

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of JSW Retail Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of JSW Retail Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is included in the Directors report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

## 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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
  - (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2019;
  - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended 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;



# SRBC & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For SRBC & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

  
per Vishal Bansal

Partner

Membership Number: 097546

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 22, 2019



**Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date**

- (i) The Company's business does not involve fixed assets and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(a), (b) & (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not in the business of sale of any goods. Therefore, in our opinion, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the period.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the 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, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

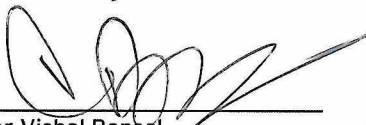


# **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has complied with provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the private placement of shares during the period. According to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the amounts raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- (xv) According to 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 as referred to in section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) According to 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 S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

  
per Vishal Bansal  
Partner  
Membership Number: 097546



Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: May 22, 2019



## Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the financial statements of JSW Retail Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Retail Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

#### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 Control Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Vishal Bansal  
Partner  
Membership Number: 097546

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: May 22, 2019



Particulars	Notes	Rs. in thousands
		As at March 31, 2019
<b>I. ASSETS</b>		
<b>Non-current Assets</b>		
(a) Deferred Tax assets	16	50
(b) Income tax assets (net)		1,296
<b>Current assets</b>		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	3	4,542
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,599
(iii) Other financial assets	5	7,916
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>14,057</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>15,403</b>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
(a) Equity share capital	6	100
(b) Other equity	7	421
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>521</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
(a) Provisions	11	7,667
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	8	
- Total outstanding due to micro enterprise and small enterprise		751
- Total outstanding due to creditors other than above		850
(ii) Other financial liabilities	9	850
(b) Other current liabilities	10	5,173
(c) Provisions	11	441
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>7,215</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>14,882</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>15,403</b>

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date  
 For S R B C & CO LLP  
 Chartered Accountants  
 ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003



per Vishal Bansal  
 Partner  
 Membership No. 097546



Place: Mumbai  
 Date: May 22, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Vineet Agarwal  
 Director  
 DIN No. 02027288



Vinay Shroff  
 Director  
 DIN No. 00081501



Particulars	Notes	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
<b>I. Revenue from operations</b>	12	15,317
<b>II. Expenses</b>		
Employee benefit expense	13	14,076
Other expenses	14	634
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>14,710</b>
<b>III. Profit before tax (I-II)</b>		607
<b>IV. Tax expense</b>		
Current tax		235
Deferred tax	16	(50)
<b>Total Tax expense</b>		<b>186</b>
<b>V. Profit for the period (III-IV)</b>		<b>421</b>
<b>VI. Other comprehensive income</b>		-
<b>VII. Total comprehensive Profit for the period (V+VI)</b>		<b>421</b>
<b>VII. Earnings per share (of Rs. 10/- each)</b>		
Basic and diluted	15	42.13

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

**For S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Vishal Bansal  
Partner

Membership No. 097546

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 22, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vineet Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 02027288

Vinay Shroff  
Director  
DIN No. 00081501



Particulars	Rs. in thousands
	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities :</b>	
Profit before tax	607
<b>Changes in working capital</b>	
Increase in trade payables	751
Increase in other payables	6,024
Increase in provisions	8,108
(Increase) in trade receivables	(4,542)
(Increase) in other receivables	(7,916)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>3,031</b>
Direct taxes paid	(1,532)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>1,499</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	-
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activity :</b>	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	100
<b>Net cash flow generated from financing activity (C )</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1,599</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Refer note 4)</b>	<b>1,599</b>

**Note:**

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

**For S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Vishal Bansal  
Partner

Membership No. 097546

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 22, 2019



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Vineet Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 02027288

Vinay Shroff  
Director  
DIN No. 00081501



JSW Retail Limited  
Statement of changes in Equity for the period from September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the period ended March 31, 2019	
<b>(a) Equity share capital</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the period		-
Issue of equity share capital during the period		100
Balance at the end of the period		100

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the period ended March 31, 2019	
	Retained Earning	Total other equity
Balance as at the beginning of the period	-	-
Profit for the period	421	421
Balance as at the end of the period	421	421

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
per Vishal Bansal  
Partner

Membership No. 097546

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 22, 2019





Vineet Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 02027288



Vinay Shroff  
Director  
DIN No. 00081501



## 1. General Information

JSW Retail Limited ("the Company") is incorporated in India on September 26, 2018 under the Companies Act, 2013. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited, which is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai Maharashtra – 400 051.

The Company has been set up with an objective of facilitating marketing and selling of steel products including flat and long products, provide technical and management consultancy services both in India and abroad for design, development and production of all forms of steel, aluminum sheets and other metal/ alloy sheets.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### I. Statement of compliance

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

The aforesaid financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on May 22, 2019.

### II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared using the accrual basis on the historical cost measurement except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

These are the first financial statements of the Company and cover a period from September 26, 2018 to March 31, 2019, hence no comparative period financial information is presented.

### III. Summary of significant accounting policies:

#### Current and non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

### Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

#### Sale of services

The Company provides Marketing and Selling services to its customers. The revenue is recognized over a period of time using input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of services, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

### Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

#### Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

### Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities,



as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**A. Non-derivative financial instruments**

**a) Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents in Balance Sheet and statement of cash flows consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. After initial recognition, cash and cash equivalent is measured at amortized cost.

**b) Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if these financial assets are held within a business model 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.

**c) 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 model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**d) 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss

**e) Equity instruments**

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

**f) Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments

**B. Impairment**

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets,

expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company assessed the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income based on the Company's past history of recovery, credit worthiness of the counter party and existing market conditions.

**C. De-recognition of financial assets/ liabilities**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another



party. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss."

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### D. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realised.

#### Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

### I. Employee benefits

#### Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the company recognizes corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

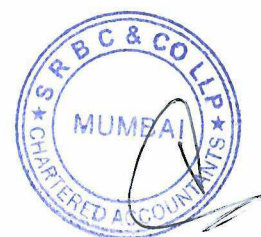
- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

#### Short-term and other long-term employee benefits





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

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

#### IV. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period.

#### Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. (Included in Note 16)

#### Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. (Included in Note 19)



3. Trade Receivables (carried at amortized cost)

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
<b>Trade receivables</b>		
Considered good - Secured		-
Considered good - Unsecured (Refer Note 18)		4,542
Which has significant increase in credit risk		-
Credit impaired		-
		4,542

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person, nor any trade receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or a member.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
Balances with bank		
- in current account		1,599
		1,599

5. Other financial assets

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 18)		7,916
		7,916

6. Equity share capital

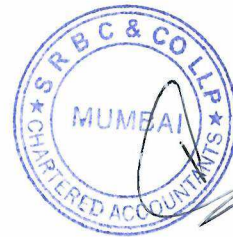
Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount
<b>(a) Authorised:</b>		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	100
<b>(b) Issued and subscribed</b>		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	100
	10,000	100
<b>(c) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period</b>		
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Add: Issuance of shares upon incorporation	10,000	100
<b>Outstanding at the end of the period</b>	10,000	100

(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has single class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding. Dividend proposed on equity shares by the Board of Directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the general meeting.

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	% of Shares
JSW Steel Limited, the Holding Company and its nominee	10,000	100%



7. Other equity

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
<b>Surplus in Retained earnings</b>		
Opening balance		-
Add: Profit during the period		421
Closing balance		<u>421</u>

(i) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss / (gain) on de-fined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

8. Trade payables

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at 31 March 2019	
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises		

Disclosure pertaining to micro, small and medium enterprises (as per information available with the Company):

Description	Rs. in thousands	
	As at 31 March 2019	
Principal amount due outstanding as at end of year		-
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days		-
Interest due on (1) above and unpaid as at end of year		-
Interest paid to the supplier		-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		-
Interest due and payable for the year of delay		-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year		-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year		-

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Other than acceptances		751
		<u>751</u>

Payables Other than acceptances are normally settled within 1 to 180 days

9. Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
Payable to employees		850
		<u>850</u>

10. Other current liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	
Statutory dues (includes payable like TDS, PF, GST)		5,173
		<u>5,173</u>

11. Provisions

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
	Non-current	Current
Provision for leave encashment	3,335	330
Provision for gratuity	4,332	111
	<u>7,667</u>	<u>441</u>



12. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Rs. in thousands
	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
Sale of services (marketing and selling of steel products)	15,317
	<u>15,317</u>

Particulars	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
	Revenue from contracts with customer
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>15,317</b>
India	15,317
Outside India	-
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>15,317</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>	
Over a period of time	15,317
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>15,317</b>

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019
Trade Receivables	<u>4,542</u>

The Company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognized in the Statement of profit and loss account.

13. Employee benefit expense

Particulars	Rs. in thousands
	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	13,313
Contribution to provident fund, gratuity & others (Refer note 19)	763
	<u>14,076</u>

14. Other expenses

Particulars	Rs. in thousands
	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
Payment to Auditors	
- As audit fees	500
Other expenses	134
	<u>634</u>

15. Earnings per share

Particulars	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
	Net Profit for the period (A) (Rs. In thousands)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (B)	10,000
Earnings per share - basic and diluted (Face value of Rs. 10/- each) (A/B)	<u>42.13</u>



16. Income Tax

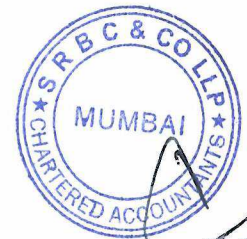
Deferred Tax Balance in relation to:	Recognized in Profit & Loss	As at March 31, 2019
Expense deductible on payment basis	50	50
<b>Effective Tax Rate reconciliation</b>		
Profit before tax		607
Normal tax rate		26%
<b>Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate</b>		<b>158</b>
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit		28
Tax expense for the year		<u>186</u>
Effective income tax rate		30.58
Current tax		235
Deferred tax		<u>(50)</u>
		<u>186</u>

17. Segment Reporting

The Company is in the business of marketing of steel products produced by JSW Steel Limited and its subsidiary, primarily operated in India and regularly reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker for assessment of Company's performance and resource allocation.

(a) Customer contributing more than 10% of Revenue

Particulars	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
JSW Steel Limited	10,199
JSW Coated Products Limited	<u>5,118</u>



18. Related party disclosures

A. Relationships

1. Parent Company  
JSW Steel Limited

2. Fellow Subsidiary

JSW Steel Coated Products Limited

3. Key Management Personnel

- a. Mr. Gautam Chainani, Director
- b. Mr. Vinay Shroff, Director
- c. Mr. Vineet Agarwal, Director

B. Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Rs. in thousands
	From September 20, 2018 to March 31, 2019
For Issue of Shares	
- JSW Steel Limited	100
For Business Support Services rendered for retail segment	
- JSW Steel Limited	10,199
- JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	5,118
<b>C. Balances with related parties (Includes trade receivables and others)</b>	<b>Rs. in thousands</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
	- JSW Steel Limited
- JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	5,527

The Company has entered into an arrangement with JSW Steel Limited to provide marketing services in the retail segment to JSW Steel Limited and JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (100% subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited) to promote domestic as well as international sales of both the Companies. The remuneration for the services is on a cost plus model.

Outstanding receivables are interest free with credit terms of 30-60 days.

The Company utilises certain facilities / resources belonging to JSW Steel Limited for which no costs are reimbursed by the Company during the year.



19. Employee Benefit Expenses

a. Defined Contribution Plan: Provident Fund

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. Company's contribution towards Provident Fund and family pension scheme recognized in statement of profit and loss amounts to Rs. 597 thousand. (Included in Note 13)

b. Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity and Others

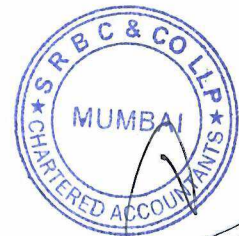
The Company operates defined benefit plans, viz., gratuity for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at the rate of 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for gratuity.

Rs. In thousands	
As at March 2019	
<b>a) Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet</b>	
Present value of obligation	
Opening Balance	-
Service Cost	129
Interest Cost	-
Actuarial loss on obligation	-
Benefits paid	-
Liability transferred from the parent Company	4,314
Closing Balance	4,443
<b>Amount recognized in Balance Sheet</b>	<b>4,443</b>

<b>b) Expenses during the year</b>	
Service cost	129
Interest cost	-
Expected Return on Plan assets	-
<b>Component of defined benefit cost recognized in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>129</b>
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	-
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-
<b>Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>

<b>c) Principal actuarial assumptions</b>	
Rate of Discounting	7.78% p.a.
Rate of increase in salaries	6% p.a.
Attrition Rate	2% p.a.



Other disclosures:

Particulars	As at March 2019
Defined Benefit Obligation	4,443
Plan Assets	-
Surplus / (Deficit)	(4,443)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities – Loss/(Gain)	-
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets – Gain/(Loss)	-

Sensitivity Analysis

Discount rate (+0.5% movement)	(278)
Future salary growth (+0.5% movement)	308
Attrition rate (+0.5% movement)	45

Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

less than 1 year	110
1 to 5 yrs	529
Overs 5 yrs	14,390

Compensated absences

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

Present value of unfunded obligation (Rs. in crores) 3,665

Expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss (Rs. in crores) 110

#The Holding Company (JSW Steel Limited) operates a Group Gratuity scheme and pursuant to transfer of its employees to JSW Retail Limited, effective Feb 1, 2019, the share of the company in the plan assets of the Holding company of Rs. 431 thousand is under the process of being transfer as the Company is forming its own Group Gratuity Trust.

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**20. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management****A. Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity.

**B. Categories of financial instruments**

Carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented below:

Particulars	Rs. In thousands
	As at March 31, 2019
	Carrying amount
<b>Financial asset</b>	
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,599
Trade receivables	4,542
Other financial asset	7,916
<b>Financial liability</b>	
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>	
Trade payables	751
Other financial liabilities	850

The management consider that due to short-term maturities, the carrying amounts of financial asset and financial liability recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

**C. Financial risk management**

The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptance risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company. The Company is presently exposed to credit risk arising from trade receivables and other financial assets and liquidity risk.

The risk mitigation policies aim to mitigate the credit risk based on Company's current activities.

**Credit risk management**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Company's credit risk arises principally from cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables.

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with credit worth bank and reviews it on ongoing basis.

The Company's trade and other receivables are outstanding from the holding and fellow subsidiary company. The management believes that the risk of default on the same is low.



**Liquidity Risk Management**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Company remains committed to maintain a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio and strengthening the balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company’s financial liability based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the company.

Particulars	Rs. In thousands			
	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Trade Payable	751	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	850	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	5,173	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>6,774</b>	-	-	-

The management believes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations on timely basis.

**21.Events after reporting period**

There are no significant events which have occurred after the reporting period.

**22. Applicability of new and revised Ind AS**

**New standard issued but not yet effective**

**Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 - Leases**

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified in March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April, 1 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of ‘low-value’ assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments).

The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today’s accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 2018 TO MARCH 31, 2019

The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. As the Company does not have any material leases, therefore the adoption of this standard is not likely to have a material impact in its Financial Statements.

**Other changes to Ind AS**

In addition to Ind AS 116, the MCA has also notified the following changes to Ind AS which are effective from financial year beginning 1 April 2019. The Company will adopt these changes from the date effective; however, the adoption of these changes is unlikely to have any impact on the financial statements:

- Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
- Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

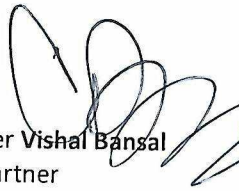
As per our report of even date


**For S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/ E300003

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

per  Vishal Bansal  
Partner  
Membership No. 097546  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: May 22, 2019



 Vineet Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 02027288

 Vinay Shroff  
Director  
DIN No. 00081501

