sheet		
Opening Net Liability		
Adjustment to opening balance	8,190	5,147
Expenses as above	-	-
Contribution paid	4,062	4,844
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(555)	(2,228)
Closing Net Liability	(3,872)	426
	7,826	8,190



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	Gratuity Funded	
x. Cash flow Projection: From the Fund		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	2,070	2,896
2nd following year	2,089	3,251
3rd following year	2,136	3,609
4th following year	3,163	5,490
5th following year	2,996	5,673
Sum of Years 6 To 10	9,035	28,494
xi. Sensitivity Analysis		
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions		
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	21,264	25,881
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	24,363	28,955
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	24,256	28,946
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	21,332	25,862
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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.55%	7.47%
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



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	Compensated	Absence Unfunded
i. Changes in Present value of Obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year		
Current Service Cost	6,087	6,262
Interest Cost	2,185	3,084
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	402	437
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	359	42
Past Service cost - Vested Benefits	(880)	(2,703)
Benefits Paid	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	(1,399)	(1,035)
ii. Fair value of Plan Assets	6,754	6,087
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year		
Interest Income	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excl. interest income	-	-
Employer's Contributions	-	-
Benefits Paid	1,399	1,035
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	(1,399)	(1,035)
iii. Amount to be recognised in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account		
PVO at end of period		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	6,754	6,087
Funded Status	-	-
Net Assets/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(6,754)	(6,087)
iv. Net Benefit (Asset) /Liability	(6,754)	(6,087)
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	6,087	6,262
Net Benefit Asset /(Liability)	-	-
v. Net Interest Cost for Current Period	(6,087)	(6,262)
Interest Cost		
(Interest Income)	402	437
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	-	-
vi. Return on plan assets	402	437
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		
Interest cost on benefit obligation (net)	2,185	3,084
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss recognised for the period	402	437
Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(522)	(2,661)
viii. Actuarial Gain/ (loss) on obligation	2,066	860
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	358	42
Return on plan asset	(880)	(2,703)
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
ix. Movements in the Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	(522)	(2,661)
Opening Net Liability		
Adjustment to opening balance	6,087	6,262
Expenses as above	-	-
Contribution paid	2,066	860
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(1,399)	(1,035)
Closing Net Liability	-	-
x. Cash flow Projection: From the Fund	6,754	6,087
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)		
2nd following year	1,635	1,432
3rd following year	1,687	1,433
4th following year	1,746	1,434
5th following year	1,820	1,501
Sum of Years 6 To 10	1,908	1,526
xi. Sensitivity Analysis	10,198	7,092
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions		
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	6,367	5,781
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	7,195	6,435
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	7,166	6,434
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	6,385	5,777
xii. The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total Insurer managed funds		



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

36 Income Taxes

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

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current income tax	-	23,400
Deferred tax	-	-
Current tax related to previous period	8	-888
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	8	22,512

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
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, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit before tax	-1,29,850	1,13,278
Applicable tax rate	0.00%	20.59%
Computed tax Expenses	-	23,345
Tax Adjustment of Earlier Years	8	-888
Tax effect of :		
Expenses Allowed	-	-
Expenses disallowed	-	55
Other non-deductible expenses	-	-
MAT Credit	-	-
Current Tax Provision	8	22,512
Tax expenses recognised in statement of Profit and Loss	8	22,512
Effective tax rate	-0.01%	19.87%

Deferred Tax
2019-20

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	1,682	(165)	-	1,517
Expenses allowable for tax purpose when paid	(1,682)	165	-	(1,517)
Total	-	-	-	-

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

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)		
Particulars	Opening Balance	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Assets	1,682	1,517
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(1,682)	(1,517)
Deferred Tax (Net)	-	-

Particulars	Deferred Tax Balance As At 31st March, 2019	Changes/(Credit) during the year	Deferred Tax Balance As At 31st March, 2020
Depreciation	1,682	(165)	1,517
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	-	-
Disallowed Expenses	(3,712)	(31,396)	(35,108)
NET DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY/(ASSET)	(2,030)	(31,561)	(33,591)

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



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

37 Details of Investees- Associates

Sr. No	Name of Investee	Principal of Business	Proportionate ownership interest	
			As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a	Interest in Associates			
i.	Heat Trace Xicon Ltd	India	18.75%	39.81%

Heat Trace Xicon Limited ceased to be Associated company from 27.09.2019

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

Holding Company
Kaiser Corporation Limited

Associate Company
Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (Upto 27.09.2019)

Significant Control
Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (From 28.09.2019)
Oxcamb Investments Limited - UK
Kaiser Arts Pvt. Ltd

Key management Personnel (KMP)
Hemant K Talapadatur - Director
V.G. Mukund - Director
Lyla Mehta - Director
P. P. Sukthakar - Consultant

Relative of Key Management personnel
NIL

Related Party transactions during the year: 2019-20

		(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	PARTICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(i)	Rent Received Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (upto 27.09.2019) Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (From 28.09.2019)	1,180 1,220	1,850
(ii)	Purchase of Stock-in-trade Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (upto 27.09.2019) Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (From 28.09.2019) Heat Trace Ltd - UK	60,115 64,537 -	83,371 7,683
(iii)	Expenses Incurred Kaiser Arts Pvt. Ltd.	397	-
(iv)	Consultancy Paid to Holding Company Kaiser Corporation Limited	4,000	-
(v)	Consultancy Paid to KMP P. P. Sukthakar	16,800	16,800
(vi)	Consultancy Paid to Director (KMP) V. G. Mukund	8,612	-
(vii)	Remuneration (KMP) Durga Prasad Rao V. G. Mukund	- -	5,633 4,911
(viii)	Loan taken from Director (KMP) Hemant K Talapadatur	25,000	-
(ix)	Loan repaid to Director (KMP) Hemant K Talapadatur	25,000	-
(x)	Expenses incurred on their behalf Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (upto 27.09.2019) Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (From 28.09.2019)	1,480 1,530	2,812
(xi)	Recovery of Consultancy from Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (upto 27.09.2019) Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (From 28.09.2019)	5,833 6,027	3,360

Outstanding as on 31st March, 2020

		(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i)	Trade Payables Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (Upto 27.09.2019) Heat Trace Xicon Ltd. (From 28.09.2019) Kaiser Arts Pvt. Ltd	- 62,489 140	62,127 -
(ii)	Holding Company Kaiser Corporation Limited	-	-
(iii)	Others P. P. Sukthakar V. G. Mukund Durga Prasad Rao	13,786 1,013 752	10,845 615 4,372



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

39 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, 2020. (Previous Year Rs. NIL)

40 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.420/-).

The committed Leave and License fees, as on date of Balance Sheet, in the future for one year and above is Rs.525/- (Previous Year Rs.1,595/-).

The company has given Premises on Leave & License. Rent received related there to Rs.2,400/- (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 within the period of one year is Rs.2,000/- (Previous Year Rs.3,700/-).

41 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(1,27,186)	90,344
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	(4.11)	2.92
Diluted Earnings per Share	(4.11)	2.92



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

42 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

- 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.
- 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.
- The fair value of Forward Foreign Exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- 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, 2020				As at March 31, 2019			
	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	-	-	-
Loans	21,593	-	-	-	15,491	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	9,06,502	-	-	-	16,28,775	-	-	-
Cash Balance & Balance with Bank	1,510	-	-	-	10,540	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	806	-	-	-	357	-	-	-
	9,30,412	-	-	-	16,80,003	-	-	-
Measured at FVTOCI								
Investments in New India Co-operative Bank Ltd.	50	-	-	50	50	-	-	50
Investments in Heat Trace Xicon Limited	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in REPL Xicon Limited	10,550	-	-	50	791	-	-	791
					841	-	-	841
Total Financial Assets	9,40,962	-	-	50	16,80,844	-	-	841
Financial Liabilities								
Measured at Amortised Cost								
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current	6,07,292	-	-	-	5,15,248	-	-	-
Current	4,37,819	-	-	-	10,79,957	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	19,406	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	10,45,111	-	-	-	16,14,611	-	-	-



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

43 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.

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
All current and non-current borrowings		
Trade payables		
Other financial liabilities	4,37,819	10,79,957
Less cash and cash equivalents	-	19,406
Net debts [A]	1,510	10,540
Equity share capital	4,36,309	10,88,823
Other equity	3,09,159	3,09,159
Total Equity [B]	2,08,593	3,35,779
Capital and Net Debt [C= A+B]	5,17,752	6,44,938
Debt-to-adjusted capital ratio (%) [A/C]	9,54,061	17,33,761
	45.73	62.80

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.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		(Amount in ₹ Hundred)	
	Amount in Foreign currency	Amounts	Amount in Foreign currency	Amounts
Receivable USD	1,170	87,608	1,173	81,322
Receivable EURO	1,849	1,52,389	3,232	2,51,315
Receivable in KWD	55	13,077	-	-
Payable GBP	97	8,989	312	28,186
Payable USD	500	37,372	-	-
Advance Received USD	17	1,247	17	1,155
Advance Received EURO	135	11,080	-	-



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Impact on Profit and Loss				
Receivable USD	4,380	(4,380)	4,066	(4,066)
Receivable EURO	7,616	(7,616)	12,566	(12,566)
Receivable KWD	654	(654)	-	-
Payable GBP	449	(449)	1,409	(1,409)
Payable USD	1,869	(1,869)	-	-
Advance Receivable USD	62	(62)	58	(58)
Advance Receivable EURO	554	(554)	-	-
Total	15,584	(15,584)	18,099	(18,099)
Impact on Equity				
Receivable USD	4,380	(4,380)	4,066	(4,066)
Receivable EURO	7,616	(7,616)	12,566	(12,566)
Receivable in KWD	654	(654)	-	-
Payable GBP	449	(449)	1,409	(1,409)
Payable USD	1,869	(1,869)	-	-
Advance Received USD	62	(62)	58	(58)
Advance Received EURO	554	(554)	-	-
Total	15,584	(15,584)	18,099	(18,099)

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 had sold partly investment during the year. Profit for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 have been affected as the equity investments are FVTOCI.

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	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Age of receivables:		
Within the credit period	23,129	5,73,630
1-180 days past due	4,19,396	8,62,245
More than 180 days past due	5,84,429	1,92,900
Total	10,26,954	16,28,775



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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, 2020				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	6,07,292	-	-	6,07,292
Trade Payables	4,37,819	-	-	4,37,819
Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	-
Other payables	71,577	-	-	71,577
	11,16,688	-	-	11,16,688
As at March 31, 2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	5,34,654	-	-	5,34,654
Trade Payables	10,79,957	-	-	10,79,957
Unclaimed dividend	-	-	-	-
Other payables	71,528	-	-	71,528
	16,86,139	-	-	16,86,139



XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

44 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(Amount in ₹ Hundred)

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Contingent Liabilities		
Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)		
a. Outstanding Bank Guarantees issued by bankers on behalf of the Company.		
Letters of Credit	492,274	411,032
	22,276	45,999
TOTAL	514,551	457,032

45 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, 2020 Amount	As at 31 March, 2019 Amount
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	1,002	2,457
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	379	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	379	171
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	934	555
(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	934	555

46 COVID-19 has caused disruptions in each and every sector of the economy and the Infrastructure /construction sector is the most affected segment. There are many reports of delays in infrastructure projects, due to supply chain disruptions and low availability and mobility of manpower. In addition, uncertainties regarding project completion, project financing, and future pipelines amidst lockdowns are surfacing, analysis shows that the sector as a whole remains the worst affected at the moment.

In financial year 2019-20, in the month of March -2020 due COVID-19 , Xicon not able to procure material and execute the Gabon order which resulted in loss of significant turnover.

Whilst we can be hopeful that infrastructure activity will bounce back based on Government support to the infrastructure projects to boost the economy, there are uncertainties facing the sector. It all depends on how the epidemic pan's in the near future with more infections, lockdowns, etc. In case of a protracted economic downturn, EPC contractors could face more problems in the form of non-payments, contract cancellations, and liquidity crunch.

As on date we have a good order booking and we are confident that will be able to overcome the present situation and achieve good turnover in the financial year 2020-21.

In terms of our report attached.

For MANEK & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM NO. 126679W

SHAILESH MANEK
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 034925

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR - DIRECTOR
DIN: 02741651

V.G. MUKUND - DIRECTOR
DIN: 02738633