

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members of Kimaan Exports Private Limited

Report on the the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Kimaan Exports Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020 and the statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those standard are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules 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 Financial Statements.

Other Information – Board of Directors' Report

A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its Board Report which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance/conclusion thereon.

B. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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 in this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that



give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the board of directors 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's reports that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure '1' a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that :
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representation received from the Directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report; and
 - 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 litigations which would impact its financial position.



- ii) the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii) there has been no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.

For GUPTA GARG & AGRAWAL
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 505762C

Amit Kumar Jain

(AMIT KUMAR JAIN) 24/06/2020
PARTNER
Membership No. 509349
UDIN: 20509349AAAADH2149

Place: Noida
Date : 24.06.2020

RE: Kimaan Exports Private Limited (“the Company”)

ANNEXURE “1” REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

The comments are in seriatim of the order

(i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records of its Fixed Assets showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation thereof.

(b) As per the information given by the management, the physical verification of fixed assets was carried out at the end of the financial year. No discrepancy on such verification noticed by the management and reported to us.

(c) As per records verified by us, the title deeds of the immovable property are in the name of the company.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory; as such the clause is not applicable.

(iii) As per the information and explanations given to us and certified by the management and verified from the books of account, the company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained in pursuance of Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, as such there are no comments on sub clauses a), b) and c).

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence there are no comments.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and as such the clause is not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as per information and explanations given to us by the management, the central government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees’ state insurance fund, income-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees’ state insurance fund, income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, wealth tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company does not have any loan from Bank, Institutions or Debenture holders, and as such clause is not applicable.



(ix) As per the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loan hence, there are no comments in this regard.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us no fraud by the company and no material fraud on the company has been noticed and reported during the year.

(xi) In the absence of payment of managerial remuneration as per the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act, the clause is not applicable.

(xii) The clause is not applicable as the company is not a 'Nidhi Company'.

(xiii) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Ind AS financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) As per the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and as such there are no comments in this regard.

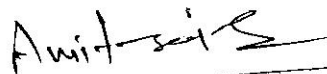
(xv) As per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) As per the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For GUPTA GARG & AGRAWAL

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Registration No. 505762C



(AMIT KUMAR JAIN)

PARTNER

Membership No. 509349

UDIN: 20509349AAAADH2149

Place: Noida

Date: 24.06.2020

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KIMAAN EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

To the members of Kimaan Exports Private Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Kimaan Exports Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 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 Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in



accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

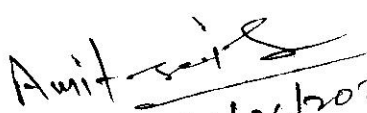
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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 GUPTA GARG & AGRAWAL
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**
Firm Registration No. 505762C


(AMIT KUMAR JAIN)
PARTNER
Membership No. 509349
UDIN: 20509349AAAADH2149

Place: Noida
Date: 24.06.2020

Particulars	Note No	Figures as at	
		31-03-2020	31-03-2019
		Rs.	Rs.
Assets			
Non Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investment Property	3 & 3A	48,300,759	50,850,237
Other Financial Assets	4	3,481,018	3,481,018
Other non current Assets	5	26,187,070	26,531,327
		77,968,847	80,862,582
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	77,414,007	49,954,558
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	7	1,233,156	30,145
(iii) Other financial assets	8	-	-
Current Tax assets (Net)	9	-	-
Other Current Assets	10	99,412	54,319
		78,746,575	50,039,022
Total		156,715,422	130,901,604
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	SOCE	200,000	200,000
Other equity	SOCE	140,683,355	118,205,724
		140,883,355	118,405,724
Non Current Liabilities			
Other non current Liabilities	11	11,860,470	10,651,074
		11,860,470	10,651,074
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Short Term Borrowings	12	-	-
(ii) Trade and other payables	13	251,039	156,123
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	15	3,720,559	1,688,684
		3,971,598	1,844,807
Total		156,715,422	130,901,604

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

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

As per our attached report of even date

For GUPTA GARG & AGRAWAL
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.: 505762C

(Amit Kumar Jain)

Partner
 Membership No. 509349

Place: Noida

Date: 24/06/20

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Sunil Kumar Kapoor)

Director
 DIN: 05322540

(Ravindra Kumar

Sarawadi)
 Director
 DIN: 07496783

Kimaan Exports Private Limited
Regd Address: Plot no.622, 6th floor, DLF Tower A, Jasola District Center,
CIN: U51311DL2004PTC127784
Profit & Loss for the Period ended Mar 31, 2020

Particulars	Note No	Figures for the period ended	Figures for the year ended
		31-03-2020	31-03-2019
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue from operations	16	34,166,069	34,089,193
Other income	17	-	514,955
Total Income (1 + 2)		34,166,069	34,604,148
Expenses:			
Finance costs	20	1,069,489	962,142
Depreciation and amortization expense	19	2,893,735	3,019,645
Other expenses	18	2,013,564	1,139,981
Total expenses		5,976,788	5,121,768
Profit before exceptional items & tax		28,189,281	29,482,380
Exceptional items			
Profit before tax		28,189,281	29,482,380
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		5,711,650	6,490,510
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
(3) Tax relating to earlier years		-	(506,837)
Profit (Loss) for the period		22,477,631	23,498,707
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		22,477,631	23,498,707
Earnings per Equity Share	21		
(1) Basic		1,123.88	1,174.94
(2) Diluted		1,123.88	1,174.94
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our attached report of even date

For GUPTA GARG & AGRAWAL
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 505762C

Amit Kumar Jain

(Amit Kumar Jain)
Partner
Membership No. 509349

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sunil Kumar Kapoor

(Sunil Kumar Kapoor)
Director
DIN: 05322540

Ravindra Kumar Sarawagi

(Ravindra Kumar Sarawagi)
Director
DIN: 07496783

Place: Noida

Date: 24/06/20

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31-Mar-20 Rs.	31-Mar-19 Rs.
CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (Loss) before taxation		28,189,281	29,990,417
Adjustments for :			
- Depreciation / amortisation		2,893,735	3,019,645
- Interest expense		1,069,489	962,142
- Interest income		-	(1,022,992)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		32,152,505	32,949,212
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables		(27,459,449)	(28,006,396)
Decrease / (Increase) in non current - other financial assets		-	(903,831)
(Increase) / Decrease in current assets		(45,093)	25
Increase in trade payables		94,916	72,076
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities		2,031,875	1,181,180
Increase / (Decrease) in other non-current liabilities		1,209,396	202,049
Cash (used in) operations		7,984,150	5,494,315
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(5,711,650)	(5,031,339)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(A)	2,272,500	462,976
CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		-	514,955
Net cash from investing activities		-	514,955
CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		(1,069,489)	(962,142)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(C)	(1,069,489)	(962,142)
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		1,203,011	15,789
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period		30,145	14,356
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period		1,233,156	30,145
Components of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash on hand		-	-
With banks		-	-
- on current accounts		1,233,156	30,145
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 7)		1,233,156	30,145

Notes:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

2. Negative figures have been shown in brackets.

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

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

As per our report of even date

For GUPTA GARG & AGRAWAL
Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 505762C

(Amit Kumar Jain)

Partner
 M. No. 509349

Place: Noida
 Date: 24/06/20

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Sunil Kumar Kapoor)

Director
 DIN: 05322540

(Ravindra Kumar Sarawagi)

Director
 DIN: 07496783

Kimaan Exports Private Limited

Regd Address :Plot no.622, 6th floor, DLF Tower A, Jasola District Center, New Delhi-110025

CIN: U51311DL2004PTC127784

Statement of changes in Equity as on 31 Mar 2020

Particulars	As on	As on
	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019
A. Equity		
No. of shares	20,000	20,000
Equity Share Capital	200,000	200,000
Total	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
B. Other Equity		
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	118,205,724	94,707,017
Profit for the year/period	22,477,631	23,498,707
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	<u>140,683,355</u>	<u>118,205,724</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

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

As per our attached report of even date
For GUPTA GANG & AGRAWAL
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 505762C

(Amit Kumar Jain)

Partner
M. No. 509349

Place: Noida

Date: 24/06/20

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Sunil Kumar
Kapoor)

Director
DIN: 05322540

(Ravindra Kumar
Sarawagi)

Director
DIN: 07496783

A.Share Capital

	As at 31 Mar 2020	As at 31 Mar 2019
Authorized 20,000 (Previous year 20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	200,000	200,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up 20,000 (Previous year 20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	200,000	200,000

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year/period

	Nos.
Outstanding at the end of the year/period as at 31st Mar'20	20,000
Outstanding at the end of the year/period as at 31st Mar'19	20,000

(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 equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

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

(c) Shares held by holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

	As at 31 Mar 2020
Holding Company Spice Money Limited (Formerly Spice Digital Limited), the holding company 20,000 (Previous year 20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid	200,000

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 Mar 2020		As at 31 Mar 2019	
	Nos.	% holding in the class	Nos.	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid Spice Money Limited (Formerly Spice Digital Limited), the holding company 20,000 (Previous year 20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid 200 (Previous year 200) shares held by Mr. Aadarsh Goyal as nominee of the Spice Money Limited	20000	100.00%	20000	100.00%

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

A

Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

1. Corporate Information

Kimaan Exports Pvt Ltd ("the Company") is a private Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company owns commercial building and has rental income by letting it to its holding company- Digispice Technologies Limited (formerly known as Spice Mobility Limited).

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Division II of the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e. "General Instructions for preparation of financial statements of a company required to comply with Ind AS" as notified vide notification number G.S.R. 404(E) dated 06.04.2016 and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policy below.

The financial statements are presented in INR on actual value.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

A. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Company decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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At each reporting date, the Company 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 Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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.

C. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the installation of fire extinguishers, fire prevention equipment and fire-retardant fabrics is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered. This is generally during the early stages of installation where the equipment and fabrics need to pass through the customer's quality testing procedures as part of the installation.

Interest income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. However, there is no interest income in current year.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Rental income

Rental income arising from investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms unless the payments by the lessee are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

D. Taxes

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, at the reporting date in India, where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised 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 year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

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Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

E. Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

F. Non-current assets held for sale/ distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal group as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/ distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/ distribute will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale/ distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale/ distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal Company is available for immediate sale/ distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets (or disposal group), its sale/ distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale/ distribution of the asset or disposal Company to be

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal Company),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale/for distribution to owners and disposal Companies are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/ distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/ distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A disposal Company qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale,

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations

Or

- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

Additional disclosures are provided in Note 21. All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

G. Property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property plant & equipment, as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

Capital work in progress, property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Leasehold & Equipment 6 to 9 years
- Plant and equipment 3 to 15 years

The Company, based on assessment made, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised 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 (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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.

H. Investment properties

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 60 years from the date of original purchase.

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The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates the building over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee. Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

I. Intangible assets

Intangible assets (software) acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the period of the expected future benefit. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of the asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Patents and licences

The Company made upfront payments to purchase patents and licences. The patents have been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant government agency with the option of renewal at the end of this period. Licences for the use of intellectual property are granted for periods ranging between 5 and 10 years depending on the specific licences.

The licences may be renewed at little or no cost to the Company. As a result, those licences are assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

J. Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are measured initially at costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. Investment in subsidiaries are derecognised when they are sold or transferred. The difference between the net proceeds on sales and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

K. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. For arrangements entered into prior to 1st April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

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. 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 finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs (See note 2.1.n). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

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Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

L. Impairment of 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 or cash-generating unit's (CGU) 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 or group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as an adjustment to the carrying value of the asset.

M. Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised as a finance cost.

Warranty provisions

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognised when the product is sold or service provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and an appropriate timeline, and the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of a manufacturing facility for the production of fire retardant materials. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

N. Financial Instruments

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Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities :

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables as

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 14. In current year loans from Spice Digital Limited has been repaid

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component or a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some or the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains. The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original Classification	Revised Classification	Accounting Treatment
Amortised cost fair value is recognised in P&L	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in OCI.
FVTPL based on the new gross carrying amount	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost fair value is recognised in OCI.	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI.
FVTOCI cumulative gain or loss in OCI is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.	Amortised Cost	No change in EIR due to reclassification. Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is made.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

o. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

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- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting period.

p. Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

q. Treasury shares

In pursuant to the Scheme of amalgamation following trust has been created:

- Independent Non-Promoter Trust ("Trust")
- Independent Non-Promoter (Spice Employee Benefit) Trust ("Trust")

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in capital reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting period are satisfied with treasury shares.

r. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

s. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Operating lease commitments – Company as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 6.

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22. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2020:
 Fair value measurement using

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:			
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:			
Investment properties:			
Office Properties	-	-	630,500,000
Loans and receivables	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	#
Total	-	-	630,500,000

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 March 2020:-

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at fair value:			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2019:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:			
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:			
Investment properties :			
Office properties	-	-	630,500,000
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	53,465,721
Total	-	-	683,965,721

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 March 2019:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at fair value:			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Short term Borrowings	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL investments

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework. The senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

1) 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 and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTPL Investments. Company is not effected by commodity risk.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt instruments are all constant .

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post- retirement obligations, provisions.

- The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:
- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2020, 31 Mar 2019.



-Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the loan given, Security deposits received/paid and borrowing.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-20		
Rs.	50	17,405
Rs.	-50	(17,405)
31-Mar-19		
Rs.	50	17,405
Rs.	-50	(17,405)

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

-Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities expense are incurred in a foreign currency and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company's exposure to foreign currency fluctuation is not material.

-Equity price risk

The Company's listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company don't engage in active trading of equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was Rs. Nil. A decrease/increase would not have an material impact on profit or loss.



2) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

-Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. At 31 March 2020, the Company had net outstanding of Rs. 7,74,14,007 (31 March 2019: 4,99,54,558).

-Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and based on the Investment Policy of the Company. All investments are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a low debt exposure. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments.

Year ended 31-Mar-20	On Demand					Total
	Less than 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	> 5 years		
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities(non-current)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities(current)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	251,039	-	-	-	-	251,039
	251,039	-	-	-	-	251,039

* Based on the maximum amount that can be called for under the financial guarantee contract.

Year ended 31-Mar-19	On Demand					Total
	Less than 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	> 5 years		
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities(non-current)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities(current)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	156,123	-	-	-	-	156,123
	156,123	-	-	-	-	156,123

* Based on the maximum amount that can be called for under the financial guarantee contract.

-Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

24. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	As at 31 Mar 2020	As at 31 Mar 2019
Borrowings		
Trade payables/Other payables	251,039	156,123
Less: cash and cash equivalents	1,233,156	30,145
Net debt	(982,117)	125,978
Equity		
Reserve	200,000	200,000
Total capital	140,883,355	118,205,724
Capital and net debt	141,083,355	118,405,724
Gearing ratio	140,101,238	118,531,702
	-1%	0%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

25 Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever considered to make comparable with the current year figures.

26 Income Taxes

Income tax expense in the statement of profit & loss comprises :

Tax Expenses	For the year ended 31/03/20	For the year ended 31/03/19
(i) Current Tax	5,711,650	6,490,510
(ii) Tax adjustment of earlier years	-	(506,837)

The following table provides the detail of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Income tax assets	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	3,313,064	1,213,491
Net Total	(3,313,064)	(1,213,491)

27 Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of the Related Parties

i) Ultimate Holding Company

Smart Global Corporate Holding Pvt. Ltd. (Holding Company of Spice Connect Private Limited)

ii) Holding Companies

Spice Connect Private Limited (Holding Company of Digispice Technologies Limited)

Digispice Technologies Limited (Formerly Known as Spice Mobility Ltd.)

(Holding Company of Spice Money Limited)

Spice Money Limited (Formerly Known as Spice Digital Ltd.)

(Holding Company of Kimaan Exports Private Limited)

b) Related party transactions attached as Annexure-1

As per our attached report of even date.

For Gupta Garg & Agrawal
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.: 505762C

(Amit Kumar Jain)
 Partner
 Membership No. 509349

Place : Noida
 Date: 24/06/20

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Kimaan Exports Private Limited

(Sunil Kumar Kapoor)

Director
 DIN: 05322540

(Ravindra Kumar Sarawagi)

Director
 DIN: 07496783

3A Fixed Assets Register - Investment Property

	Building	Capital Work In Progress	Total
At 31 Mar 2018			
Additions	62,430,753	-	62,430,753
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 Mar 2019			
Additions	62,430,753	-	62,430,753
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 Mar 2020			
Depreciation and Impairment	62,430,753	-	62,430,753
			-
At 31 Mar 2018			
Additions	8,904,187	-	8,904,187
Charge for the year	-	-	-
At 31 Mar 2019	2,676,328	-	2,676,328
Additions	11,580,515	-	11,580,515
Charge for the year	-	-	-
At 31 Mar 2020	2,549,478	-	2,549,478
	14,129,993	-	14,129,993
Net Book Value			
At 31 Mar 2018	53,526,566	-	53,526,566
At 31 Mar 2019	50,850,238	-	50,850,238
At 31 Mar 2020	48,300,760	-	48,300,760

Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

	As at 31 Mar 2020	As at 31 Mar 2019
Rental income derived from investment properties	34,166,069	34,089,193
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	1,594,735	427,833
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	32,571,334	33,661,360
Less - Depreciation	2,893,735	3,019,645
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	29,677,599	30,641,715

The Company's investment properties as on 31 March, 2020 consist of one office property in India. The management has determined that the investment properties based on the nature, characteristics and risks of each property.

As at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, the fair values of the properties are Rs. 63,05,00,000. These valuations are based on valuations performed by accredited independent valuer as on March 31, 2019. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee has been applied. The Management doesn't expect any material change in fair valuation as on reporting date.

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties.

Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment properties have been provided in Note 22.

Reconciliation of fair value:

Opening balance as at 31st Mar'18		
Fair Value Difference		630,500,000
At 31st Mar'19		-
Fair Value Difference		630,500,000
Transfer from held for sale		-
Sales		-
At 31 Mar 2020		630,500,000

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties:

Investment properties	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable	Range	
			31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Office properties	Market Approach	Reference pricing	Rs.1,40,000/-per sq.yard and Rs. 918 per sq. feet	Rs.1,40,000/-per sq.yard and Rs. 918 per sq. feet

The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or complete assets. Valuation techniques consistent with the market approach often use market multiples derived from a set of comparables. Multiples might be in ranges with a different multiple for each comparable. The selection of the appropriate multiple within the range requires judgement, considering qualitative and quantitative factors specific to the measurement.

Note No.	Particulars	AS as on 31 Mar 2020	As on 31 Mar 2019
3	Investment Property		
	Investment Property (Gross)	62,430,752	62,430,752
	Depreciation	14,129,993	11,580,515
	Net Block	48,300,759	50,850,237
		48,300,759	50,850,237
4	Other Financial Assets		
	Security Deposits	3,481,018	3,481,018
		3,481,018	3,481,018
5	Other non-current assets		
	Prepaid expenses	26,187,070	26,531,327
		26,187,070	26,531,327
6	Trade receivables		
	Secured	-	-
	Unsecured	77,414,007	49,954,558
	Considered doubtful	-	-
		77,414,007	49,954,558
	Less : Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
		77,414,007	49,954,558
		77,414,007	49,954,558
7	Cash Bank Balances		
	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	Balance with Banks - on current accounts	1,233,156	30,145
		1,233,156	30,145
8	Other financial assets		
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-
9	Current Tax assets (Net)		
	Advance Income-Tax (net of provision for Income tax)	-	-
10	Other current assets		
	Prepaid expenses	99,412	54,319
		99,412	54,319
11	Other non-current liabilities		
	Security Deposits	11,692,117	9,722,628
	Rent Received in Advance	168,353	928,446
		11,860,470	10,651,074
12	Short term borrowings		
	Unsecured		
	Spice Money Limited (Formerly Spice Digital Limited)	-	-
13	Trade & other payables		
	Audit Fee Payable	54,000	33,300
	Others	197,039	122,823
		251,039	156,123

14 Other Financial liabilities

Current maturities of long term borrowings
Interest Accrued & Due on borrowings

-	-
-	-
-	-

15 Other current liabilities

TDS Payable
Current tax Liability
Prior period Income tax adjustment
GST Payable

44,000	13,380
3,313,064	1,213,491
-	-
363,495	461,813
3,720,559	1,688,684

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 Mar 2020

Notes No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31-03-2020	For the year ended 31-03-2019
16	Revenue from Operation		
	Rental Income	34,166,069	34,089,193
		<u>34,166,069</u>	<u>34,089,193</u>
17	Other Income		
	Interest on Income tax refund	-	513,755
	On Others	-	1,200
		<u>-</u>	<u>514,955</u>
18	Other expenses		
	Auditor Remuneration		
	Rates and taxes	35,000	35,000
	Insurance	313,840	43,720
	Repairs and maintenance	178,895	121,663
	-Others		
	Legal and professional fees	1,102,000	262,450
	Rent-Expenses	192,900	496,793
	Bank charges	180,000	180,000
	Miscellaneous expenses	1,279	355
		9,650	-
		<u>2,013,564</u>	<u>1,139,981</u>
19	Depreciation and amortization expense		
	Depreciation of tangible assets	2,893,735	3,019,645
	Amortization of intangible assets	-	-
		<u>2,893,735</u>	<u>3,019,645</u>
20	Finance costs		
	Interest Cost	1,069,489	962,142
		<u>1,069,489</u>	<u>962,142</u>
21	Earnings per share (EPS)		
	The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
	Loss for the period/year	22,477,631	23,498,707
	Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	20000	20000
	Basic earning per share	<u>1,123.88</u>	<u>1,174.94</u>
	Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	20,000	20,000
	Diluted earning per share	<u>1,123.88</u>	<u>1,174.94</u>

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 Mar 2020

**Annexure-1
 Related Party Transactions**

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Total amount involved in transactions	
	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
I) Transactions						
i) Rental Income						
Digispice Technologies Ltd (Formerly Spice Mobility Limited)	30,254,100	30,254,099	-	-	30,254,100	30,254,099
ii) Rent Expenses						
Digispice Technologies Ltd (Formerly Spice Mobility Limited)	120,000	-			120,000	-
II) Balances at the year end						
i) Receivables						
Digispice Technologies Ltd (Formerly Spice Mobility Limited)	77,414,007	49,954,558	-	-	77,414,007	49,954,558
ii) Payables						
Digispice Technologies Ltd (Formerly Spice Mobility Limited)	120,000	-			120,000	-