CONTENTS

Annual General Meeting on Saturday, the 28th September, 2019 at Solan Brewery (H.P.) at 11:00 A.M.

As a measure of economy, copies of the Annual Report will not be distributed at the Annual General Meeting, Shareholders are requested to kindly bring their copies to the Meeting.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors
Shri L.K. Malhotra, Chairman
Independent Director

Shri Hemant Mohan
Managing Director

Shri R.C. Jain,
Director Finance-cum-CFO

Shri M. Nandagopal
Independent Director

Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal
Independent Director

Shri N. Murugan
Independent Director

Shri Vinay Mohan
Non-Executive, Non-Independent

Mrs. Shalini Mohan
Non-Executive, Non-Independent

Secretary
Shri H.N. Handa,
B.Com., F.C.A., F.C.S.,
A.M.C.I.A. (London)

Statutory Auditors:
M/s. Haribhakti & Co., LLP,
Chartered Accountants,
New Delhi.

Bankers:
Punjab National Bank

Solicitors:
Koura & Company,
Advocates & Barristers,
New Delhi.

Registered Office:
Solan Brewery P.O.
(Shimla Hills)
Himachal Pradesh
Pin-173214.

Registrar & Transfer Agents:
M/s. Beetal Financial & Computer Services (P) Ltd.,
Beetal House, 3rd floor, 99, Madangir,
Behind Local Shopping Centre,
Near Dada Harsukhdas Mandir, New Delhi-110062.

BOARD'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS :

The Directors present their 85th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 together with the Report of Auditors, M/s. Haribhakti & Co., LLP.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(STANDALONE & CONSOLIDATED)

(Amt. in Lacs)

	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2018-19	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
Revenue from Operations	94794.05	65576.93	94794.05	65576.93
Other Income	619.39	459.00	619.39	459.00
	95413.44	**66035.93**	**95413.44**	**66035.93**
Profit before Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Finance Cost and Taxation	5687.05	2312.27	5667.92	2291.16
Less : Depreciation	385.08	254.56	385.08	254.56
Profit before Exceptional Items, Finance Cost and Taxation	5301.97	2057.71	5282.84	2036.60
Less : Finance Cost	297.32	665.29	297.32	665.29
Profit before exceptional items and Tax	5004.65	1392.42	4985.52	1371.31
Add/Less (-) : Exceptional Items	127.64	815.44	-32.31	815.44
	5132.29	**2207.86**	**4953.21**	**2186.75**
Less: Provision for Taxation				
- Current Tax	1105.53	474.68	1105.53	474.68
- Deferred Tax (including MAT Credit)	532.50	179.34	532.50	179.34
Profit After tax	**3494.26**	**1553.84**	**3315.18**	**1532.73**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	29.38	35.86	31.46	35.55
Total Comprehensive income for the Year	**3523.64**	**1589.70**	**3346.64**	**1568.28**
Add: Balance Retained Earnings of earlier Years	5266.76	3677.06	5447.68	3879.40
Retained earnings carried forward	8790.40	5266.76	8791.10	5447.68

RESULTS:

The total net revenue, after adjusting excise duty, from operations and other income of the Company registered an increase from Rs. 66,035.93 lacs last year to Rs.95,413 lacs. The profit during the year amounted to Rs.5,132 lacs which is quite satisfactory in the face of stiff competition in the trade. The Company is taking all necessary steps to achieve higher Sales and it is expected that the measures being taken will bring the desired results barring unforeseen circumstances.

DIVIDEND:

In order to meet the challenge of tough competition in the trade, the Company installed a canning Unit for Beer at its Mohan Nagar (Ghaziabad) Branch and requires additional funds for working capital to upgrade its Plant and Machinery which the Company has been doing in phases to improve the brewing and distillation technology for the growth of business and as such the Directors did not recommend Dividend for the year ended 31.03.2019.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR:

In terms of the Articles of Association of the Company and in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, Shri Vinay Mohan, Director (DIN No.00197994) retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment. We recommend his re-appointment as his advice from time to time is beneficial to the Company.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

Shri L.K. Malhotra, M. Nandagopal and Yash Kumar Sehgal, Directors of the Company were appointed as Independent Director at the Eightieth (80th) Annual General Meeting of the Company from the conclusion of the said AGM for a period of 5 years i.e. upto the conclusion of 85th AGM of the Company. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, their re-appointment for a second term of five years is proposed at the ensuing AGM for the approval of the Members by way of Special Resolution Pursuant to the Provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act ("the Act") the Independent Directors have submitted declarations that each of them meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, and Regulation 16(1)(b) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"). There has been no change in the circumstances affecting their status as Independent Directors of the Company.

During the year under review, the non-Executive Directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transaction with the Company, other than Sitting Fee, Commission and re-imbursement of expenses incurred by them for the purpose of attending Meetings of the Board/Committees of the Company.

In the opinion of the Board all these Independent Directors fulfil the conditions specified in the Act and Rules made thereunder for their appointment as Independent Directors of the Company and they are independent of the management of the Company. In view of their qualifications, knowledge and experience, their re-appointment as Independent Directors will be beneficial in the interest of the Company.

CHANGES IN KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL.

There is no change in the Key Managerial Personnel during the year under Report.

BOARD PERFORMANCE EVALUATION:

The Company has devised a Performance Evaluation Framework and Policy, which sets a mechanism for the evaluation of the Board, Board Committees and Directors.

Performance Evaluation of the Board, Committees and Directors was carried out through an evaluation mechanism in terms of the aforesaid Performance Evaluation Framework and Policy.

The Performance evaluation of each individual Director, the Board and Committees was carried out through deliberations. The said performance evaluation was done based on the parameters stated in the templates designed under the aforesaid Framework and after taking into consideration the guidance note issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India on January 5, 2017.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS' MEETING:

One Meeting of the Independent Directors was held on 14th November, 2018, without the presence of the Executive Directors or management personnel. At the Independent Directors Meeting held on 14th November, 2018, the Independent Directors carried out performance evaluation of Non-Independent Directors and the Board of Directors as a whole, performance of Chairman of the Company, the quality, content and timelines of flow of information between the Management and the Board, based on the Performance Evaluation framework of the Company. All the Independent Directors were present at the aforesaid Meeting.

FAMILIRIZATION PROGRAM FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

The Company has in place a Familiarization Program for Independent Directors to provide insights into the Company's business to enable them contribute significantly to its success. The Executive Directors and Senior Management makes presentations periodically to familiarize the Independent Directors with the strategy operations and functions of the Company.

AUDITORS:

The Shareholders of the Company at the 84th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 26th September, 2018 had appointed M/s. Haribhakti & Co., LLP, Chartered

Accountants New Delhi (Firm Regn. No.103523W/W100048) as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of one year holding office from the conclusion of 84th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of 85th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2019. The Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of Audit Committee and subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing 85th Annual General Meeting of the Company, has proposed to re-appoint M/s. Haribhakti & Co., LLP, Chartered Accountants, New Delhi (firm Regn. No.103523W/W100048) as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 3 years i.e. from the conclusion of 85th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 88th Annual General Meeting to be held in the Calendar year 2022, to conduct the audit of accounts of the Company at a remuneration to be determined by the Board of Directors plus applicable taxes, + out of pocket expenses as may be incurred by them during the course of the Audit. The Company has received a written consent and a Certificate from M/s. Haribhakti & Co., LLP Chartered Accountants to the effect that their re-appointment, if made, would be in accordance with the provisions of Section 139 and that they satisfy the criteria provided in Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules framed thereunder.

BRANCH AUDITOR:

M/s Saxena & Saxena, Chartered Accountants, New Delhi, (having Registration No.006103N) be and are hereby re-appointed as Branch Auditor of the accounts of the Company's Lucknow Branch to hold office from the conclusion of 85th Annual General Meeting (AGM) till the conclusion of the 86th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2020 at a remuneration of Rs.40,000/- (Forty thousand only) plus applicable taxes + out of pocket expenses as may be incurred by them during the course of the Audit.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors, based on recommendation of the Audit Committee and subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing 85th Annual General Meeting has proposed to re-appoint M/s. Saxena & Saxena, Chartered Accountants, New Delhi (firm Regn.No.006103N) as Branch Auditor of the Company for audit of accounts of Company's Lucknow Branch for a term of one year from the conclusion of 85th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 86th AGM to be held in the Calendar year 2020.

The Company has also received a written consent and a Certificate from M/s. Saxena & Saxena, Chartered Accountants to the effect that their appointment if made would be in accordance with the provisions of Section 139 and that they satisfy the criteria provided in section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules framed thereunder. The Notes to the financial statements referred to in the Auditors' Report issued by M/s. Haribhakti & Co., LLP, Chartered Accountants for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 are self explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer. The Auditors have expressed un-modified opinion.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT:

Shri Ashutosh Kumar Pandey Prop. M/s. AKP & Associates, as Practising Company Secretary was appointed to conduct the Secretarial Audit for the financial year 2018-19 as required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year 2018-19 forms part of the Annual Report as Annexure-1 to the Board's Report.

The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualifiation, reservation or adverse remark.

The Board has appointed Shri Ashutosh Kumar Pandey Prop. M/s. AKP & Associates, Practising Company Secretary to carry out the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2019-20.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF THE SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATE COMPANY AND JOINT VENTURES.

There is no subsidiary Company of Mohan Meakin Limited but in view of the extended definition as provided under section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, a separate statement containing the salient features of the financial statement of the Associate Companies are annexed in the prescribed format "AOC-1' - Annexure-II.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes that no Company shall enter into Agreements/Arrangements/Contracts with related party unless the consent of the Board of Directors is given in Resolution at the Meeting of the Board. The Company has entered into Agreements/Arrangements/Contracts with related parties and the Board has thoroughly examined and found that these Agreements/Contracts are in ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis, however, the Board thinks it fit to place all the Agreements/Arrangements/Contracts where the Directors are interested being common Director or otherwise with these related parties, before the Shareholders.

Although according to Board of Directors these transactions were entered into by the Company in its ordinary course of business much earlier before the Companies Act, 2013 came into force, yet out of abundant caution these are placed before the shareholders by way of Ordinary Resolutions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015. The parties with whom the Company has entered into Agreements/Arrangements/Contracts for a term of one year from 1.4.2019 to 31.3.2020 are as under :-

1. M/s. Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd., Chennai
2. " Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Ltd., Mumbai
3. " Mohan Zupack Ltd., New Delhi
4. " Trade Links (P) Ltd., New Delhi
5. " John Oakey & Mohan Ltd., Delhi
6. " National Cereals Products Ltd., Solan Brewery
7. " Lease Deed entered into by the Company with Shri Vinay Mohan, Director of the Company for taking on rent the Leased premises.

Most of the Agreements/Arrangements/Contracts are continuing since long time with the parties to give bottling rights of different brands of Beer/Whisky at different stations like Chennai, Mumbai so that the Company's products are available throughout the Country wherever possible otherwise the Company's production/sales would be affected which ultimately would affect its profitability. It is economically unviable for the Company to dispatch its goods to these stations from its own manufacturing centers which are based in the North. With these arrangements the Company is getting handsome amount by way of Royalty/Commission every year. As regards Lease Deed entered into by the Company, with Shri Vinay Mohan, Director of the Company has taken on rent his premises for the residence and office of the Managing Director of the Company, at New Delhi. The Managing Director, as per terms and conditions of his appointment, is entitled to Rent Free accommodation, for which the premises aforesaid has been taken on rent by the Company.

The Board and Audit Committee are of the view that these are in the ordinary course of business and are at arm's length and these Agreements/Arrangements/Contracts should continue. The transactions are of repetitive nature. Relative party disclosure as stipulated in Schedule V-A(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 is not applicable

Disclosure of particulars in the prescribed Form of Contracts/Arrangement, entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in Section 188(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 is annexed as per Annexure-III.

All related party transactions are placed on a quarterly basis before the Audit Committee for approval and before the Board for consideration and noting .

The Policy on related party transactions as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's website www.mohanmeakin.com.

DEPOSITS FROM PUBLIC:

During the financial year under review the Company has not accepted any deposits from public. However, the amount of interest remaining unpaid on the deposits has already been deposited in the Investor Education and Protection Fund as per provisions of Section 205A & 205C of the Companies Act, 1956.

Transfer of Amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund:

Complying with the provisions of Sections 124 and 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, amounts remaining unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years have already been transferred by the Company, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund and as such there is no amount now lying in the Books of Accounts of the Company.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:

As prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, all Companies having net worth of Rs.500 crore or more, or turnover of Rs.1,000 crore or more or a net profit of Rs.5 crore or more during any financial year are required to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board of Directors comprising three or more Directors, at least one of whom should be an Independent Director and such Company shall spend in any financial year at least 2% of the average net profits of the Company's three immediately preceding financial years towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities.

The Company constituted the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprising of 3 Non-Executive Directors, 2 Independent Directors and one Non-Independent Director as required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

On the basis of the above criteria, the Company had a sum of Rs.12.49 lacs for spending on Corporate Social Responsibility activities for the year 2018-19. The Company has spent total amount of Rs.24 lacs during the year (which includes an amount of Rs.11 lacs related to financial year 2017-2018). The Annual Report on CSR activities in the prescribed Format is at ' Annexure-VII to this Report.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT:

Regulation 34 (2)(f) of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and disclosures Requirements) Regulations 2015 mandated inclusion of the Business Responsibility Report (BRR) as part of the Annual Report for listed entities. However, as the Company does not fall under the ambit of said Regulation of SEBI, the Business Responsibility Report is not required ; hence not being placed.

WEBSITE ARCHIVAL POLICY.

As mandated under Regulation 30 of the SEBI (LO & DR) Obligations, the Company has framed an Archival Policy for archival disclosure of events or information made to Stock Exchanges and placed on the Company's Website.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES & RELATED DISCLOSURES:

In terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, the ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median Employees' Remuneration is annexed herewith as Annexure-V to this Report.

The information required pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the company, forms part of this Report. However, as per the provision of Sections 134 and 136 of the Act, the Report and Accounts are being sent to the Members and others entitled thereto, excluding the information on employees' particulars which is available for inspection by the Members at Registered Office of the Company during business hours on working days of the Company up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Any member interested in obtaining a copy of such statement may write to the Company Secretary at the Company's Registered Office.

Disclosures as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Your Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at its workplace and has adopted a policy on Prevention, Prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Workmen at Workplace (Prevention and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder for prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment at workplace. During the year under report, the Company has not received any complaint from any Women employee.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in Form MGT-9 as required under Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013 is included in this Report as Annexure-V and forms part of this Report.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT:

Cash Flow Statement for the year 2018-2019 is attached to the Balance Sheet.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO.

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is annexed herewith as Annexure "VI".

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3)(c)of the Companies Act, 2013:

a. that in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any ;

b. that such accounting policies as mentioned in Note 2 of the Notes to the Financial Statements have been selected and applied consistently and judgment and estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2019 and of the profit of the Company to the year ended on that date.

c. that proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d. that the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis;

e. that proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively, as defined and approved under the Act.

f. that systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT:

Corporate Governance & Management's Discussion and Analysis Reports for the year under review, as stipulated under Schedule V-C (Regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 is presented in a separate Section forming part of the Annual Report.

Compliance Certificate of Practising Company Secretary regarding compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Schedule V(E) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 is annexed and forms a part of the Annual Report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Management – Employees relations throughout the year have been very cordial as has been the case for the last many years. The continuous healthy relationship is due to far-sighted policy of your Managing Director Shri Hemant Mohan. Your Directors wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the devoted services of the Executives, Staff and Workers of the Company for its success. The Board also acknowledges the support given by Banks, Business Associates, Customers and Government authorities.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(L.K. MALHOTRA)
CHAIRMAN.
DIN 00213086

Mohan Nagar – 12th August, 2019.
(Ghaziabad) U.P.

Annexure-I

Secretarial Audit Report

For the period 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019

{Pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014}

To,
The Members
Mohan Meakin Limited
Solan Brewery-173214
(Himachal Pradesh)

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Mohan Meakin Limited (hereinafter called the "Company"). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's records and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during conduct of the secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March, 2019, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March 2019, according to the provisions of:

I) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

II) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

III) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

IV) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

V) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): -

a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; *[Not Applicable as the Company has not issued any further capital under the regulations during the period under review]*

d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; *[Not Applicable as there is no scheme for direct or indirect benefit of employees involving dealing in or subscribing to or purchasing securities of the company, directly or indirectly]*

e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 *[Not Applicable as the Company has not issued and listed any debt securities during the financial year under review];*

f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client *[Not Applicable as the Company is not registered as Registrar to Issue and Share Transfer Agent during the financial year under review];*

g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 *[Not applicable as the Company has not delisted and there was no proposal of delisting of its equity shares from any Stock Exchange during the financial year under review];*

h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998 *[Not applicable as the Company has not bought back and there was no proposal for buy-back of its securities during the financial year under review].*

Apart from other applicable laws, the Management has identified and confirmed the following laws as specifically applicable to the Company:-

a) The Indian Boiler Act, 1923

b) H.P.Ind. Establishment (National Festival & Holidays & Leave) Rules, 1970

c) Hazardous Waste Rules, 2008

d) Food and Safety Standard Act, 2006

e) Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and rules thereunder

f) Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981 and rules thereunder

g) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

h) Legal Metrology Act, 2009

i) The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

a) Secretarial Standards with regard to Meeting of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India;

b) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Calcutta Stock Exchange and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above except and to the extent of the reporting made herein this Report

I further report that:-

a) I have relied upon the explanation of the company, its officers and agents, to the effect that the company does not have any foreign direct investment nor it has any overseas direct investment. However, receipt from foreign parties are there which may kindly be corelated with form DPT-3 filed with the concern registrar of companies.

b) In respect of other laws specifically applicable to the Company, I have relied on information/records produced by the company during the course of my audit and the reporting is limited to that extent only.

c) I have relied upon the explanation of the company, its officers and agents, to the effect that the company has complied with provisions of PF/ESI and there is no proceeding having material effect with regards to PF/ESI initiated and/or pending during the year under review.

d) I have relied upon the explanation of the company, its officers and agents, to the effect that the company has complied with provisions of Income Tax/TDS and there is no proceeding having material effect with regards to Income Tax/TDS initiated and/or pending during the year under review.

e) I have relied upon the explanation of the company, its officers and agents regarding other litigation which are subsisting as on date and which might have the potential to materially affect the company. Accordingly, I report that few litigations may be considered to have the potential to affect the company in either ways such as Litigation with Gail India Limited and UPSIDC. The effect of these two have been properly mentioned and quantified in the Balance Sheet and its Annexures.

f) The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Independent Directors and Woman Director.

g) Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board / Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda are sent generally seven days in advance.

h) A system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

i) All decisions of the Board and Committees are carried with requisite majority

I further report that based on review of compliance mechanism established by the Company, I am of the opinion that there are adequate systems and processes in place in the Company which is commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines except and to the extent of the report mentioned herein above.

I further report that during the audit period there were no instances of:

a) Public/Right/Preferential issue of shares / debentures/sweat equity, etc.

b) Redemption / buy-back of securities

c) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc.

d) Foreign technical collaborations

For AKP & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Ashutosh Kumar Pandey
FCS-6847:CP-7385
Proprietor

Place: Noida
Date: 23.05.2019

Annexure A

To,
The Members
Mohan Meakin Limited
Solan Brewery-173214
(Himachal Pradesh)

Our Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year 31st March, 2019 is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility

a) It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

b) It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to file all e-forms and returns with the concerned authority and to ensure that the delay, if any, is duly condoned unless specifically reported.

Auditor's Responsibility

c) My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.

d) I believe that audit evidence and information obtained from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.

e) Wherever required, I have obtained the management's representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

Disclaimer

f) The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

g) I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of account of the Company.

For AKP & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Ashutosh Kumar Pandey
FCS-6847:CP-7385
Proprietor

Place: Noida
Date: 23.05.2019

Annexure II

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries or associate companies or joint ventures

Part A Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

1.	Sl.No.	N.A,
2.	Name of the subsidiary	N.A.
3.	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	N.A.
4.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period.	N.A.
5.	Reporting currency and Exchange rates on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	N.A.
6.	Share capital	N.A.
7.	Reserves and surplus	N.A.
8.	Total assets	N.A.
9.	Total Liabilities	N.A.
10.	Investments	N.A.
11.	Turnover	N.A.
12.	Profit before taxation	N.A.
13.	Provision for taxation	N.A.
14.	Profit after taxation	N.A.
15.	Proposed Dividend	N.A.
16.	Extent of shareholding (in percentage)	N.A.

Notes:-**The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:**

1.	Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations	N.A.
2.	Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year.	N.A.

Part B Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

S.No	Name of Associates or Joint Ventures	National Cereals Products Ltd (Till 30.3.2019)	Mohan Closure Ltd.
1	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2019	31.03.2019
2.	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	31.01.1967	21.11.1988
3.	Shares of Associate or Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end		
	No. of Shares	366408	30000
	Extent of Holdings (%)	27.87%	25%
4	Description of how there is significant influence	Holding above 20% of Equity Share Capital	Holding above 20% of Equity Share Capital
5.	Reason why associates is not consolidated	Both the Companies i.e. National Cereals Products Ltd and Mohan Closure Ltd being separate entities no consolidation can be done	Both the Companies i.e. NCP Ltd and Mohan Closure Ltd being separate entities no consolidation can be done
6.	Net worthy attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	197.45	5.07
7.	Profit/(Loss) for the year		
	(i) Considered in consolidation (Rs. in Lacs)	(17.36)	(1.77)
	(ii) Not Considered in Consolidation	N.A.	N.A.

Notes

1. Names of Associate which are yet to commence operations: Nil
2. Names of Associate which have been liquidated or sold during the year : National Cereals Products Limited

FORM NO. AOC – 2

For disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto.

(Pursuant to Clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis : (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of Relationship. (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or Transactions including the value, if any (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or Arrangements or transactions (f) Date(s) of approval by the Board (g) Amount paid as advances, if any ; (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general Meeting as required under first proviso to Section 188.	No contracts or arrangements or Transactions have been entered into which were not at arm's Length basis for the year 2019-20.
2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis. (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or Transactions including the value, if any ; (e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any ; (f) Amount paid as advances, if any :	Details given below

Form No. AOC-2

The details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Name of Related party and Nature of Relationship	The nature, duration of the Contract and particulars of the contract or arrangement	Salient terms of the Contract or arrangements including the value, if any	Any advance paid or received for the Contract arrangement, if any	Date of approval by the Board
1. Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd., (MBDL) Chennai. (For Breakfast Food Products)	The Company has appointed MBDL as one of the authorized Selling Agents to book orders for the sale of and to sell the Products (Break Fast Food Products, Fruit Juices, Vinegar, Malt Extracts) of the Company in Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu. **(i)** The Company executes a "Authorized Selling Agency Agreement" with MBDL for Breakfast Food Products etc., for the period from 1.4.2019 to 31.03.2020.	MBDL has great experience of the Markets of Tamil-Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and the Company, to promote and ensure growth of its Products (Breakfast Food Products, Fruit Juices, Vinegar, Malt Extracts) in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh appoints MBDL as one of the authorized Selling Agents to market & distribute the Products in these two States. Company will pay to MBDL a fixed remuneration on all concluded sales of the Products on orders procured by the MBDL which is at par with the other Agents. The appointment is a non exclusive appointment and at arms length basis.	NIL	14-02-2019
(For Indian Made Foreign Liquor	MBDL is manufacturing and selling Company's IMFL in the civil market within the States of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Andaman. **(ii)** Company executes a "Manufacturing Agreement" with MBDL for IMFL for the period from 1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	Company is getting its IMFL manufactured at the Bottling Plant of MBDL, situated at 7, Selva Street, M.M. Nagar, Valasaravakkam, Chennai-600 087. Proprietary Raw Materials required for manufacture of IMFL is procured by MBDL exclusively from the Company against advance payment. MBDL shall pay to Company, net of taxes, a fee/royalty Rs.1,50,00,000/- (One Hundred & Fifty Lacs) in a year. This Royalty amount shall be paid to Company on pro rata basis month by month. Royalty is fixed in view of the competition in the trade as well as the long association between the Company and MBDL.	MBDL has deposited with Company Rs.40 lacs as non-interest bearing security deposit.	14-02-2019
(For Beer)	For Sale of Beer in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, UT of Pondicherry & Andaman and/or any other territory **(iii)** Company executes a "Manufacturing Agreement" with MBDL for Beer for the period from 1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	Company is getting its Beer manufactured at the Bottling Plant of MBDL, situated at 7, Selva Street, M.M. Nagar, Valasaravakkam, Chennai-600 087. MBDL shall pay to the Company a net of taxes, a fee/royalty of Rs.75,00,000/- (Seventy Five Lacs) in a year. This Royalty amount shall be paid to Company on pro rata basis month by month. Royalty is fixed in view of the competition in the trade as well as the long association between the Company and MBDL.	MBDL has deposited with Company Rs.28 Lacs as non-interest bearing security deposit.	14-02-2019
(For IMFL) *MBDL is related to the Company as Mr. M. Nandagopal is a common Director in MBDL and Mohan Meakin Ltd.*	MBDL is manufacturing and selling Company IMFL in State of Andhra Pradesh. **(iv)** Company executes a "Bottling and Sales Agreement" with MBDL for IMFL for the period from 1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	Company is getting its IMFL manufactured at the Bottling Plant of MBDL, situated at 7 Pallur, Post Gudipala Mandal, Distt. Chittoor and selling the same in the State of Andhra Pradesh. MBDL is paying royalty as per Annexure enclosed with the Agreement which is at par with the royalty charged by the Company from other manufacturers of the same brands.	NIL	14-02-2019

2. Mohan Zupack Ltd., Flat No.508, Sethi Bhawan, Rajinder Place, New Delhi-110008. Mohan Zupack is related to the Company as Smt. Usha Mohan is a Director of Mohan Zupack, who is related to the Company's Managing Director Shri Hemant Mohan & Director Shri Vinay Mohan, being their mother.	Mohan Zupack Ltd., is engaged in the business of manufacturing empty Cartons and it is supplying empty Cartons to the Company. Company executes a "Purchase Agreement" with Mohan Zupack Ltd., for the period from1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	Mohan Zupack is supplying empty Cartons to Company's Units as per Company's requirement/specification. Purchase price is fixed from time to time, considering the local market conditions and prevailing market rates by ensuring that purchase price is according to the market price and the standard business terms and the transaction is at arms-length basis.	NIL	14-02-2019
3. 'National Cereals Products Ltd., (NCP) Solan Brewery (H.P.) – 173214. NCP is related to the Company as Smt. Comila Mohan is Managing Director of National Cereals Products Ltd., who is related to the Company's Managing Director Shri Hemant Mohan & Director Shri Vinay Mohan, being their aunt though this does not come under the definition of 'relative' under the Companies Act.	NCP is utilizing office-space within the Company premises at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad and at Solan Brewery. Company exchange letter with National Cereals Products Ltd., in this regard, for the period from1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	Company has provided office-space to NCP at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad and at Solan Brewery to perform its day to day function and it is charging rent inclusive of electricity charges from NCP @ Rs.60,000/- per annum.	NIL	14-02-2019
4. John Oakey & Mohan Ltd., Flat No.508, Sethi Bhawan, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. John Oakey is related to the Company as Smt. Usha Mohan is a Director of John Oakey, who is related to the Company's Managing Director Shri Hemant Mohan and Director Shri Vinay Mohan and Mrs. Shalini Mohan, being their mother and mother-in-law respectively.	John Oakey & Mohan Ltd., is engaged in the business of manufacturing stearated/sand papers on the leased out property of Company at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad. Company executes a "Lease Agreement" with John Oakey & Mohan Ltd., for the period from1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	Company has given 20192.33 Sq. Yards of its unutilized land at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad to john Oakey & Mohan Ltd., on lease @ Rs.60,000/- per annum as rent besides payment of electricity & water charges to carry out its business activity of manufacturing stearated/ sand papers. Since 10.04.1993, John Oakey had taken on lease an area of 20192.33 square yards for a period of 25 years @ 50,000/- per annum. This rent was increased to Rs.60,000/- per annum last year and Rs.66,000/- per annum this financial year.	NIL	14-02-2019
5. Mohan Rocky Spring Water Breweries Ltd. (MRSB) 303, Ajay Ind. Estate, B-Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Mumbai-400 010.	MRSB is exclusively bottling Company's IMFL at its Bottling Plant at Khopoli, Dist. Raigad, Maharashtra as per the local market conditions and the prevailing Excise Policy of the State. Company is purchasing finished goods (IMFL) from MRSB for the state of Maharashtra.	The Company was looking for a local Bottler who could do exclusive bottling for the Company's IMFL in Maharashtra, as no Bottler was willing to do exclusive bottling for the Company, MRSB agreed for the same. The Company is buying finished products (IMFL) from MRSB which is exclusively manufacturing Company's IMFL at its Bottling Plant at Khopoli, Dist. Raigad, Maharashtra.	NIL	14-02-2019

MRSB is related to the Company as Shri Vinay Mohan, Shri M. Nandagopal, Shri L.K. Malhotra and Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal are common Directors of Mohan Rocky Spring Water Breweries Ltd., and Company.	MRSB is also supplying finished product to the Canteen Store Department (CSD) in Maharashtra. Company executes a "Manufacturing Agreement" with Mohan Rocky Spring Water Breweries Ltd., for the period from1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	While purchasing the finished products, Company keep in mind the minimum recovery to the Company in view of local market conditions, standard business terms and the prevailing Excise Policy of the State. MRSB is buying Proprietary Raw Material, required for manufacturing of Company brands at the rate which is at par with the other manufacturers, who also buy Proprietary Raw Material from Company to manufacture the same brands of the Company.MRSB is also supplying finished product of MML to the Canteen Store Department (CSD) in Maharashtra, for which MRSB is paying Re.1/- per case plus applicable taxes including GST to the Company as Royalty.		
6. Trade Links Private Limited, Prabhat Kiran, 3rd Floor, 17 Rajendra Place, Pusa Road, New Delhi-110 008. Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., is related to the Company as Shri Vinay Mohan is a common Director in Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., and Mohan Meakin Ltd.	Company has appointed Trade Links for sale of BFF Products (Breakfast Food Products, Fruit Juices, Vinegar, Malt Extracts) of the Company to all over India except Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu by procuring orders from the market as well as by purchasing the BFF products directly from the Company and thereafter, selling the same in the market. **(i)** The Company executes a "Authorised Selling Agency Agreement" with Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., regarding BFF etc., for the period from 1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	The Company has appointed Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., as one of the authorized selling agents to book orders for the sale of and to sell the Breakfast Food products, Fruit Juices, Vinegar, Malt Extracts to all over India except Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu by procuring orders from the market as well as by purchasing the BFF products directly from the Company on the terms as per the standard business terms and on such terms as applicable to others. This appointment is non-exclusive and at arms length basis. The Company will pay to Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., a fixed remuneration on all concluded sales of the products on orders procured by the Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., which is at par with the other Agents.'	Trade Links has deposited with the Company as interest free Security Deposit of Rs.4,40,000/- (Rupees Four Lacs Forty Thousands only).	14-02-2019
	The Company has allowed Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., to get products (Food Products and Fruit Juices including Cereals) manufactured under the Company's Trade Mark "MOHUNS" and sell the same to all over India. **(ii)** Company executes a "Usership Agreement" with Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., for the period from 1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	The Company has granted non-exclusive and non-assignable license to use the Mark "MOHUNS" within India by getting the products (Food Products and Fruit Juices including Cereals) manufactured from reputed manufacturers and to market the products so manufactured in various States within India as per the standard business terms. Trade Links shall pay a fee of Rs.12,00,000/- per annum (Rupees Twelve lakh only) exclusive of taxes to Company which shall be payable by Trade links @ Rs.3,00,000/- per quarter.	NIL	
	The Company has appointed Trade Links as one of the Authorized Selling Agents to book orders for the sale of and to sell the products (IMFL & Beer). Trade Links also manage Company's Depots at Khopoli (Maharashtra) & Daman and sell IMFL and Beer through these Depots. **(iii)** Company executes a "Authorised Selling Agency Agreement" with Trade Links regarding IMFL and Beer for the period from 1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020.	The Company has appointed Trade Links as one of the authorized selling agents to book orders for the sale of and to sell the products (IMFL & Beer). This appointment is non-exclusive and at arms length basis. Trade Links sell Company's products in the State of Uttar Pradesh and to such territory as may be offered by the Company to Trade Links. It also manages Company's Depots at Khopoli (Maharashtra) and Daman and sell Company's products through these Depots. Trade Links is also responsible for all statutory compliances of these Depots. The Company will pay to Trade Links a fixed remuneration on all concluded sales of the products on orders procured or placed by the Trade Links which is at par with the other agents.	Trade Links has deposited with the Company Rs.42,00,000/- (Rupees Forty Two Lacs) as interest free Security Deposit.	

Annexure-IV

TO THE BOARD'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019:

Information pursuant to Section 134(3)(q) and Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014:

a. The ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company and percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary in the financial year :

Name	Ratio to median remuneration	% increase in remuneration in the financial year
Shri Hemant Mohan, Managing Director	75.65	110.30
Shri R.C. Jain, Director Finance-cum-CFO	11.35	85.14
Shri H.N. Handa, Company Secretary	8.55	31.68

Remuneration received in FY 2019 is not comparable with remuneration received in FY 2018 and hence not stated.

b. The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year : 8.19

c. `The number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company : 713

d. Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration :

The Managerial Remuneration, being paid earlier were much low and not commensurate with the duties and responsibilities shouldered by the Managerial Personnel . As such, the shareholders on the recommendation of Board of Directors doubled the remuneration payable to Managerial Personnel as provided in Section II Part II (A) of Schedule V of the Companies Act (in the event of inadequacy of profits) by passing Special Resolution ; as the Company's profitability has since improved as compared to earlier years ; hence the increase in Managerial Remuneration for the year was 97%.

e. **Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company:**

The Company affirms that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company.

f. The Statement containing names of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and the particulars of employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is provided in a separate annexure forming part of this report. Further, the report and the accounts are being sent to the Members excluding the aforesaid annexure. In terms of Section 136 of the Act, the said annexure is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. Any Member interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary.

Annexure- V

Form No. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
as on financial year ended on 31-03-2019

Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS	
I. CIN	L15520HP1934PLC000135
II. Registration Date	2nd November, 1934
III. Name of the Company	MOHAN MEAKIN LIMITED
IV. Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public Limited Company
V. Address of the Registered office and contact details	Post-Office: Solan Brewery, Distt. Solan, (H.P.) - 173214 Ph.: 01792-230450, 230423, Email: solan@mohanmeakin.com
VI. Whether listed company	The Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited
VII. Name, Address and Contact details of the Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Beetal Financial & Computer Services (P) Ltd. Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99, Madangir Complex, Behind Local Shopping Complex, Near Dada Harsukhdas Mandir, New Delhi-110062. Tel. : 011-29961281, 29961282 & 26661283, Fax No.- 011-29961284, Email : beetalrta@gmail.com

"ATTACHMENTS"

II.	Principal Business Activities of the Company All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the Company shall be stated	As per Attachment A
III.	Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies	As per Attachment B
IV.	Share Holding Pattern (Equity Share Capital breakup as percentage of total equity)	
i)	Category-wise share holding	As per Attachment C
ii)	Shareholding of Promoters	As per Attachment D
iii)	Change in Promoter Shareholding (Please specify, if there is no change)	As per Attachment E
iv)	Shareholding Pattern of top ten shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)	As per Attachment F
v)	Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel	As per Attachment G
V.	INDEBTEDNESS Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding /accrued but not due for payment	As per Attachment H
VI.	Remuneration of Directors and key Managerial Personnel	
A.	Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager	As per Attachment I
B.	Remuneration to other directors	As per Attachment J
C.	Remuneration to key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD	As per Attachment K
VII.	Penalties/Punishment/Compounding of Offences	As per Attachment L

"Attachment-A"

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Manufacture of distilled, potable, alcoholic beverage such as whisky, rum, brandy and gin etc.	110011	96.18

"Attachment-B"

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No	Name & Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	National Cereals Products Ltd., P.O. Solan Brewery Distt. Solan (H.P.) 173214	L99999HP1948PLC001381	Associate	18.16%	Sec. 2(6) read with Sec. 188
2.	Mohan Closures Limited, 508, Sethi Bhawan Rajinder Place, New Delhi-110008	U74999DLI1986PLC025395	Associate	25.00%	Sec. 2(6) read with Sec. 188

"Attachment-C"

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage to Total Equity)

i) Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year 01-04-2018				No. of Shares held at the end of the year 31-03-2019				
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	% Change during the Year
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/HUF	1458600	541453	2000053	23.50	1551408	463034	2014442	23.67	0.17
b) Central Govt.or State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Bodies Corporates	2256449	275772	2532221	29.77	2318821	208625	2527446	29.71	-0.06
d) Bank/FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e) Any other	0	1185085	1185085	13.93	0	1185085	1185085	13.93	NIL
SUB TOTAL:(A) (1)	3715049	2002310	5717359	67.20	3870229	1856744	5726973	67.31	0.11
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI- Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Other Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Banks/FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Any other…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL (A) (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Shareholding of Promoter (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	3715049	2002310	5717359	67.20	3870229	1856744	5726973	67.31	0.11

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year 01-04-2018				No. of Shares held at the end of the year 31-03-2019				% Change
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
B. PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING									
(1) Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Banks/FI	718779	16214	734993	8.64	719074	16214	735288	8.64	0
C) Central govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Venture Capital Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g) FIIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL (B)(1):	718779	16214	734993	8.64	719074	16214	735288	8.64	0
(2) Non Institutions									
a) Bodies corporates	431731	26894	458625	5.39	293620	25229	318849	3.75	-1.64
i) Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Individuals shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs.1 lakhs	624771	436667	1061438	12.48	712005	389170	1101175	12.94	0.46
ii) Individuals shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs.1 lakhs	45550	74315	119865	1.4	123670	74315	197985	2.33	0.93
c) Others (specify)				0				0	
i) Trust	500	0	500	0.01	500	0	500	0.01	0
ii) Foreign	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
iii) NRI	6723	372002	378725	4.45	9543	372002	381545	4.48	0.03
iv) HUF	36924	50	36974	0.43	46164	0	46164	0.54	0.11
SUB TOTAL (B)(2):	1146199	909928	2056127	24.16	1185502	860716	2046218	24.05	-0.11
Total Public Shareholding(B)= (B)(1)+(B)(2)	1864978	926142	2791120	32.80	1904576	876930	2781506	32.69	-0.11
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total (A+B+C)	5580027	2928452	8508479	100.00	5774805	2729674	8504479	100.00	0

"Attachment-D"

ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl No.	Shareholders Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year 01-04-2018			Shareholding at the end of the year 31-03-2019			
		No.of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	No.of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	%change in shares holding during the year
1	Brig Dr Kapil Mohan VSM	112454	1.32	0	166	0.001	0	-1.31
2	Brig Dr Kapil Mohan VSM	67526	0.79	0	0	0.00	0	-0.79
3	Brig. Dr. Kapil Mohan Karta	2750	0.03	0	2750	0.03	0	NO
4	Pushpa Mohan	39333	0.46	0	39433	0.46	0	NO
5	Pushpa Mohan	81375	0.95	0	0	0	0	-0.95
6	Hemant Mohan (Trustee Narinder Mohan Foundation)	1017337	11.96	0	1017337	11.96	0	NO
7	Hemant Mohan (Trustee Ram Rakhi Mohan Trust)	99667	1.17	0	99667	1.17	0	NO
8	Hemant Mohan (Trustee Kapil Mohan Education Foundation)	68081	0.80	0	68081	0.80	0	NO
9	Hemant Mohan	233865	2.75	0	233865	2.75	0	NO
10	Hemant Mohan	83843	0.99	0	274170	3.22	0	2.23
11	Vinay Mohan	499110	5.86	0	698791	8.21	0	2.35
12	Vinay Mohan	94659	1.11	0	94659	1.11	0	NO
13	Usha Mohan	293022	3.44	0	92217	1.08	0	-2.36
14	Arti Mohan	291949	3.43	0	378224	4.45	0	1.02
15	Anju Khanna	139228	1.64	0	139228	1.64	0	NO
16	Shweathambri Bakshi	18600	0.22	0	18600	0.22	0	NO
17	Rakesh Bakshi	4500	0.05	0	4500	0.05	0	NO
18	Rakesh Bakshi	6800	0.08	0	6800	0.08	0	NO
19	Promilla Bakshi	5000	0.06	0	5000	0.06	0	NO
20	Manjula Singh	9600	0.11	0	9600	0.11	0	NO
21	Nilima Mohan	12025	0.14	0	12025	0.14	0	NO
22	Nita Rani Bali	2214	0.03	0	2214	0.03	0	NO
23	Sanjiv Bali	800	0.01	0	800	0.01	0	NO
24	Baldev D Bali	500	0.01	0	500	0.01	0	NO
25	P N Krishna Raja	500	0.01	0	500	0.01	0	NO
26	Rajiv Bali	200	0	0	200	0	0	NO
27	Satish Mohan	100	0	0	100	0	0	NO
28	Satish Mohan	100	0	0	100	0	0	NO
29	Trade Links Private Limited	2049923	24.09	0	2332821	27.42	0	3.33
30	M/S John Oakey & Mohan Ltd	201751	2.38	0	0	0	0	-2.38
31	Kaplansky Investments Pvt Ltd	135286	1.59	0	135286	1.59	0	NO
32	Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd	67147	0.79	0	0	0	0	-0.79
33	M/s ECO RRB Infra Private Limited	55339	0.65	0	55339	0.65	0	NO
34	M/s Artos Breweries Ltd	14000	0.16	0	0	0	0	-0.16
35	M/s National Cereals Products Ltd	4000	0.05	0	4000	0.05	0	NO
36	Simar Investments P Limited	4775	0.06	0	0	0	0	-0.06
	Total	**5717359**	**67.19**	**0**	**5726973**	**67.31**	**0**	**0.12**

iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding

Attachment - E

		Shareholding at the beginning of the Year					Cumulative Shareholding during the Year	
S. No	**Name**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the Company**	**Date of Change**	**Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding**	**Reason**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the Company**
1	Brig.Dr.Kapil Mohan VSM	219313	2.577	1/4/2018				
				11/5/2018	39333	Sell/Transmission	179980	2.115
				29/3/2019	179814	Sell/Transmission	166	0.001
				31/3/2019			**166**	**0.001**
2	Trade Links (P) Ltd.	2049923	24.092	1/4/2018				
				8/6/2018	100000	Purchase	2149923	25.268
				26/10/2018	67147	Purchase	2217070	26.0572
				8/3/2019	14000	Purchase	2231070	26.221
				29/3/2019	101751	Purchase	2332821	27.417
				31/3/2019			**2332821**	**27.417**
3	Mr. Vinay Mohan	499110	5.87	1/4/2018				
				11/5/2018	100405	Gift/Purchase	599515	7.046
				22/6/2018	3500	Purchase	603015	7.087
				29/6/2018	450	Purchase	603465	7.092
				27/7/2018	175	Purchase	603640	7.094
				26/10/2018	1800	Purchase	605440	7.115
				16/11/2018	150	Purchase	605590	7.117
				30/11/2018	2456	Purchase	608046	7.146
				18/1/2019	458	Purchase	608504	7.151
				8/3/2019	400	Purchase	608904	7.156
				29/3/2019	89887	Transmission	698791	8.212
				31/3/2019			**698791**	**8.212**
4	Mr. Hemant Mohan	83843	0.985	1/4/2018				
				11/5/2018	100400	Gift	184243	2.165
				29/3/2019	89927	Transmission	274170	3.222
				31/3/2019			**274170**	**3.222**
5	Arti Mohan	291949	3.431	1/4/2018				
				11/5/2018	81275	Gift/Purchase	373224	4.386
				30/11/2018	5000	Purchase	378224	4.445
				31/3/2019			**378224**	**4.445**
6	Usha Mohan	293022	3.443	1/4/2018				
				11/5/2018	200805	Gift/Sell	92217	1.084
				31/3/2019			**92217**	**1.084**
7	Pushpa Mohan	81375	0.956	1/4/2018				
				11/5/2018	41942	Gift/Sell	39433	0.463
				31/3/2019			**39433**	**0.463**
8	John Oaky & Mohan Ltd.	201751	2.371	1/4/2018				
				8/6/2018	100000	Sell	101751	1.195
				29/3/2019	101751	Sell	0	0.000
				31/3/2019			0	0.000
9	Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd.	67147	0.789	1/4/2018				
				26/10/2018	67147	Sell	0	0.000
				31/3/2019			0	0.000
10	Arthos Breweries Ltd.	14000	0.016	1/4/2018				
				8/3/2019	14000	Sell	0	0.000
				31/3/2019			**0**	**0.000**
11	Simar Investment (P) Ltd.	4775	0.006	1/4/2018				
				During The Year	4775	Sell	0	0.000
				31/3/2019			**0**	**0.000**

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and holders of GDRs & ADRs)

Attachment-F

		Shareholding at the beginning of the Year					Cumulative Shareholding during the Year	
S. No	**Name**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the Company**	**Date of Change**	**Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding**	**Reason**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the Company**
1	Life Insurance Corporation of India	712749	8.376	No Change		No Change	712749	8.376
2	Shri J G S KER	322448	3.789	No Change		No Change	322448	3.789
3	Jagatjit Industries Ltd.,	281961	3.313	1/4/2018				
				22/3/2019	-50000	Sell	231961	2.726
				29/3/2019	-100000	Sell	131961	1.551
				31/3/2019		**At the end of year**	**131961**	**1.551**
4	Quick Reurn Investment Company ltd.	52400	0.616	No Change		No Change	52400	0.616
5	Parbutty Churn Law	29095	0.342	No Change		No Change	29095	0.342
6	Sunita Sunderdas Damani	300	0.003	13/4/2018				
				3/8/2018	-200	Sell	100	0.001
				14/9/2018	799	Purchase	899	0.010
				21/9/2018	100	Purchase	999	0.011
				29/9/2018	-999	Sell	0	0.000
				2/11/2018	500	Purchase	500	0.006
				16/11/2018	-500	Sell	0	0.000
				30/11/2018	100	Purchase	100	0.001
				22/3/2019	15080	Purchase	15180	0.178
				29/3/2019	12940	Purchase	28120	0.330
				31/3/2019		**At the end of year**	**28120**	**0.330**
7	K.B.DR Gulam Mohamed PCMS	26999	0.317	No Change		No Change	26999	0.317
8	Abhishek Shroff	25000	0.293	No Change		No Change	25000	0.293
9	Ramesh Purshottam Modi	0	0.000	1/4/2018				
				29/3/2019	25000	Purchase	25000	0.293
				31/3/2019		**At the end of year**	**25000**	**0.293**
10	Tanmay Anup Anand	0	0.000	1/4/2018				
				29/3/2019	25000	Purchase	25000	0.293
				31/3/2019		**At the end of year**	**25000**	**0.293**

(v) Shareholding of Directors & Key Managerial Personnel:

Attachment G

			Shareholding at the beginning of the Year 01/04/2018					Cumulative Shareholding during the Year 31/03/2019	
S. No	Name	Designation	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Date of Change	Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1	Mr. Hemant Mohan	Managing Director	83843	0.985	1/4/2018				
					11/5/2018	100400	Gift	184243	2.165
					29/3/2019	89927	Transmission	274170	3.222
					31/3/2019		At the end of year	274170	3.222
2	Mr. Vinay Mohan	Director	499110	5.87	1/4/2018				
					11/5/2018	100405	Gift	599515	7.046
					22/6/2018	3500	Purchase	603015	7.087
					29/6/2018	450	Purchase	603465	7.092
					27/7/2018	175	Purchase	603640	7.094
					26/10/2018	1800	Purchase	605440	7.115
					16/11/2018	150	Purchase	605590	7.117
					30/11/2018	2456	Purchase	608046	7.146
					18/1/2019	458	Purchase	608504	7.151
					8/3/2019	400	Purchase	608904	7.156
					29/3/2019	89887	Transmission	698791	8.212
					31/3/2019		At the end of year	698791	8.212
3	Mr. L.K. Malhotra	Director	4500	0.005	1/4/2018				
					31/3/2019	No Change	At the end of year	4500	0.005
4	Mr Yash Kumar Sehgal	Director	500	0.001	1/4/2018				
					31/3/2019	No Change	At the end of year	500	0.001
5	Mr. M. Nandagopal	Director	500	0.001	1/4/2018				
					31/3/2019	No Change	At the end of year	500	0.001
6	Mrs. Shalini Mohan	Woman Director	Nil	0	31/3/2019	No Change	At the end of year	Nil	0.000
7	Mr. N. Murugan	Director	Nil	0	31/3/2019	No Change	At the end of year	Nil	0.000
8	Mr R. C. Jain	Director Cum-CFO	Nil	0	31/3/2019	No Change	At the end of year	Nil	0.000
9	Mr H.N. Handa	Secretary	Nil	0	31/3/2019	No Change	At the end of year	Nil	0.000

"Attachment-H"

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment				
	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	343,599,592	-	172933130	516,532,722
ii) Interest due but not paid	83742753	-	-	83742753
iii) Interest accrued but not due	1,587,707	-	-	1,587,707
Total (i+ii+iii)	**428,930,052**	**-**	**172933130**	**601,863,182**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Addition	12,310,914	-	13,126,971	25,437,885
Reduction	86,786,100	-	25,754,189	212,540,289
Net Change	**-174,475,186**		**-12,627,218**	**-187,102,404**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	162,685,369	-	160,305,912	322,991,281
ii) Interest due but not paid	90,181,790	-	-	90,181,790
iii) Interest accrued but not due	1,587,708	-	-	1,587,708
Total (i+ii+iii)	**254,454,867**	**-**	**160,305,912**	**414,760,779**

"Attachment-I"

VI REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole time director and/or Manager:\

S.No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the MD/WTD/Manager	Total Amount
1	**Gross salary**	**(1)Shri Hemant Mohan (Managing Director) 01/4/2018 to 31/03/2019**	
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax. 1961.	15,450,000	15,450,000
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income tax Act, 1961	1,340,608	1,340,608
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL
2	Stock option	NIL	NIL
3	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL
4	Commission as % of Profit	NIL	NIL
5	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL
	Total (A)	**16,790,608**	**16,790,608**
6	Perquisities not to be included in the computation of the ceilling of remuneration	-	-
(a)	Company's contribution to Provident Fund @ 12% of salary	1476000	-
(b)	Company's contribution to Gratuity	-	-
(c)	Encashment of un-availed leave	-	-

B. **Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole time director and/or Manager:**

S.No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the MD/WTD/Manager	Total Amount
1	**Gross salary**	**(1)Shri R.C.Jain (Director Finance-Cum-CFO) 01/4/2018 to 31/03/2019**	
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax. 1961.	2,232,000	2,232,000
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income tax Act, 1961	509,424	509,424
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL
2	Stock option	NIL	NIL
3	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL
4	Commission as % of Profit	NIL	NIL
5	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL
	Total (A)	**2,741,424**	**2,741,424**

"Attachment - J"

A. **Remuneration to other Directors.**

Particulars of Remuneration - Independent Directors

Sl. No.	Name of Director	B.O.D.Sitting fee	Audit Committee fee	Grievance Committee fee	Nomination & Remuneration Committee fee	CSR Committee	Commission	Total Amount
1	Shri L.K.Malhotra	100,000.00	70,000.00	Nil	30,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	260,000.00
2	Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal	80,000.00	70,000.00	Nil	30,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	240,000.00
3	Shri M. Nandagopal	60,000.00	Nil	Nil	10000.00	Nil	50,000.00	120,000.00
4	Shri N. Murugan	80,000.00	50,000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	50,000.00	180,000.00
	TOTAL(1)	**320,000.00**	**190,000.00**	**0.00**	**70,000.00**	**20,000.00**	**200,000.00**	**800,000.00**

B. **Remuneration to other Directors**

Particulars of Remuneration - Non Executive Directors

Sl. No	Name of Director	B.O.D.Sitting fee	Audit Committee fee	Stakeholder Committee fee	Nomination & Remuneration Committee fee	CSR Committee	Commission	Total Amount
1	Shri Vinay Mohan	100,000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,000.00	50,000.00	160,000.00
2	Mrs Shalini Mohan	100,000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50,000.00	150,000.00
	TOTAL(2)	**200,000.00**	Nil	Nil	Nil	**10,000.00**	**100,000.00**	**310,000.00**
	TOTAL(B)=(1+2)							**1,110,000.00**

“Attachment -K”

A. **REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD**

S.No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel	Total Amount
1	**Gross salary**	**Name of KMP:- Shri H.N.Handa, (Secretary) 01/4/2018 to 31/03/2019**	
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax. 1961.	2,405,731	2,405,731
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income tax Act, 1961	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
2	Stock option	NIL	NIL
3	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL
4	Commission as % of Profit	NIL	NIL
5	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL
	Total (A)	**2,405,731**	**2,405,731**

"Attachment-L"

VII. Penalties/Punishment/Compounding of Offences

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority (RD/NCLT/Court)	Appeal made if any (give details)
A. Company					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
B. Directors					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
C. Other Officers in Default					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption & Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo)

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy

All business units of the company continued their efforts to improve energy usage' efficiencies. Innovative ways and new technology were constantly explored for efficient usage of energy. Energy conservation measures carried out during the financial year 2018-2019 are listed below.

a) Company has installed new complete canning line for Beer with capacity to produce 15000 cans Beer per hour which will save steam energy.

b) Waste water treatment cum Complete Water Recycling plant installed in this year has resulted in saving of electrical energy and supply of water to the tune of 400 KL.

c) Company has installed three more unitanks, which will save electrical and refrigeration energy.

d) Company has replaced 60 BPM bottling line, with 120 BPM line in Distillery division which will give saving in electricity.

e) Two complete semi automatic lines have been installed with 16 head vaccume filler which will save electrical energy, on enhanced production.

f) Inefficient pump and motor have been replaced in Boiler House which will save electrical energy.

Energy conservation measures taken above have resulted in saving in energy consumption and |

further steps are also being taken in this regard: - ii) Harness of solar energy for various units is under study for implementation. iii) Furthermore, unitanks will be procured to save electrical and refrigeration energy. iv) Ammonia screw compressor for refrigeration plant has been ordered which will save electrical energy.

B. Technology absorption:

i) The efforts made towards technology absorption

a) Efforts have been made towards scaling of process for commercial scale production.

b) Company by procuring unitanks, and further ordering more unitanks, will result in saving substantial refrigeration energy.

c) The water recycling plant for treatment of waste water, has resulted in saving of about 400 KL water for reuse apart from saving of electrical energy.

ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development and import substitution.

By implementing aforesaid steps by the company during the financial year 2018-2019, there is/would be reduction in cost of production and better quality of product.

iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year).

a) The details of technology imported

b) The year of import

c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed

d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place and the reason thereof. The above mentioned points (a) to (d) in Para (iii) are not applicable since the company has not imported any technology during the last three financial years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year.

iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development.

No major expenditure has been incurred on research and development by the Company.

Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo:

The Company continues to take suitable steps to increase its exports. New markets are added to the list year after year.

Total Foreign Exchange earned and outgo .

	Amount (Rs. in Lacs)
Foreign Exchange earned (FOB Value of Exports)	3422.50
Foreign Exchange used on import of Raw Materials, Components and Spares Parts, Capital goods and services	141.44

ANNEXURE-VII

MOHAN MEAKIN LTD.

Regd. Office : Solan Brewery (P.O.) Shimla Hills (H.P.), 173214
CIN No. L15520HP1934PLC000135
Website: www.mohanmeakin.com
Tel. No. 01792-230450, 230423, Fax No. 01792-230350, Email ID: Solan@mohanmeakin.com

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

For achieving the CSR objectives through the implementation of meaningful and sustainable CSR programmes, Mohan Meakin Ltd ("MML") will annually contribute two percent of the average profits for the last three years towards CSR activities.

A brief outline of the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (C.S.R.) Policy, including overview of projects or programmes proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR Policy and Projects or Programmes:-

Being a socially responsible company makes good business sense. Striving to achieve a balance between economic, social and environmental activity is in the long-term interests of our Company and the communities where we operate

The objective of MML CSR policy is to support the disadvantaged/ marginalized cross section of the society by providing opportunities to improve the quality of life. MML CSR policy is aimed at demonstrating care for the community through its focus on Health Care.

The Companies Act 2013 provides that the Company can undertake CSR activities through registered Trust or Society. The Company has not set up/established any registered Trust, registered Society or Company of its own and as such the Board has given approval to the CSR Committee to give the task to a registered charitable Trust known as "Narinder Mohan Foundation" which has a Hospital namely Narinder Mohan Hospital and Heart Centre at Mohan Nagar (Ghaziabad) U.P. having a established track record for more than 3 years in undertaking the similar programs and projects.

The Company's CSR Policy has been prepared in accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the CSR rules notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, in 2014. The project being undertaken is within the framework of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Details of CSR policy and programmes and projects to be undertaken by the Company are available on the website of the company at the link http://www.mohanmeakin.com/Corporate-governance.php

1 The composition of the CSR Committee:

The CSR Committee comprises of 3 Directors – two Independent Directors and one Non-independent Director. The Members of the CSR Committee are:-

Name	Status	Designation CSR Committee
Shri L.K. Malhotra	Independent Director	Chairman
Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal	Independent Director	Member
Shri Vinay Mohan	Non-Independent Director	Member

2. Average Net Profit of the company for last three financial years for the purpose of Computation of C.S.R.

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made under it prescribe that every Company having a net worth of Rs. 500 Crore or more, or turnover of Rs. 1,000 Crore or more, or a net profit of Rs. 5 Crore or more during any financial year shall ensure that it spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its CSR Policy. The provisions pertaining to CSR as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable to Mohan Meakin Limited.

Average Net Profit of the Company for the last 3 financial years is Rs. 6.24 Crore.

3. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item no. 2 above).	The Company is required to spend Rs. 12.49 lacs during the financial 2018-19 towards CSR. The Company has spent total amount of Rs. 24 lacs (which includes an amount of Rs. 11 lacs related to financial year 2017-18) to Narinder Mohan Foundation a registered Public Charitable Trust for spending on the CSR activities towards free medical aid to the needy and poor people in or around Ghaziabad (U.P.) near to its main manufacturing Branch, Mohan Nagar (Ghaziabad) U.P.
4. Details of CSR spent during the financial year	
a. Total Amount to the spent for the financial year	Rs. 24 lacs (which includes an amount of Rs. 11 lacs related to financial year 2017-18.)
b. Amount unspent	Nil.
c. Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year	(Annexure-1)
5. In case the company has failed to spend the 2% of the Average Net Profit of the last 3 financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount, in its board report.	Not applicable
6. A Responsibility statement, of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of C.S.R. Policy is in Compliance with C.S.R. objectives and Policy of the Company.	We hereby declare that implementation and monitoring of the C.S.R. Policy are in Compliance with CSR objectives and CSR Policy of the Company.

(Hemant Mohan)
Managing Director

(L.K. Malhotra)
Chairman
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Date: 25th May, 2019
Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)

Annexure 1

4 (c) Manner in which amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No.	CSR Project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or Programs (1) Local area /others (2) Specify the State and District where projects or programs was under-taken.	Amount outlay (budget) Project/ Programs wise	Amount spent on the projects /programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects /programs. (2) Overheads:	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period.	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
1	Health Care	Health Care	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 24 lacs/- (Which includes an amonut Rs. 11 lacs related to financial year 2017-18	Nil	Rs. 24 lacs/- (Which includes an amonut Rs. 11 lacs related to financial year 2017-18	Through Narinder Mohan Foundation (Regd. Trust)

BOARD'S REPORT

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS:

OVERVIEW

In line with the Indian Practice, Mohan Meakin Limited (MML) has been reporting consolidated results taking into account the results of its established branches and the results of sale of its products by the collaborators/bottlers spread throughout the country, with whom the Company has Manufacturing, marketing and distribution Agreements. This discussion, therefore, covers the financial results and other developments during the year ended 31st March, 2019 in respect of the Company as a whole and should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements, the schedules and notes thereto and the other information included elsewhere in the Annual Report. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. IND AS comprises mandatory accounting standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the provision of the Act (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and exchange Board of India (SEBI). Accounting policies have been consistently applied, except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Industry Structure and Developments:

Mohan Meakin Limited ("the Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India with its registered office at Solan Brewery in Himachal Pradesh. It was formerly known as E. Dyer & Co., Dyer Meakin & Co. Ltd., Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., and Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., and was established as far back as 1855. Its shares are listed on Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE). The Company is manufacturing Beer of all types and IMFS brands including premium Rums, Whiskies, Brandy, Vodka and GIN. The Company has also introduced premium brand of Single Malt Whisky known as Solan Gold Single Malt Whisky in H.P., which being introduced in other States of the country. In addition to the main products of Beer and IMFS, the Company is manufacturing Juices, Canned products, Corn Flakes, Wheat Porridge and Vinegars. The company's products are quite popular in the market and well received by the Customers being quality products.

The Company has been pioneer in the liquor industry and made steady progress, and established Breweries and Distilleries in various parts of the Country and has created a respected name for itself by delivering an array of highly successful products. At present, the Company has following manufacturing centers, besides other Breweries & Distilleries established under collaboration arrangements in various other places in India.

Solan Brewery (H.P.) Brewery for manufacture of Beer and Bottling Plant for bottling of IMFL. Kasauli Distillery (H.P.) Distillery producing Malt Spirit.

Mohan Nagar (Ghaziabad) (U.P.) Brewery, Distillery, Breakfast Foods, Fruit Products Factory. Mohangram, Bhankarpur (Punjab) Bottling Plant for bottling of IMFL.

Lucknow (U.P.) Distillery - Production stopped for the time being.

The Company's Products like Old Monk Rum, Old Monk Rum Supreme, Old Monk Peach Rum, Colonels Special Whisky, Old Monk Cola, Old Monk Cranberry, Old Monk Mojito, Old Monk Deluxe Rum, Solan Gold Indian Single Malt Whisky, Old Monk The Legend Rum, O M 10000 Super Beer and Lion Beer are exported to 13 countries i.e. U.A.E., Qatar, Singapore, Germany, USA, Hong Kong, Kenya, Estonia, Malaysia, Oman, D.R. Congo, Russia and Ukraine. The total foreign exchange earned as a result of export of Company's products to these countries is 481 9473 US$ and 45910 Euro, which in Indian Rupees stood at Rs.3422.50 Lacs. Company is also exploring the opportunities to further increase the export to other countries as the products of the company are very popular in foreign market and company is also getting enquiries regarding export to these countries. Old Monk Rum produced by the Company as per many publications is rated as the largest selling brand of Dark Rum. The Company's revenue streams are from 3 areas of activities i.e. —

a) Manufacture and Sale of alcoholic products,

b) Manufacture and Sale of non-alcoholic products, and

c) Royalty and Technical Know-how by allowing Bottling & Manufacturing of Company's products throughout India.

Revenue from operations and other income of the Company has registered substantial increase during the year under review and actual sales appear in the Annual Report. The trend of various State Governments shows that they do not allow free flow of Beer and Whisky manufactured outside the States by putting restrictions and imposing exorbitant import fee as a result the liquor industry established outside the State cannot compete with the importing

State. Moreover, due to unabated rise in oil prices, the lorry freight has gone up tremendously with the result that sending the goods from one corner of the country to the other has become a costly affair and is un-remunerative and economically unviable. Therefore, to overcome these obstacles most of the leaders in the liquor Industry have opted for collaboration, technical know-how and bottling arrangements in various other States and our Company is one of them.

Opportunities and Threats:

We operate in a highly competitive and rapidly changing market. The Company is channeling its efforts into exploring and utilizing excellence in the areas of customer development. Focus on customers, products delivery, service innovation and trained sales force is expected to deliver customer excellence in the coming year.

The Company has taken up several steps to serve its customers in a more efficient, cost effective, reliable and friendly manner, while strengthening its market position in the Industry. The Company will meet the ever increasing challenges in the business through its quality products, easy reach and quick response to customers. The Management is drawing up plans to make the organization more competitive and strong so that the Company is equipped to face the emerging challenges in the coming years.

However, the fundamentals of the Indian market are very strong and favorable for the Alcobev market even though the robust demand side was constantly kept in check by the tough operating environment in 2018-2019. India offers one of the largest growth potential in spirits consumption amongst all markets.

Segment-wise/product-wise performance:

The Company's Manufacturing activities broadly fall in two segments i.e. alcoholic products (includes premium Rums, Whiskies, Brandy, Vodka and GIN etc.), non-alcoholic products (includes Juices, Canned products, Corn Flakes, Wheat Porridge and Vinegars etc.). For details regarding segment assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses, unallocated expenses and segment revenue, profit etc. segment-wise, please refer to the Notes forming part of the audited financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 2019. The Company is taking all possible steps to achieve better product- wise performance. As far as the manufacture and sale of Company's main products (alcoholic) are concerned, they are governed by excise policies of the various State Governments.

Outlook, Risks and Concerns:

The Company's aims to address risks, opportunities and threats posed by its business environment strategically by maintaining sustainable and robust business ethics. The Company's financial performance is influenced by the economic climate in India.

The U.P. Government has after a long period, changed the excise policy and has made it Industrial Friendly w.e.f 01/04/2018, as a result of which the company would get the opportunity to substantially increase its sale of various brands of Liquor and Beer in the state of U.P., which had considerably come down over the period of time. The results of change in excise policy are clearly visible in the-overall performance of the company during the year. We are also hopeful that current year will be much better.

Keeping with the market trend and growing demand for Beer in Cans. Company has also installed a canning plant to meet the consumer demand.

Stakeholders are requested to exercise their own judgments in assessing the risk associated with the Company. Apart from normal risk as are applicable to an industrial undertaking, the Company does not foresee any other areas of concern.

The compliance of norms prescribed by the Pollution Control Board and other Government Agencies are strictly complied with and adhered to. The Company's operations have historically shown significant resilience to the normal ups and downs of the economic and industry cycles, with demand for most of its key products continuing to grow at healthy rate.

Internal control systems and their adequacy:

The Company has a proper, strong, independent and adequate system of internal control procedures commensurate with its size and nature of business to ensure that all assets are safeguarded, and protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are authorized, recorded and reported correctly. An extensive programme of internal audits, reviews by management, and documented policies, guidelines and procedures, supplements the internal control systems. The internal control systems are designed to ensure that the financial and other records are reliable for preparing financial statements and other data. The Company has strong and independent internal audit system covering on a continuous basis, the entire gamut of operations and services spanning all locations, businesses and functions. The top management and the Audit Committee of the Board review internal audit findings and recommendations. Leading Chartered Accountant firms were appointed in the current year as Internal Auditors to carry out internal audit of all the Branches of the Company. The CEO and CFO Certificate testifies the Internal Control Systems and their adequacy. The Company has in place adequate Internal Financial Controls with respect to financial statements. No material weakness in the design or operation in such controls was observed during the year.

Discussion on financial performance with respect to operational Performance:

The details of the financial performance of the Company are appearing in the Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account and other financial statements attached with these accounts. However, the summarized position of Funds Employed, Revenue from operations, Salaries, Wages & Bonus, Number of Shareholders for the last 3 years as well as Sources and Usages of Funds for the last 3 years are given below (Standalone): -

(Rs. In lacs)

YEAR	2017	2018	2019
Funds Employed	6703	7530	10035
Represented by:			
Net Fixed Assets and Investments	3774	3860	5731
Net Current Assets (Excluding Short Term Borrowings)	2929	3670	4304
Total Income	58547	66036	95413
Profit/((Loss) before exceptional items & Tax	677	1392	5005
Exceptional Items	-	815	128
Tax for the year	(168)	(474)	(1106)
Deferred Tax	(30)	(179)	(533)
Profit for the year after Tax	479	1554	3494
Other Comprehensive income/ (expense)	(11)	36	30
Total Comprehensive income for the year	468	1590	3524
Balance Carried to Balance Sheet	3677	5267	8790
Salaries, Wages & Bonus (Employee Benefit Expenses)	2540	2708	2996
Number of Shareholders as at close of Financial year	6491	6336	6126

(Rs. In lacs)

YEAR	2017	2018	2019
Sources of Funds:			
Internal Sources			
Reserve & Surplus			
General & Other Reserves	3677	5267	8790
Provision:			
Long Term Provisions	182	248	333
Short Term Provisions	17	28	27
External Sources			
Paid-up Capital	425	425	425
Long term Borrowings	155	37	54
Short term Borrowings	4434	2964	1132
Trade Dues	6403	6571	6523
Other Financial liabilities	2006	1779	1896
Other Current liabilities	1134	1495	1870
Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	1389	1646	1526
Current tax Liabilities (net)	-	-	175
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	260
	19822	20460	23011

(Rs. In lacs)

YEAR	2017	2018	2019
Uses of Funds :			
Fixed Assets (Net)			
Land, Buildings, Plant & Machinery etc	3627	3660	5476
Investments	147	200	255
Other non Current Assets	634	597	795
Long term loans & advances	221	233	227
Non Current Financial Assets	183	199	207
Non Current Tax Assets (net)	1097	801	576
Deferred tax Assets (Net)	1424	1227	680
Current Assets:			
Stores & Spares, Loose Tools and Stock in trade	5480	5521	6551
Sundry Debtors (Trade Receivables)	5404	5803	5185
Cash & Bank Balances	718	790	1566
Short term Loans & Advances	9	7	8
Other current Financial Assets	29	40	32
Other Current Assets	849	1382	1453
	19822	20460	23011

Human Resources/Industrial Relations:

The employees are our primary source of competitiveness. Hence the focus is on enriching the quality of life of its employees, developing their potential and maximizing their productivity. This unique feature attributes our policy of openness, equity, fairness and respect for the individual, freedom to experiment, mutual trust, and teamwork and strives to attract the best available talent and ensure diversity in its workforce. The Company would not have been where it is today without its people and their commitment, innovation, engagement, strive for excellence and a strong sense of belongingness to the organization. A strong industrial harmony of over many decades bears testimony to strong people practices of the Company.

Statutory Compliance:

The Managing Director/CFO makes a declaration at each Board Meeting regarding compliance with provisions of various statutes after obtaining confirmation from all units of the Company. The Company Secretary ensures compliances with the provisions of Companies Act, applicable Secretarial Standards, requirements of listing agreement with Stock Exchange and compliances of SEBI Regulations. The Compliance Officer ensures compliance with guidelines on insider trading for prevention of Insider Trading.

Cautionary Statement:

Certain statements in respect to Management Discussion and Analysis may be forward looking and are stated as required by the applicable laws and regulations. The future results of the Company may be affected by many factors, which could be different from what the Directors envisage in terms of future performance and outlook.

Corporate Governance Report:

Mohan Meakin Ltd., is committed to good corporate governance and endeavours to implement the Code of Corporate Governance in its true spirit. The philosophy of the Company in relation to corporate governance is to ensure transparency in all its operations, make disclosures and enhance stakeholder value without compromising in any way on compliance with the laws and regulations. The Company believes that good governance brings about sustained corporate growth and long-term benefits for all its stakeholders.

In India, corporate governance standards for listed Companies are regulated by the SEBI through Regulations 15(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (SEBI LODR") and provisions in the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). As a Company which believes in implementing corporate governance practices in letter and spirit, the Company has adopted practices mandated by the Act and SEBI LODR under Regulation 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), as applicable, with regard to corporate governance, as on 31st March, 2019. This report provides the Company's compliance with these provisions..

1 COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON THE CODE OF GOVERNANCE:

We believe that it is imperative for us to manage our business affairs in the most fair and transparent manner with a firm commitment to our values. For us, corporate governance is an ethically driven business process that is committed to values aimed at enhancing an organization's brand and reputation. Our corporate governance framework is a reflection of our culture, our policies, our relationship with stakeholders and our commitment to values. Accordingly, we always seek to ensure that our performance is driven by integrity . This is vital to gain and retain the trust of our stakeholders. Over the years, governance processes and systems have been strengthened. In addition to complying with the statutory requirements effective governance systems and practices towards improving transparency disclosures, internal controls and promotion of ethics at workplace have been institutionalized.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Company is fully compliant with the Corporate Governance norms in respect of constitution of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board represents an optimum mix of professionalism, knowledge, gender and experience. Presently, the Board comprises of Executive Directors, one Woman Director and 50% of total number of Directors are Independent. The Chairman of the Board is a Director who is an Independent Director. The Management of the Company is entrusted in the hands of the Key Management Personnel of the Company and is headed by the Managing Director and the Chief Executive Officer who operates under the supervision and control of the Board. The Board reviews and approves policies/strategies and overseas the actions and results of Management to ensure that the long-term objectives of enhancing stakeholders values are met.

The Managing Director inter-se related to Shri Vinay Mohan (brother) and Mrs. Shalini Mohan brother's wife ; no other Directors are inter-se related with each other.

a) Composition, Status, Attendance at the Board Meetings and at the Last Annual General Meeting.

As on 31st March, 2019, Company's Board comprised of 8 members. The Managing Director is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and out of the remaining 7 members, one is Whole-time Director, two Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors (one of them a Woman Director) and 4 are non-Executive Independent Directors. None of the Directors on the Board holds Directorships in more than ten Public Companies. None of the Independent Directors serves as an Independent Director on more than seven listed entities. Necessary disclosures regarding Committee positions in other Public Companies as on 31st March, 2019 have been made by the Directors. For the purpose of determination of limit of the Board Committees, Chairpersonship and Membership of the Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been considered as per

Regulation 26(1)(b) of SEBI Listing Regulations. Profile, qualifications and other requisite details of Directors are appearing in the Statements annexed in respective Resolution of their appointments. The Composition of the Board, names and categories of Directors, number of Board Meetings held, attendance of the Directors at the Board Meetings and last Annual General Meeting and the number of Directorship and Chairmanship/ Membership of Committees in other Companies in respect of each Director is given below :-

Name	**Status i.e. promoters, executive, non-executive, independent non-executive, nominee of financial institution**	**No. of Board Meetings of the Company**		**Number of Membership in other Boards or other Committees as a member or chairperson**		**Whether attended the last AGM**
		Held during the year	**Attended during the year**	**Board**	**Committee**	
Shri Hemant Mohan (DIN-00197951)	Managing Director-Promoter	5	3	-	-	No
Shri Vinay Mohan (DIN-00197994)	Promoter Non-Executive Director	5	5	2	-	Yes
Shri L.K. Malhotra (DIN-00213086)	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	5	2	-	Yes
Shri M. Nandagopal (DIN-00058710)	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	3	8	-	Yes
Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal (DIN-03641168)	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	4	3	3 as Chairman	No
Shri N. Murugan (DIN-01309393)	Independent Non-Executive Director	5	4	-	-	Yes
Mrs. Shalini Mohan (DIN-06939483)	Non-Executive Director	5	5	-	-	Yes
Shri. R.C. Jain, Director Finance Cum-CFO (DIN-00256210)	Whole-time Director	5	4	-	-	No

1. There is no nominee Director.
2. The Non-Executive Directors have no material pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company in their personal capacity during the year 2018-2019 (other than the sitting fees for Board/Committee meetings).

b) Number of Board Meetings:

The Board of Directors meets at-least once a quarter to review the Company's performance and financial results and more often, if necessary, to transact other business. During the year ended 31st March, 2019, five Board Meetings were held and the gap between two Meetings did not exceed 120 days. The dates on which the Meetings were held are as follows:

30th May, 2018, 14th August, 2018, 26th September, 2018, 14th November, 2018 and 14th February, 2019. The Necessary quorum was present for all the Meetings.

c) Board Procedure:

A detailed Agenda folder is sent to each Director in advance of Board and Committee Meeting. To enable the Board to discharge its responsibility effectively, the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of the Company briefs the Board at every Meeting on the overall performance of the Company. A detailed operations Report is also presented at every Board Meeting. Amongst other things, the Board also reviews strategy and business plan, annual operating and capital expenditure budgets, remuneration of non-executive Directors, Compliance with statutory/regulatory requirements and review of major legal issues, adoption of quarterly/half yearly/annual results, risk management policy, investor's grievances and minutes, major accounting provisions and write- offs, Corporate re-structuring , Minutes of Meeting of the Audit Committee and other Committees of Directors of the Board, etc.

3. Board Committees :

Standing Committees :

There are 4 Board Committees as on 31st March, 2019, which comprises of statutory Committees, i.e. Audit Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. The Risk Management Committee has not been formed by the Company as laid down under Regulation 21 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 as it is not applicable to the Company.:

(i) Audit Committee:

The Board of the Company has constituted an Audit Committee, comprising of three Independent Non-executive Directors.

The terms of reference of the Committee are in accordance with the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act and the Rules framed thereunder and Regulation 18 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Audit Committee has been granted powers as prescribed under (Regulations 18(2)(3) and as specified in Part C of Schedule II of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. Generally all items listed in the said Schedule are covered in the terms of reference and inter-alia include:

- Overview of the company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible.
- Recommending to the Board, the appointment, re-appointment and, if required, the replacement or removal of the statutory auditors and the fixation of their remunerations.
- Review of the internal control systems with the management, internal auditors and statutory auditors.
- Review with the management, the monthly, half yearly and annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval, with special emphasis on accounting policies and practices, compliance and other legal requirements concerning financial statements and Risk Management policies.
- Review the adequacy of internal audit function, significant internal audit findings and follow-ups thereon.
- Review Management Discussion and Analysis.
- Review Material Individual Transactions with related parties not in normal course of business or which are not on an arms length basis.

During the financial year ending 31st March, 2019 four meetings of the Audit Committee were held and attended by the committee members as under:

Name of Member	Status	No. of meetings attended
Shri L.K. Malhotra	Chairman	4
Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal	Member	4
Shri N. Murugan	Member	3

The Director Finance-cum-CFO is special invitee and attended all the Meetings. The Statutory Auditors and Main Internal Auditors are invited to attend the Audit Committee Meetings as and when necessary. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Audit Committee. The necessary quorum was present at the Meetings.

All the members of Audit Committee possess strong accounting/financial management knowledge.

ii) Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee has been constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 19 of SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Act. It comprises of 3 Members – all Independent Non-executive Directors namely Shri L.K. Malhotra, Shri M. Nandagopal and Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal. The terms of reference of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee –

- Recommends to the Board the setup and composition of the Board and its Committees.
- Recommends to the Board the appointment/re-appointment of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel.
- Support the Board and Independent Directors in evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Committees and individual Directors.
- Recommends to the Board the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Executive team or Key Managerial Personnel as well as the rest of employees.
- Oversee familiarization programmes for Directors.

The Remuneration Policy formulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is in place and available with the Company. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company is also available on the website of the Company www.mohanmeakin.com

During the year 2018-19 two Meetings of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee were held on 30th May, 2018 and 14th August, 2018 which were attended by the following Members:-

			30.05.2018:	14.08.2018:
1.	Shri L.K. Malhotra	- Chairman	Yes	Yes
2.	" M. Nandagopal	- Member	Yes	No
3.	" Yash Kumar Sehgal	-"	Yes	Yes

Details of Directors' remuneration paid for the year ended 31.03.2019 are as follows::

(a) Executive Directors:

Managing Director/Whole -Time Director	**Salary**	**Commission**	**Perquisites**	**Retirement benefits**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Shri Hemant Mohan Managing Director	1,54,50,000	-	13,40,608	14,76,000
. Shri R.C.Jain, Director Finance-cum-CFO	22,32,000	-	5,09,424	-

Note:

1. Notice period for termination of appointment of Managing Director is six months on either side and it is 3 months Notice in the case of Whole-time Director..
2. No severance pay is payable on termination of appointment.
3. Your Company presently does not have a scheme for grant of stock options.

4. No sitting fee is paid to the Executive Directors for attending the Board Meeting or a Committee thereof.

(b) Non-Executive Directors:

The Company paid sitting fees to all the Non–Executive Directors at the rate of Rs.20,000/- for attending each Meeting of the Board and Rs.10,000/- for Board Committee upto May, 2018 and thereafter fee for Board Committees increased to Rs.20,000/- from 1st August, 2018. The sitting fees paid for the year ended 31st March, 2019 are as follows and the Number of shares held by each of them as on that date is indicated against their names. The Company also reimburses the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Directors for attending the Meetings. The Remuneration Policy is available on https://on.tcs.com/remuneration-policy. The Company also pays commission to the Non-Executive Directors within the ceiling of 1 percent of the net profits of the Company as computed under the applicable provisions of the Act, with the approval of the Members.

Name	Sitting Fee	No. of Shares	Commission
Shri Vinay Mohan	1,10,000	6,98,791	50,000
Shri L.K. Malhotra	2,10,000	4,500	50,000
Shri M. Nandagopal	70,000	500	50,000
Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal	1,90,000	500	50,000
Mr. N. Murugan	1,30,000	-	50,000
Mrs. Shalini Mohan	1,00,000	-	50,000

The Chairman of the Remuneration Committee Shri L.K. Malhotra attended the Annual General Meeting held on 26.09.2018.

(iii) Stakeholders Relationship Committee.

(a) *Composition:*

The Board of the Company has constituted a Stakeholders' Relationship; Committee, comprising of three Independent Non-executive Directors in line with the provisions of Regulation 20 of SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Act.

(b) *Terms of reference:*

The Committee shall consider and resolve the grievances of the security holders of the listed entity including complaints related to transfer of shares, non-receipt of annual report and non-receipt of declared dividends.

Insider Trading:

In compliance with the SEBI regulation on prevention of insider trading, the Company has instituted a comprehensive Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading for its designated employees. The Code lays down guidelines, which advises them on procedures to be followed and disclosures to be made while dealing with shares of the Company and cautioning them of the consequences of violations. The Code is based on the principle that Directors, Officers and Employees of the Company owe a fiduciary duty to, among others, the shareholders of the Company to place the interest of the shareholders above their own and conduct their personal securities transactions in a manner that does not create any conflict of interest situation. The Code also seeks to ensure timely and adequate disclosure of Price Sensitive Information to the investor community by the Company to enable them to take informed investment decisions with regard to the Company's securities.

Shri H.N. Handa, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer for complying with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

During the year, no Meeting of the Committee was held.

There was no complaint from any shareholders during the year under review. No request for transfer was pending as on 31.3.2019. In case of any complaint the Action Taken Report is uploaded on SCORES i.e. the SEBI online Redressal Portal.

(c) General Body Meeting:

Location and time where last 3 Annual General Meetings were held :

Financial year	Date	Time	Venue
2015-2016	15.09.2016	at 11 A.M.	Regd. Office : Solan Brewery (H.P.)
2016-2017	29.09.2017	at 11 A.M.	Regd. Office : Solan Brewery (H.P.)
2017-2018	26.09.2018	at 11 A.M.	Regd. Office : Solan Brewery (H.P.)

Special Resolutions passed in last 3 Annual General Meetings:

The shareholders of the Company have passed the following special resolutions in the last 3 Annual General Meetings:

82nd Annual General Meeting held on 15th September, 2016:

1. Appointment of Shri Hemant Mohan as Managing Director of the Company.

Related parties:

2. Agreement with Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd., Chennai.
3. Agreement with Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Ltd., Mumbai.
4. Agreement with National Cereals Products Ltd., Solan Brewery (H.P.).
5. Agreement with Mohan Zupack Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Agreement with Mohan Closures Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Agreement with Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Agreement with John Oakey & Mohan Ltd., Delhi
9. Agreement with Arthos Breweries Ltd., Chennai.

83rd Annual General Meeting held on 29th September, 2017:

1. Appointment of Shri R.C. Jain as Director of the Company.
2. Appointment of Shri R.C. Jain as Whole-time Director with designation of Director Finance-cum-CFO of the Company.
3. Change in the nomenclature of one of the perquisites i.e. residential accommodation, admissible to Shri Hemant Mohan, Managing Director of the Company.

Related parties:

4. Agreement with Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd., Chennai.
5. Agreement with Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Ltd., Mumbai.
6. Agreement with National Cereals Products Ltd., Solan Brewery (H.P.).
7. Agreement with Mohan Zupack Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Agreement with Mohan Closures Ltd., New Delhi.
9. Agreement with Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
10. Agreement with John Oakey & Mohan Ltd., Delhi

84th Annual General Meeting held on 26.09.2018:

1. Appointment of Shri Hemant Mohan as Managing Director of the Company.
2. Revision of remuneration payable to the Managing Director of the Company Shri Hemant Mohan.

Related parties:

3. Agreement with Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd., Chennai.
4. Agreement with Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Ltd., Mumbai
5. Agreement with Mohan Zupack Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Agreement with Mohan Closures Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Agreement with Trade Links Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Agreement with John Oakey & Mohan Ltd., Delhi
9. Agreement with National Cereals Products Ltd., Solan Brewery (H.P.).

No Extra-ordinary General Meeting (EGM) was held during the last three years.
No special resolutions were required to be put through postal ballot last year.
No special resolutions on matters requiring postal balloting are being placed for shareholders' approval at the forthcoming 85th Annual General Meeting.

(d) Disclosures:

1. SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES & ASSOCIATE COMPANIES.

   There is no subsidiary Company of Mohan Meakin Limited but in view of the extended definition as provided under section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. A separate statement containing the salient features of the financial statement of the associate Companies are annexed in the prescribed format 'AOC-1'.

2. During the financial year 2018-19, there were no materially significant transactions entered into between the Company and its Promoters, Directors or the Management, subsidiaries or relatives etc., that may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large according to the disclosure made by the Directors under Section 184(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9(1) of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rule, 2014. Further details of related party transactions are presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements appended in the Annual Accounts of the Annual Report.

   The Board has received disclosures from key managerial personnel relating to material, financial and commercial transactions where they and/or their relatives have personal interest. There are no materially significant related party transactions which have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

3. Under Schedule V (C) 10(b) to the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, there has not been any non-compliance, penalties or strictures imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges, SEBI or any other Statutory authority on any matter related to Capital Markets, during the last three years. No penalties or strictures have been imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges, SEBI or other statutory authorities relating to the above.

4. No other Director is related to any other Director on the Board according to definition in the Companies Act, 2013 except Shri Hemant Mohan and Shri Vinay Mohan who are brothers and Mrs. Shalini Mohan who is wife of Shri Vinay Mohan.

Whistle Blower/Vigil Mechanism:

Under Regulation 22 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 your Company has established a Whistle Blower/ Vigil Mechanism through which its Directors, Employees and Stakeholders can report their genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or ethics policy. The said Policy provides for adequate safeguards against victimization and also direct access to the higher levels of supervisors. In appropriate and exceptional cases, concerns may be raised directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. A quarterly report on the whistle blower complaints if any received and action taken thereon is placed before the Audit Committee for its review but there is no such complaint so for.

(e) Adherence to Accounting Standards:

The financial statements standalone and consolidated have been prepared with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act, in manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting Principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), of the state of affairs of the Company and its associates as at 31st March, 2019, their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income) consolidated changes in equity and their consolidated cash flow for the year ended on that date.

(f) Means of Communication:

Quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial results are published in the national dailies, i.e. The Indian Express (English) and The Dainik Tribune (Hindi) circulating in the region where the Registered Office of the Company is located and published from Chandigarh.

These results are posted on the Web-site of the Company www.mohanmeakin.com shortly after its submission to the Calcutta Stock Exchange. There is no practice of the Company to send half-yearly report to the shareholders. The Company does not display official news releases and no presentations are made to Institutional Investors.

Management Discussion & Analysis Report (MD & A Report)

Management's Discussion and Analysis forms part of the Board's Report which is being mailed to all the shareholders of the Company. All matters pertaining to industry structure and developments, opportunities and threats, segment/product-wise performance, outlook, risks and concerns, internal control and systems, etc., are discussed in the said Report.

4 General shareholders information:

(1) 85th Annual General Meeting is proposed to be held on Saturday the 28th September, 2019 at the Registered Office of the Company at Solan Brewery (H.P.) at 11 A.M.

As required under Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard 2, particulars of Directors seeking appointment/re-appointment at this AGM are given in the Annexure to the Notice of this AGM.

(2) Financial Calendar: (Tentative and subject to change)

Accounting year	April – March
Annual results of previous year	End of May
Mailing of Annual Reports	End of August
Annual General Meeting	End of September
Payment of Dividend	Within the statutory time limit subject to Shareholders approval.
First quarter results	Before Mid August
Second quarter results	" Mid November
Third quarter results	" Mid February

Date of Book closure - 27th September, 2019 to 28th September, 2019 (both days inclusive).

(3) Listing of equity shares on:-

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd.- (Stock Code CSE: 10023333)

Listing Fee for 2018-19: The annual Listing Fee has been paid to Calcutta Stock Exchange.

Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company: CIN L15520HP1934PLC000135

(4) Stock Market Data for the year 2018-2019.

Mohan Meakin shares are listed on Calcutta Stock Exchange:
During the period from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019 no share quotations were received.

Depositories National Securities Depository Ltd.
Central Depository Services (I) Ltd.

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent:

M/s. Beetal Financial & Computer Services (P) Ltd., Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99, Madangir, Behind Local Shopping Centre, Near Dada Harsukhdas Mandir, New Delhi-110 062 are the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (R&TA). The aforesaid R & TA acknowledges and executes transfer of securities, arranges for issue of dividend warrants etc..

The aforesaid R&TA deals with and resolves complaints of shareholders. They also dispatch the Annual Balance Sheet to all the Shareholders.

Share Transfer System:

Transfers of equity shares in electronic form are effected through the depositories with no involvement of the Company. To effect the transfer of equity shares signatures of any one Director and the Company Secretary are required and the transfers are noted and confirmed in the subsequent Board Meeting.

Shareholding pattern as on 31st March, 2019:

Category:	**No. of shares held**	**% of shareholdings:**
Promoters holding	57,26,973	67.31
Banks, financial institutions, Insurance Companies, Central/State Govts.,		
Mutual Funds & UTI etc.	7,35,288	8.64
Private Corporate Bodies	3,18,849	3.75
NRI/OCBs /HUF	4,28,209	5.03
General Public	12,99,160	15.27
	85,08,479	**100.00**

Distribution of shareholding as on 31st March, 2019:

No. of shares.	No. of Shareholders.	% of share-holders.	Share-holdings	% of share-holdings.
Upto 1000	5709	96.47	649892	7.64
1001-2000	80	1.32	122038	1.43
2001-4000	58	0.95	158121	1.86
4001-6000	18	0.29	88902	1.05
6001-8000	8	0.14	53787	0.63
8001-10000	12	0.19	11235	1.31
10001-20000	14	0.23	221244	2.60
20001 and above	26	0.42	7103260	83.48
	6125	**100.00**	**8508479**	**100.00**

Top ten equity Shareholders of the Company as on March 31, 2019 are given in Form MGT-9 annexed to this Report as Annexure V.

Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity:

As on 31st March, 2019, 67.87% of the Company's total shares representing 57,74,805 shares were held in dematerialized form and the balance 32.13% representing 27,33,674 shares in paper form.

The Company has not issued any GDRs/ADRs warrants or non-convertible instruments, which are pending for conversion.

Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

The Company does not have any commodities risks throughout the year. However, the Company does not have material exposure of any commodity and accordingly no hedging activities for the same are carried out. Therefore, here is no disclosure required in terms of SEBI Circular No.SEBI/HO/CFD/CMDI/CIR/P/2018/0000000141 dated 15th November, 2018.

Secretarial Audit:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed Shri Ashutosh Kumar Pandey, Practising Company Secretary,(FCS No.6847 and CP No. 7385) Prop. AKP & Associates, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 forms part of the Directors Report. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

Plant locations:

The Company's plants are located at Solan Brewery (H.P.), Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.), Lucknow (U.P.), Mohangram, Bhankarpur (Punjab), and Kasauli (H.P.)

Address for Correspondence:

The shareholders may correspond with the Company at its registered office at
Mohan Meakin Ltd.,
Solan Brewery P.O., 173214 (H.P.).
Tel. No.01792-230450, Fax No.01792-230350
Email Id: solan@mohanmeakin.com
Website : www.mohanmeakin.com

M/s. Beetal Financial & Computer Services (P) Ltd.,
Beetal House, 3rd Floor,
99, Madangir, Behind Local Shopping Centre,
Near Dada Harsukhdas Mandir, New Delhi-110 062.
Phone No.29961281-82 Fax: 29961284
Email Id: beetalrta@gmail.com, Website : www.beetalfinancial.com

Shareholders holding shares in electronic mode should address all their correspondence to their respective Depository Participants (DPs).

2. **Compliance with SEBI (LO & DR) Regulations 2015.**

Compliance of SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATION AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATION 2015.

As per Clause 13 of Part C of Schedule V to the Listing Regulations, the Company has made disclosures of the compliance with corporate governance requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and Clauses (b) to (1) of Sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 on the website of the Company – www.mohanmeakin.com.

Non-mandatory Requirements:

Shareholders' Rights

The half yearly financial results are published in the newspapers as mentioned above and also they are displayed under the Investor Relations Section on the Company's website 'www.mohanmeakin.com. Therefore, the results were not separately circulated to all shareholders.

3. **Transfer of unclaimed/unpaid amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund:**

The Company has already transferred the entire amount of unpaid/unclaimed Dividend to the Investor Education and Protection Fund in compliance of Sections 124 and 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, and as such there is now no amount lying in the Company's Books of Account.

However, unclaimed/unpaid dividend amounts can be claimed from the IEPF Authority, as prescribed under the IEPF Rules by submitting on line application in the prescribed Form IEPF-5 and sending a physical copy of the same, duly signed, to the Company along with the requisite documents enumerated in the Form IEPF-5. Members can file only one consolidated claim in a financial year as per the IEPF Rules.

There are no unclaimed/un-delivered shares lying in the possession of the Company; hence "un-claimed Suspense Account" has not been opened by the Company

4. **Risk Management:**

The Company has laid down procedure to inform Board Members about the risk assessment and minimization procedures. These procedures are periodically reviewed to ensure that executive management controls risk through means of a properly defined framework.

Since the Company does not fall in the category of 100 top Companies by market capitalization, Regulation 21 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 asking the listed Companies to constitute Risk Management Committee is not applicable to the Company.

5. **CEO/CFO CERTIFICATION:**

As required under Regulation 17(8) read with Part B of Schedule II of SEBI LODR, the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company have certified to the Board regarding the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2019.

6. **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors and Senior Management:**

The Board at its Meeting held on 29th October, 2005 has adopted the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors and Senior Management ('the Code"). This Code is a comprehensive Code applicable to all Directors, Executives as well as Non Executives as well as members of Senior management. The Code has been circulated to all the members of the Board and Senior Management and the compliance of the same has been affirmed by them.

Declaration Regarding compliance by Board Members and senior Management Personnel with the Company's Code of Conduct:

"As required under Regulation 26(3) and Schedule-V (D) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 of the Listing Agreement the Declaration for Code of Conduct is given below:

To

The Members of Mohan Meakin Ltd.

I, Hemant Mohan, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of the Company declare that all Board Members and Senior Management of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct.

For Mohan Meakin Ltd.

(Hemant Mohan)
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer.

7. Certificate of Practising Company Secretary on Corporate Governance:

Pursuant to Schedule V Part E of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 Certificate from the Practising Company Secretary is given as Annexure to the Board's Report.

CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

To

The Members
Mohan Meakin Limited,
Solan Brewery-173214
(HimachalPradesh).

I have examined the compliance of conditions of corporate governance by Mohan Meakin Limited for the period covering the financial year ended 31st March, 2019, as stipulated in the Listing Agreement read with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The compliance of conditions of corporate governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, I certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the above mentioned Listing Agreement.

I further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For AKP & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Ashutosh Kumar Pandey
Proprietor
FCS-6847 : CP-7385

Place: Greater Noida
Date: 19.07.2019.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Mohan Meakin Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Mohan Meakin Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and notes to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements") in which are included the returns for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditor of the Company's branch at Lucknow.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of the report of the branch auditor on separate Ind AS financial statements and other financial information of Lucknow Distillery ("the Branch"), the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 Standalone 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the StandaloneInd AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matters	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Revenue Recognition **(Refer Note 1.4 and Note 52 to the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements)**	
The variety of terms, that define when control is transferred to the customer, give rise to the risk that revenue is not recognized in the correct period. Revenue is measured net of returns, discounts, sales incentives/rebate, and amounts collected on behalf of third parties (such as sales tax). There is a risk that these discountand rebates may not be correctly recorded as it requires a certain degree of estimation,resulting in understatement of the associated expenses and accrual. Additionally, the application of new revenue accounting standard - Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' involves reassessment of revenue recognition policy and collation of information like disaggregated revenue for the disclosure purpose. Considering the significant risk associated with revenue recognition, it was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.	Our audit procedures included the following:· ◆ Assessed the Company's revenue recognition policy prepared as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.· ◆ Understood, evaluated and tested the key controls implemented by the Company in relation to revenue recognition, discounts and rebates.· ◆ Performed sample tests of individual sales transaction and verified sales invoices, sales orders and other related documents of such samples. Further, in respect of such samples checked that the revenue has been recognized as per the accounting policy.· ◆ Performed cut off procedures on sample basis for sales transactions made pre and post year end to ensure correctness of period of revenue recognition ◆ Tested the calculations related to discounts and rebates and other supporting documents on test check basis.· ◆ Obtained external confirmations from customers on sample basis to support existence assertion of trade receivables.· ◆ Verified the relevant disclosures made in the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 115.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Management Discussion & Analysis, but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Company's Board's Report including Management Discussion & Analysis is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position,financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 this Standalone 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 Standalone 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone 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.

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

Other Matter

We did not audit the Ind AS financial statements of one Branch whose Ind AS financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 302.65 lacs as at March 31, 2019, and total revenue of 426.32 lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements. The Ind AS financial statements of the Branch have been audited by the branch auditor whose report has been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this Branch and our report in terms of section 143(3) of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid Branch, is based solely on the report of the branch auditor.

Our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and our report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement below, is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the branch auditor.

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 section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 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 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from Branch not visited by us;

c. The report on the accounts of the Branch of the Company at Lucknow audited under section 143(8) of the Act by branch auditor has been sent to us and has been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report;

d. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from Branch not visited by us;

e. In our opinion, the aforesaid StandaloneInd AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019, and 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;

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, we give our separate report in "Annexure 2".

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act;

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

i. 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements – Refer Note 42 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts.Hence, the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise; and

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 25, 2019

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Mohan Meakin Limited on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019]

Our reporting on the Order includes a branch incorporated in India, to which the Order is applicable, which has been audited by another auditor and our report in respect of the branch is based solely on the report of the other auditor, to the extent considered applicable for reporting under the Order in the case of these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

(b) During the year, the fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the management, as per the regular program of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deed, comprising all the immovable properties of land and building, are held in the name of the company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land and building whose title deeds have been mortgaged as security for cash credit from bank are held in the name of the company based on the confirmations received by us from Bank.

In respect of immovable property of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as Non Current Asset in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, (Also refer Note 43 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements in respect of possession of aforesaid leasehold land).

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification carried out during the year.

(iii) As informed, 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 Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii)(a), 3 (iii)(b) and 3 (iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on information and explanation given to us, there are no loans, investment, guarantees and security where provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act are required to be complied with. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. In respect of unclaimed interests, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, however, there have been slight delay in few cases.

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

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the dues outstanding with respect to, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty on account of any dispute, are as follows:

(Rs. In lacs)

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Amount paid Under Protest	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise	Excise duty	42.80	2008-09 to 2010-11	-	Appellate authority up to commissioner level
State Excise Laws	Excise duty	145.31 592.19	1985-86 to 2011-12 1963-85/1985-2011	31.31 592.19	High Court Supreme Court
Sales tax Laws	Sales Tax	65.40	2006-07, 2010-11 to 2013-14	-	Appellate authority up to commissioner level
U.P. VAT Act	VAT	0.26	2011-12	-	Appellate authority up to commissioner level
State Excise Laws	Excise Duty	127.30	2011-12, 2013-14	-	Appellate authority up to commissioner level

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions and government or has not issued any debentures.

(ix) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public issue offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained during the year.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year.

(xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 103523W/W100048

Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.505629

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 25, 2019

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Mohan MeakinLimited on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Mohan Meakin Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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 with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to 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 with reference to 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 Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to the Company's branch at Lucknow is based on corresponding report of the auditor of such branch.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For Haribhakti& Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W / W100048

Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.505629

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 25, 2019

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	4,648.35	3,011.64
Capital work in progress	3	827.84	647.54
Investment property	4	2.64	2.79
Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	252.46	197.60
ii) Loans	6	226.86	232.63
iii) Other financial assets	7	206.58	199.09
Non - current tax assets (net)	8	575.51	800.76
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	680.37	1,226.52
Other non-current assets	10	795.44	597.45
Total		**8,216.05**	**6,916.02**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	6,551.37	5,521.27
Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	12	5,184.97	5,803.17
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13.1	1,341.24	789.89
iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	13.2	225.00	-
iv) Loans	14	7.76	6.61
v) Other financial assets	15	32.01	40.36
Other current assets	16	1,452.79	1,381.77
Total		**14,795.14**	**13,543.07**
Total Assets		**23,011.19**	**20,459.09**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity Share capital	17	425.42	425.42
b) Other equity	18	8,790.40	5,266.76
Total Equity		**9,215.82**	**5,692.18**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	19	53.64	36.77
ii) Other financial liabilities	20	1,525.70	1,646.52
Provisions	21	333.61	247.32
Other non current liabilities	22	260.00	-
Total		**2,172.95**	**1,930.61**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	23	1,132.24	2,963.98
ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	144.08	103.04
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	6,378.98	6,466.72
iii) Other financial liabilities	25	1,895.89	1,779.47
Other current liabilities	26	1,869.87	1,494.73
Provisions	27	26.73	28.36
Current tax liabilities (net)	28	174.63	-
Total		**11,622.42**	**12,836.30**
Total liabilities		**13,795.37**	**14,766.91**
Total Equity and liabilities		**23,011.19**	**20,459.09**
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048

Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place : New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN *Managing Director* *(DIN: 00197951)*
R.C. JAIN *Director and Chief Financial* Officer *(DIN: 00256210)*
H.N .HANDA *Company Secretary*

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
I. Revenue from operations	29	94,794.05	65,576.93
II. Other Income	30	619.39	459.00
III. Total Income (I+II)		**95,413.44**	**66,035.93**
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	31	10,176.62	7,719.92
Excise duty		28,804.56	13,209.24
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	32	39,565.18	33,313.97
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stocks-in-tade and work in progress	33	(350.88)	(112.23)
Employee benefits expense	34	2,996.34	2,708.44
Finance cost	35	297.32	665.29
Depreciation and amortization expense	36	385.08	254.56
Other expense	37	8,534.57	6,884.32
Total expenses (IV)		**90,408.79**	**64,643.51**
V Profit before exceptional items and tax		**5,004.65**	**1,392.42**
VI Exceptional items	38	127.64	815.44
VII Profit before tax (V+VI)		**5,132.29**	**2,207.86**
VIII Tax expense	39		
1) Current tax		1,105.53	474.68
2) Deferred tax		532.50	179.34
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		**3,494.26**	**1,553.84**
X Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan		(9.90)	0.58
-Fair value changes on Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income		52.94	53.52
ii) Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(13.66)	(18.24)
Total other comprehensive income/(expense)		**29.38**	**35.86**
XI Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X) (Comprising Profit and Other comprehensive income for the year)		**3,523.64**	**1,589.70**
XII Earnings per equity share	40		
a) Basic (Rs.)		41.07	18.26
b) Diluted (Rs.)		41.07	18.26
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place : New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN *Managing Director* ***(DIN: 00197951)***
R.C. JAIN *Director and Chief Financial* Officer ***(DIN: 00256210)***
H.N .HANDA *Company Secretary*

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity

A. Equity Share Capital

As at March 31, 2017	425.42
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2018	425.42
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2019	425.42

B. Other Equity

	Reserve and surplus				
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at April 01, 2017	0.04	763.63	2,815.40	97.99	3,677.06
Profit for the year	-	-	1,553.84	-	1,553.84
Other comprehensive income for the year					
- Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan	-	-	0.58	-	0.58
- Fair value changes on Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	35.28	35.28
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,554.42	35.28	1,589.70
Balance at March 31, 2018	**0.04**	**763.63**	**4,369.82**	**133.27**	**5,266.76**

	Reserve and surplus				
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	0.04	763.63	4,369.82	133.27	5,266.76
Profit for the year	-	-	3,494.26	-	3,494.26
Other comprehensive income for the year					
- Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan	-	-	(6.44)	-	(6.44)
- Fair value changes on Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	35.82	35.82
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,487.82	35.82	3,523.64
Balance at March 31, 2019	**0.04**	**763.63**	**7,857.64**	**169.09**	**8,790.40**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place : New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN *Managing Director* *(DIN: 00197951)*
R.C. JAIN *Director and Chief Financial* Officer *(DIN: 00256210)*
H.N .HANDA *Company Secretary*

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		**Year ended March 31, 2019**	Year ended March 31, 2018
A. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net Profit before tax		5,132.29	2,207.86
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortization expense		385.08	254.56
Fixed assets written off		9.77	81.94
Finance cost		297.32	665.29
Dividend income		(0.84)	(0.81)
Interest income		(82.44)	(74.20)
Rent from investment properties		(25.95)	(15.68)
Excess provision / unclaimed balances written back		(142.85)	(121.57)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		6.71	15.06
Bad debts and advances written off		8.94	-
Provision for inventory		117.50	103.30
Profit on sale of fixed assets		(3.18)	(3.84)
Profit on sale of investment		(3.21)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**5,699.14**	**3,111.91**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in Assets:			
Inventories		(1,147.60)	(144.28)
Trade receivables		543.62	(480.31)
Other Current and Non Current- Financial Assets		(219.75)	(15.38)
Other Current and Non Current Assets		(71.41)	(523.19)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Other Current and Non Current-Financial Liabilities		(77.09)	278.41
Other Current and Non Current Liabilities		635.14	361.89
Trade payables		164.02	370.01
Provisions		84.66	76.88
Cash generated from operations		**5,610.73**	**3,035.94**
Income tax paid, net of refunds		(674.46)	(177.15)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**4,936.27**	**2,858.79**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advance		(2,416.02)	(472.11)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		8.18	103.67
Proceeds from sale of investment		1.28	-
Investment in deposit account as lien with government authorities		(5.71)	(13.07)
Dividend income		0.84	0.81
Interest income		43.54	65.75
Rent from investment properties		25.95	15.68
Net cash used in investing activities	**(B)**	**(2,341.94)**	**(299.27)**

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 contd.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		**Year ended March 31, 2019**	Year ended March 31, 2018
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Cash Credit, net		(1,831.74)	(1,469.95)
Repayment of Long-Term Borrowings		(10.88)	(455.32)
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings		33.47	40.33
Finance costs		(233.83)	(602.21)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(2,042.98)**	**(2,487.15)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(A) + (B) + (C)**	**551.35**	**72.37**
Add: Cash and Cash Equivalent at beginning of the year		789.89	717.52
Cash and cash equivalents as at closing		**1,341.24**	**789.89**
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per above comprises of following:			
Cash on hand		7.15	3.63
Cheques in hand		390.00	-
Balance with bank			
- in current accounts		624.07	400.74
- in deposits accounts		320.02	385.52
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13.1)		**1,341.24**	**789.89**

Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	**Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities)**	**Current Borrowings**	**Interest on Borrowings**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**472.02**	**2,963.98**	**856.82**
Proceeds from long term borrowings/interest accrued during the year	33.47	-	297.32
Repayment of borrowings, net/interest payment during the year	(10.88)	(1,831.74)	(233.83)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**494.61**	**1,132.24**	**920.31**

Particulars	**Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities)**	**Current Borrowings**	**Interest on Borrowings**
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**887.01**	**4,433.93**	**793.74**
Proceeds from long term borrowings/interest accrued during the year	40.33	-	665.29
Repayment of borrowings, net/interest payment during the year	(455.32)	(1,469.95)	(602.21)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**472.02**	**2,963.98**	**856.82**

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

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place : New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN	***Managing Director***	***(DIN: 00197951)***
R.C. JAIN	***Director and Chief Financial* Officer**	***(DIN: 00256210)***
H.N .HANDA	***Company Secretary***	

Notes to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Background

Mohan Meakin Limited ("the Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India with its registered office at Solan Brewery in Himachal Pradesh. It was established as far back as 1855. Its shares are listed on Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE). The Company is manufacturing Beer of all types and IMF brands including Premium Rums, Whiskies, Brandy, Vodka and Gin. In addition to the main products of Beer and IMFS, the Company is manufacturing Juices, Canned products, Corn flakes, Wheat Porridge and vinegars.

These standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorized for issue by the board of directors on May 25, 2019.

Note 1:Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

a) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard

The standalone Ind AS financial statements ("financial statements") comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) to be read with relevant rules and other accounting principles and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

b) **Basis of Measurement**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and, except for the following:

i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value;

ii) Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell or carrying value, whichever is lower; and

iii) Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

c) **New standards and interpretations not yet effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind AS which the Company has not applied as they are effective from annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019:

Ind AS – 116

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of profit & loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of Ind AS 116 and has not yet determined its impact on the financial statements.

Ind AS – 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to Appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, when determining tax profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credit and tax rates.

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

The Company will adopt the standard from April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effects in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect of adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, "Income Taxes", in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividend in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19- plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, "Employee benefits", in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendment requires an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as a part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

Amendment in Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

1.2 Current versus Non-Current Classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,

ii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iii) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability forat least twelve months after the reporting period.

iv) held primarily for the purpose of trading.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

ii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iii) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

iv) held primarily for the purpose of trading.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.3 Foreign Currency Translation

a) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates i.e. 'the functional currency'. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions, and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.4 Revenue from contracts with customers

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized. The Standard requires apportioning revenue earned from contracts to individual promises, or performance obligations, on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, using a five-step model. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognized at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018) and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18.

Refer note 1.4 – Significant accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, for the revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18.

There is no impact of the adoption of the Standard on the financial statements of the Company

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

Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (such as sales tax).

The entity has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the entity on its own and liability for excise duty forms part of the cost of production. Revenue therefore includes excise duty.

Sale of goods

For the sales of goods, revenue is recognized when control of goods has transferred at a point in time, when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer i.e. goods have been delivered to the specific location (delivery). A receivable is recognized by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the rights of consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. The Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any). Whereas no element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with normal credit days consistent with market practice.

Income arising from sales under “Consignment sale arrangements” are recognized in terms of the respective contracts on sale of the products by the consignee.

Variable Consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of variable consideration in the period in which change occurs. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with volume rebates and pricing incentives, which give rise to variable consideration.

Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer.

Contract Balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e.only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section1.13 in Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sale commission to its selling agents for each contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for the costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commission because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Cost to fulfill a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognized.

Royalty income

Income from royalties is recognized in terms of the respective contracts upon sale/ production of the products by the franchisees. Income from royalties is net of Goods and Services Tax.

Sale of scrap

Revenue from sale of scrap is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer with the Company losing effective control or the right to managerial involvement thereon.

1.5 Other Revenue Streams

Export incentives

Export incentives principally comprise of Duty drawback. The benefit under these incentive schemes are available based on the guideline formulated for respective schemes by the government authorities. Duty drawback is recognized as revenue on accrual basis to the extent it is probable that realization is certain.

Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income from debt instrument is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, extensions, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Others

Insurance and other claims are recognized as revenue when right to receive is established.

1.6 Income Tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item which is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively. First time adoption adjustments as on 1st April 2016 under Ind AS considered for computation of MAT liability as per section 115JB equally for five years starting from Financial Year 2017-18.

The Income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Company establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Provision for current tax is made after taking in to consideration benefits admissible under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT)

Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement paid in accordance with tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefit in form of adjustment to future tax liability, is considered as an asset to the extent management estimate its recovery in future years.

1.7 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 fulfillment 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 April 1, 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

a) As a lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

b) As a lessor

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 recognized 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 recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1.10 Inventories

Inventories which comprise of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stock-in-trade, packing materials and stores and spares are carried at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis. Cost includes purchase price, freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis. Adequate provisions are made for obsolete and non-moving inventories.

1.11 Excise duty

In respect of finished goods covered by Central Excise, excise duty is provided on closing stocks and also considered for its valuation. In respect of finished goods covered by State Excise, different States are empowered to levy excise duty, which is payable in the States where these goods are sold. The rate of State excise duty is determinable at the point of issue / clearance of goods from factory, and is also dependent on the excise policy of the State of consumption. As per the practice consistently followed by the Company, the state excise duties on finished goods not cleared from the factory premises and bonded warehouse at the year end is not determinable and is not included in the value of finished goods as it varies according to the places to which the goods will be dispatched, except for excise duty which is already paid at the time of transfer of finished goods from manufacturing units to depots. This treatment has however no impact for the profits/losses for the respective years.

1.12 Investments in associates

Investments (including deemed investments) in associates are carried at deemed cost less accumulated impairment losses. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. On disposal of investments in associates the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Financial Instrument

The Company recognizes financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair values on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price.

(a) Financial Assets

i) Classification

1) The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

   those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profitor loss), and

2) those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

iii) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

1. **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
2. **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
3. **Fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the statement of profit and loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its trade receivables based on historical trend/current facts and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

v) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

1. The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
2. Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(b) Financial Liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

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 including Bank overdrafts

ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss.

(1) Borrowings: Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(2) Trade and other payables: These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

1.14 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) 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 categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non–recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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

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

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

1.15 Property plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Other property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site if any.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Gains and losses on disposals and/or on retirement of tangible fixed assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/ (losses).

Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE recognized in the financial statements as on April 1, 2016 to Ind AS, measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments as per Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Losses arising from retirement of, and gains or losses on disposals of intangible assets are determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds with carrying amount of assets and recognised as income or expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets recognized in the financial statements as on April 1,2016 to Ind AS, measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments as per Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

1.16 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Indefinite-life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets is considered as a cash generating unit.

If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

1.17 Depreciation and amortization, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided on straight line method in accordance with the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The Management believes that the estimated useful lives as per the provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Intangible assets comprising of computer software are amortized over a period of two years.

Depreciation and amortization on addition to fixed assets is provided on pro rata basis from the date of assets are ready to use. Depreciation and amortization on sale/deduction from fixed assets is provided for upto the date of sale, deduction, discardment as the case may be.

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

All assets costing Rs. 5,000 or below are depreciated/ amortized by a one-time depreciation/amortization charge in the year of purchase.

1.18 Investment properties

Recognition and initial measurement

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebate are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Investment properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on investment properties is provided on the straight-line method, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set-out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

De-recognition

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed off 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.

1.19 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.20 Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

1.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of Profit and Loss net of reimbursements, if any.

1.22 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation. However, if the possibility of outflow of resources, arising out of present obligation, is remote, it is not even disclosed as contingent liability.

A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to financial statements. A Contingent asset is not recognised in financial statements,however, the same is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

1.23 Employee Benefits

a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

b) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

i) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, leave encashment, provident fund (till October 31, 2018); and

ii) Defined contribution plans such as pension, employee state insurance, provident fund (w.e.f. November 1, 2018) etc.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement of gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. The gratuity liability is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Leave encashment

Long-term leave encashment is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year on the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Provident fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a portion to the Mohan Meakin Limited Employees Fund Trust. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

During the year, Employee Fund trust has been discontinued and all the contributions received and interest earned on investments till October 31, 2018 has been transferred to the administrated Provident fund as per local regulations.

From November 2018 onwards, the Company pays provident fund contributions topublicly administrated provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Hence, the contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans.

Defined Contribution plans

The Company makes contribution to pension scheme, employee state insurance corporation scheme, etc. as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

1.24 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.25 Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per Equity Share (BEPS) is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Company by the Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares outstanding during the financial year.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share (DEPS), the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.26 Exceptional items

When an item of income or expense within Statement of profit and loss from ordinary activity is of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed as exceptional items.

1.27 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs with two decimals as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated. The sign '0.00' in these financial statements indicates that the amounts involved are below INR one thousand and the sign '-' indicates that amounts are nil.

1.28 Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates and judgments are:

1) Useful life of property, plant and Equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company reviews, at the end of each reporting date, the useful life of property, plant and equipment and changes, if any, are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

3) Valuation of investment property

Investment property is stated at cost. However, as per Ind AS 40, there is a requirement to disclose fair value as at the balance sheet date. The Company engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value of its investment property as at reporting date.

The determination of the fair value of investment properties requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows from the assets (such as lettings, future revenue streams, capital values of fixtures and fittings, any environmental matters and the overall repair and condition of the property) and discount rates applicable to those assets. In addition, development risks (such as construction and letting risk) are also taken into consideration when determining the fair value of the properties under construction. These estimates are based on local market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

4) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

5) Impairment of Trade Receivables

The Company review carrying amount of Trade receivable at the end of each reporting period and Provide for Expected Credit Loss. The policy for the same explained in the Note No.1.13(a)(iv).

Refer note 45 on financial risk management where credit risk and related impairment disclosures are made.

6) Fair value measurements

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instrument where active market codes are not available. Details of assumption used are given in the notes regarding financial assets and liabilities. In applying the valuation techniques management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as fast as possible, consistent with observable data that market participant would use in pricing the instrument where application data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumption that market participant would make. These estimates may vary from actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

7) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company reviews its provisions and contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under 1.21 and 1.22 above.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 2 Property plant and equipment

	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April, 2018	Additions	Disposals	**Balance as at 31 March, 2019**	Balance as at 1 April, 2018	**Depreciation for the year**	**On disposals**	**Balance as at 31 March, 2019**	Balance as at 1 April, 2018	**Balance as at 31 March, 2019**
Tangible assets										
Freehold land	211.03	-	0.39	210.64	-	-	-	-	211.03	210.64
Building	507.78	95.93	8.12	595.59	45.21	25.98	7.96	63.23	462.57	532.36
Plant and machinery	2,511.99	1,845.39	90.60	4,266.78	374.18	316.54	81.30	609.42	2,137.81	3,657.36
Lab equipments	17.47	-	0.29	17.18	4.59	1.63	0.29	5.93	12.88	11.25
Electrical installations	18.62	33.43	1.24	50.81	6.18	2.46	1.08	7.56	12.44	43.25
Office equipment	17.96	11.75	2.49	27.22	4.76	3.50	2.39	5.87	13.20	21.35
Furniture and fixtures	16.37	1.76	4.12	14.01	4.69	2.10	3.98	2.81	11.68	11.20
Computers and equipment	18.61	7.44	12.23	13.82	9.88	5.73	12.17	3.44	8.73	10.38
Vehicles	183.15	40.88	38.27	185.76	41.85	26.99	33.64	35.20	141.30	150.56
Total	**3,502.98**	**2,036.58**	**157.75**	**5,381.81**	**491.34**	**384.93**	**142.81**	**733.46**	**3,011.64**	**4,648.35**

	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April, 2017	Additions	Disposals	**Balance as at 31 March, 2018**	Balance as at 1 April, 2017	**Depreciation for the year**	**On disposals**	**Balance as at 31 March, 2018**	Balance as at 1 April, 2017	**Balance as at 31 March, 2018**
Tangible assets										
Freehold land (refer Note i)	309.64	-	98.61	211.03	-	-	-	-	309.64	211.03
Building	329.29	179.41	0.92	507.78	22.14	23.33	0.26	45.21	307.15	462.57
Plant and machinery	2,349.02	268.61	105.64	2,511.99	208.83	190.44	25.09	374.18	2,140.19	2,137.81
Lab equipments	17.47	-	-	17.47	2.36	2.23	-	4.59	15.11	12.88
Electrical installations	18.54	0.12	0.04	18.62	3.34	2.84	0.00	6.18	15.20	12.44
Office equipment	13.67	5.39	1.10	17.96	2.86	2.43	0.53	4.76	10.81	13.20
Furniture and fixtures	15.03	1.35	0.01	16.37	2.58	2.11	0.00	4.69	12.45	11.68
Computers and equipment	13.66	4.97	0.02	18.61	4.51	5.37	0.00	9.88	9.15	8.73
Vehicles	108.58	78.33	3.76	183.15	18.65	25.73	2.53	41.85	89.93	141.30
Total	**3,174.90**	**538.18**	**210.10**	**3,502.98**	**265.27**	**254.48**	**28.41**	**491.34**	**2,909.63**	**3,011.64**

Note (i) During the previous year, part of freehold land was acquired under the compulsory acquistion by National Highway Authority of India. Refer Note 38

(ii) Refer to Note 42 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, plant and equipments.

(iii) These assets were given as security to the lender. For details refer Note 19 and Note 23.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 Capital work in progress

	2017-18				2018-19			
	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Additions	Capitalised during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2018	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Additions	Capitalised during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2019
Capital work in progress	717.17	172.71	242.34	647.54	647.54	420.07	239.77	827.84
	717.17	172.71	242.34	647.54	647.54	420.07	239.77	827.84

Note 4 Investment properties

	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31 March 2019	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Depreciation for the year	On disposals	Balance as at 31 March 2019	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Balance as at 31 March 2019
Tangible assets										
Freehold land	0.39	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39
Building	2.61	-	-	2.61	0.21	0.15	-	**0.36**	2.40	2.25
Total	**3.00**	**-**	**-**	**3.00**	**0.21**	**0.15**	**-**	**0.36**	**2.79**	**2.64**

	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31 March 2018	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Depreciation for the year	On disposals	Balance as at 31 March 2018	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Tangible assets										
Freehold land	0.39	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39
Building	2.61	-	-	2.61	0.13	0.08	-	**0.21**	2.48	2.40
Total	**3.00**	**-**	**-**	**3.00**	**0.13**	**0.08**	**-**	**0.21**	**2.87**	**2.79**

(i) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for Investment Property

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Rental income	25.95	15.68
Direct operating expense from property that generated rental income (depreciation)	(0.15)	(0.08)
Direct operating expense from property that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit from Investment Property	**25.80**	**15.60**

(ii) Contractual Obligations

The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property. However, the responsibility for its repairs, maintenance or enhancements is with the Company.

(iii) Fair Value

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Investment Properties	645.30	523.40

Estimation of fair value

The Company obtains independent valuations for each of its investment property by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Fair market value is the amount expressed in terms of money that may be reasonably be expected to be exchanged between a willing buyer and a willing seller, with equity or both. The valuation by the valuer assumes that Company shall continue to operate and run the assets to have economic utility.

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available, the Company considers information from a variety of sources including:

- current prices in an active market for properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences;
- discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows; and
- capitalised income projections based upon a property's estimated net market income, and a capitalisation rate derived from an analysis of market evidence (Income approach).

Valuation technique:

The fair value of investment properties has been determined based on Income approach. Income approach also known as income capitalization approach when it comes to real estate valuation. This method is based on the relationship between the rate of return an investor requires and the net income that a property produces. It is used to estimate the value of income-producing properties. When the subject property can be expected to generate future income, and When its expenses are predictable and steady, income capitalization approach is more appropriate to use. This approach has been used to value Company properties as these properties are potential income generator properties and held not for sale.

The main inputs used are the rental growth rates, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates based on comparable transactions and industry data.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement for the investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 Non current Investments

		Number of shares as at			As at	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	Face value	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(a)(i)	**Investment in equity shares (at cost)**					
	Quoted investments					
	National Cereals Products Limited (refer Note i) (including 25,056 shares amounting to Rs.3,082 held under trust by the Company)	-	366,408	1	-	0.46
	Unquoted investments					
	Associate companies					
	Mohan Closures Limited	30,000	30,000	10	3.00	3.00
(a)(ii)	**Investment in equity shares (at fair value through other comprehensive income)**					
	Quoted investments					
	The Indian Hotels Company Limited	63,941	63,941	1	98.69	82.74
	John Oakey & Mohan Limited	48,650	48,650	10	58.38	48.65
	Tai Industries Limited	30,000	30,000	10	2.81	5.91
	National Cereals Products Limited (refer Note i) (including 25,056 shares amounting to Rs.25,056 held under trust by the Company)	238,739	-	1	2.39	-
	Unquoted investments					
	Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	89,000	89,000	10	74.53	44.18
	Mohan Goldwater Breweries Limited	76,000	76,000	10	7.60	7.60
	Arthos Breweries Limited	18,738	18,738	10	1.88	1.88
	Jigrai Hydropower Private Limited (refer Note ii)	1,000	1,000	10	0.10	0.10
	Macdonald Mohan Distillers Limited#	2,950,400	2,950,400	10	0.00	0.00
	Maruti Limited#	100,000	100,000	10	0.00	0.00
	Sideco Mohan Tools Kerala Limited#	83,300	83,300	10	0.00	0.00
	Associated Journals Limited#	5,000	5,000	10	0.00	0.00
	Mohan Carpets (India) Limited#	22,500	22,500	10	0.00	0.00
	Fabron Textile & General Industries Private Limited#	150	150	100	0.00	0.00
					249.38	**194.52**

Represents Re. 1

(b) **Investment in government securities**
[Including Rs 3.04 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs 3.04 lakhs;) lodged as security deposits]

Unquoted investments	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
4% Loan 1980	0.05	0.05
4 3/4% Loan 1989	0.37	0.37
5 3/4% M.P. Development Loan 1980	0.02	0.02
4 1/2% Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificates	0.10	0.10
12 Year National Plan Certificates	0.20	0.20
12 Year National Defence Certificates	0.05	0.05
7 Year National Savings Certificates	2.01	2.01
6 Year National Savings Certificates	0.28	0.28
	3.08	**3.08**
Total [= (a)+(b)]	**252.46**	**197.60**

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	162.27	137.30
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	90.19	60.30

Note: i On March 30, 2019, the Company has disposed of 9.71% of its voting interest in National Cereals Products Limited (NCPL) (an associate company) out of its total voting interest of 27.87%. In accordance with IND AS, retained voting interest of the Company in NCPL as on March 30, 2019 is fair valued, and the difference between fair value of the retained interest, proceed from disposal of investment and the carrying value of investment has been recognised under exceptional item (refer Note 38).

ii Inadvertently disclosed under Quoted Investment as 10,000 shares of face value Rs.1 each in previous year

Note 6 Non-current Loans

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	226.86	232.63
Total	**226.86**	**232.63**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 7 Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Fixed deposits held as lien with government authorities	168.14	138.21
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money against guarantees	16.00	40.21
Amount paid under protest	12.66	12.86
Interest accrued on deposits	9.78	7.81
Total	**206.58**	**199.09**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 8 Non - current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Advance Income tax (Net of provision Rs. 483.18 lacs) (2018: Rs. 964.48 lacs)	575.51	800.76
	575.51	**800.76**

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 9 Deferred tax asset (net)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:		
Carry forward losses	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	312.26	320.10
Expenditure covered by section 43B of Income-tax Act,1961	655.24	596.25
Amortisation of expenditure incurred under voluntary retirement scheme	1.84	6.73
Others	-	13.84
	969.34	**936.92**
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	513.54	406.74
Prepaid license fees and other prepayments	75.25	71.26
Fair valuation of investments	44.69	27.57
Others	-	14.90
	633.48	**520.47**
Minimum tax credit	**344.51**	**810.07**
Deferred tax assets (Net)	**680.37**	**1,226.52**

Movement in deferred tax assets	Carry forward losses	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	Depreciation and amortization	Expenditure covered by section 43B of Income-tax Act,1961	Amortisation of expenditure incurred under voluntary retirement scheme	Minimum tax credit	Fair valuation of investments	Prepaid license fees and other prepayments	Others
As at March 31, 2017	**272.77**	**346.44**	**(422.92)**	**538.40**	**57.54**	**692.70**	**(9.33)**	**(51.48)**	**(0.02)**
(Charged)/ Credited:									
- to profit and loss	(272.77)	(26.34)	16.18	57.85	(50.81)	117.37		(19.78)	(1.04)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18.24)	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**320.10**	**(406.74)**	**596.25**	**6.73**	**810.07**	**(27.57)**	**(71.26)**	**(1.06)**
(Charged)/ Credited:									
- to profit and loss	-	(7.84)	(106.80)	55.53	(4.89)	(465.56)	-	(3.99)	1.06
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3.46	-	-	(17.12)	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**312.26**	**(513.54)**	**655.24**	**1.84**	**344.51**	**(44.69)**	**(75.25)**	**-**

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 Other non-current assets	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Capital Advances	231.91	34.31
Advance other than capital advance		
i) Prepaid expense	20.01	7.58
ii) Balances with Government authorities	0.64	12.68
Leasehold rights (Refer note 43)	542.88	542.88
Total	**795.44**	**597.45**

Note 11 Inventories	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Raw materials	2,073.70	1,476.90
Work-in-progress	116.73	84.50
Finished goods	3,792.52	3,529.13
Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for Trading)	103.72	98.39
Stores and spares	464.70	332.35
Total	**6,551.37**	**5,521.27**

i. Provision of inventory on account of obsolete / non-moving items for the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs 117.50 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs 103.3 lacs).

ii. These inventories were given as security to the lender. For details refer Note 23.

Note 12 Current Trade Receivables		**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
i)	Secured, Considered good[1]	599.55	592.88
ii)	Unsecured Considered good[1]	4,585.42	5,210.29
iii)	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk[1]	702.08	702.08
	Less : Impairment for trade receivables	(702.08)	(702.08)
iv)	Credit Impaired[1]	98.02	91.43
	Less : Allowance for Credit Impaired	(98.02)	(91.43)
		5,184.97	5,803.17

1 Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member

Secured Considered good	114.40	114.40
Unsecured Considered good	468.79	1,170.76
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	468.81	468.81

2 For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

3 These assets were given as security to the lender. For details refer Note 23.

4 For balances and term & conditions relating to related parties, refer Note 50.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 13.1 Cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Balance with banks		
- current account	624.07	400.74
- deposit accounts	320.02	385.52
Cheques, drafts on hand	390.00	-
Cash on hand	7.15	3.63
Total	**1,341.24**	**789.89**

Note 13.2 Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Fixed deposits with banks (Due for maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)	225.00	-
Total	**225.00**	**-**

Note 14 Current loans	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	7.76	6.61
Total	**7.76**	**6.61**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 15 Other current financial assets	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Insurance claim receivables	0.93	1.82
Interest accrued on deposits	30.62	38.54
Other recoverable - good	0.46	-
Other recoverable - Doubtful	49.70	78.71
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	(49.70)	(78.71)
Total	**32.01**	**40.36**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 16 Other current assets	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Advance other than capital advances		
Advance to Employee	7.94	5.49
Prepaid expenses	251.97	263.94
Balances with Government authorities	1,019.28	993.31
Advance to vendors	162.39	77.89
Other recoverable	11.21	41.14
Total	**1,452.79**	**1,381.77**

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
Authorised	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 5 each (March 31, 2018 : Rs. 5 each)	20,000,000	1,000	20,000,000	1,000
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up Equity shares of Rs. 5 each (March 31, 2018 : Rs. 5 each)	8,508,479	425.42	8,508,479	425.42
Total	**8,508,479**	**425.42**	**8,508,479**	**425.42**

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 **No. of Shares**	**Amount**	As at March 31, 2018 **No. of Shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the year	8,508,479	425.42	8,508,479	425.42
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**8,508,479**	**425.42**	**8,508,479**	**425.42**

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares Voting

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par valueof Rs.5/-per share referred to herein as equity share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividend and liquidation

The Company has not declared /distributed any dividend in the current year and previous year. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive all of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such distribution amounts will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2019 **No. of Shares**	**% of holding**	As at March 31, 2018 **No. of Shares**	**% of holding**
Trade Links Private Limited	2,332,821	27.42%	2,049,923	24.09%
Hemant Mohan (Trustee Narinder Mohan Foundation)	1,017,337	11.96%	1,017,337	11.96%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	712,749	8.38%	712,749	8.38%
Vinay Mohan (excluding 94,659 shares (previous year 94,659 shares) held as a joint holder)	698,791	8.21%	499,110	5.87%

d) As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares and shares issued for consideration other than cash and bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 Other Equity

Reserves and Surplus	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Securities premium	0.04	0.04
General reserve	763.63	763.63
Retained earnings	7,857.64	4,369.82
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	169.09	133.27
Total	**8,790.40**	**5,266.76**

a) Securities premium account

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning and end of the year (A)	**0.04**	**0.04**

b) General reserves

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning and end of the year (B)	**763.63**	**763.63**

c) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	4,369.82	2,815.40
Add: Profit for the year	3,494.26	1,553.84
Add: Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	(6.44)	0.58
Closing balance (C)	**7,857.64**	**4,369.82**

d) Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	133.27	97.99
Add: Additions during the year	35.82	35.28
Closing balance (D)	**169.09**	**133.27**
Total reserves and surplus (A+B+C+D)	**8,790.40**	**5,266.76**

Security premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilise in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

General reserve

This represents appropriation of profit by the Company and is available for distribution of dividend.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 Borrowings

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Secured		
a.	Term Loans -From banks	65.34	42.75
b.	Deferred payment liability	429.27	429.27
		494.61	472.02
	Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 25)		
a.	Term Loans -From banks	11.70	5.98
b.	Deferred payment liability	429.27	429.27
		53.64	**36.77**

Details of terms of repayment and security provided in respect of the borrowings

Particulars	Rate of Interest	Terms and Conditions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Term Loans				
From banks				
Loan for Purchase of vehicles	8.15% to 9.00% (Previous year 8.15% to 8.80%)	Secured by hypothecation of specific vehicles.Repayable in 60 to 84 monthly installments.	65.34	42.75
Deferred payment liability	15% (Previous year 15%)	Installments payable to UPSIDC Limited towards land at Salempur Industrial Area, Hathras, (U.P.) to be secured by first charge on such land and buildings and machines thereon, which were repayable in 8 equal half yearly installments. (Also refer note 43)	429.27	429.27
		Total	**494.61**	**472.02**

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 Non-current other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Security deposits	1,525.70	1,646.52
	1,525.70	**1,646.52**

Note 21 Non-current provisions

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provisions for employee benefits (refer note 48)	333.61	247.32
	333.61	**247.32**

Note 22 Other Non-current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advance against sale of land	260.00	-
	260.00	**-**

Note 23 Current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand		
From Banks - Cash Credit	1,132.24	2,963.98
	1,132.24	**2,963.98**

The bank has obtained first charge on entire movable/immovable assets of the Company (present and future).

The cash credit is repayable on demand and carry interest @ 9.50% (previous year 9.50%) per annum.

Note 24 Current Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Note 49)	144.08	103.04
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,378.98	6,466.72
Total	**6,523.06**	**6,569.76**

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 25 Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Security deposits	77.37	82.81
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 19)	440.97	435.25
Employee dues	453.84	401.64
Interest accrued and due on borrowings*	917.70	853.31
Capital Creditors	0.03	1.55
Advance received against sale of investment	1.96	-
Unclaimed interest on matured deposits**	2.61	3.51
Amount held in trust - for employee	0.40	1.01
- for others	1.01	0.39
Total	**1,895.89**	**1,779.47**

* represents interests pertaining to Hathras land. For details refer note 43.

**represents unclaimed interest on matured deposits and does not include any amount required to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund. Further, during the current year and previous year, there has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Note 26 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advances from customers	924.56	636.29
Statutory dues	945.31	858.44
	1,869.87	**1,494.73**

Note 27 Current Provisions

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for Employee benefits (refer note 48)	26.73	28.36
	26.73	**28.36**

Note 28 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provisions for Current Tax payable (Net of advance tax of Rs. 930.90 lacs)	174.63	-
	174.63	**-**

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 Revenue from operation

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Sale of products - Manufactured goods	52,248.77	29,760.67
Sale of traded goods	40,558.57	34,403.31
	92,807.34	64,163.98
Other operating revenues		
- Other miscellaneous sales #	709.66	510.35
- Amount recovered as per contractual agreement	165.09	-
- Export incentives	-	11.17
- Royalty income	1,092.60	870.84
- Cold storage charges	19.36	20.59
	1,986.71	1,412.95
	94,794.05	**65,576.93**

Includes sale of scrap, sale of mixtures of materials, etc.

Also refer Note 52 for disclosure related to IND AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

Note 30 Other income

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Interest income	82.44	74.20
Dividend income	0.84	0.81
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	3.18	3.84
Sale of scrap	258.01	182.07
Rent from investment properties	25.95	15.68
Other rent	21.54	18.15
Excess provision / unclaimed balances written back	142.85	121.57
Net Gain on Foreign currency transaction	16.82	-
Miscellaneous income	67.76	42.68
	619.39	**459.00**

Note 31 Cost of materials consumed

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Raw material consumed	10,176.62	7,719.92
	10,176.62	**7,719.92**

Note 32 Purchase of Stock-in-Trade (traded goods)

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Purchase of stock-in-trade	39,565.18	33,313.97
	39,565.18	**33,313.97**

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 33 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in trade

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening Stock		
Finished goods	3,529.71	3,625.49
Work-in-progress	84.50	89.87
Stock-in-trade	98.39	80.68
	3,712.60	3,796.04
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished goods	3,792.52	3,529.71
Work-in-progress	116.73	84.50
Stock-in-trade	103.72	98.39
	4,012.97	3,712.60
Increase / (decrease) in excise duty on finished goods	(50.51)	(195.67)
	(350.88)	**(112.23)**

Note 34 Employee benefit expenses

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Salaries and wages	2,635.82	2,332.50
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 48)	231.41	212.64
Staff welfare expense	129.11	163.30
	2,996.34	**2,708.44**

Note 35 Finance cost

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest:		
i. Borrowings	196.57	582.85
ii. Security deposit	42.63	35.22
Other borrowing cost - Bank charges	58.12	47.22
	297.32	**665.29**

Note 36 Depreciation and amortization expense

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	384.93	254.48
Depreciation on investment property	0.15	0.08
	385.08	**254.56**

Note 37 Other expenses

		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018
Stores and spares consumed		399.66		323.14
Power and fuel[1]		1,543.14		1,175.51
Repairs				
- Building		244.26		103.29
- Plant and machinery		332.20		197.65
- Other repairs		142.70		147.60
Rent (refer note 51)		132.04		148.63
Insurance		50.76		43.97
Rates and taxes		796.77		664.55
Legal and professional charges		275.25		357.10
Travelling and conveyance		127.04		100.09
Advertisement, sales promotion and publicity		265.23		260.44
Freight and cartage		981.29		722.33
Provision for inventory		117.50		103.30
Fixed assets written off		9.77		81.94
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		6.59		15.06
Bad debts and advances written off	8.94		37.54	
Less: Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	-	8.94	(37.54)	-
Payment to Auditor (inclusive of tax)				
- To statutory auditor				
- Statutory audit fees		25.96		25.96
- Fees for limited review, certificate etc.		20.06		24.78
- Out-of-pocket expenses		3.35		2.84
- To branch auditor				
- Statutory audit fees		0.25		0.25
Breakages, leakages, samples and cash discount		72.76		82.00
Commission to - Selling agents		1,954.20		1,457.89
- others		-		0.98
Manufacturing and works expenses		555.67		421.12
Miscellaneous expenses		469.18		423.90
		8,534.57		**6,884.32**

[1] Power and fuel is net of recoveries of Rs.68.71 lacs (previous year Rs.64.38 lacs)

Note 38 Exceptional items

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Profit related to compulsory acquisition of land by National Highway Authority of India	64.59	458.30
Profit related to compulsory acquisition of land by Ghaziabad development authority at Mohan Nagar	59.84	-
Profit on sale of investment (including fair value of retained interest)	3.21	-
One time settlement with a vendor	-	(180.25)
Compensation received for vacating and handing over the possession of the property at Kolkata and Asansol depots	-	120.00
Profit on sale of land at Lucknow unit	-	417.39
	127.64	**815.44**

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 39 Income tax expense

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a.	Current tax on the profits for the year	1,105.55	475.08
	Tax relating to previous years	(0.02)	(0.40)
b.	Deferred tax attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences :		
	Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	532.50	179.34
	Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in OCI	13.66	18.24
		1,651.69	**672.26**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Profit before tax	5,132.29	2,207.86
Enacted Income tax rate of 34.944% (March 31, 2018: 34.608%)	1,793.43	764.10
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Tax impact of non deductible expense	6.85	4.85
Adjustments in respect of capital gain tax rate	(30.20)	(100.69)
Rate change impact	0.66	4.00
MAT credit impact on return actualisation	(119.05)	-
	1,651.69	**672.26**

Note 40 Earning per share

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Nominal value of equity share (INR)	5.00	5.00
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (A)	3,494.26	1,553.84
Weighted average number of equity shares (B)	85.08	85.08
Basic and diluted earning per share (A/B) (Rs.)	41.07	18.26

Note 41 Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR):

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, atleast 2% of its average net profit made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance to its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Prescribed CSR expenditure as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	12.49	10.29
Details of CSR spent during the financial year		
a. Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
b. On purposes other than (a) above	13.00	11.00

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 42 Contingent liabilities and commitments

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(i)	**Contingent Liabilities**		
	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
	Claims against the company by ex-employees/suppliers(including interest)[1]	303.39	295.66
	Excise / Customs duty matters[1]	242.67	242.67
	Sales tax Matters[1]	65.66	65.66

[1]Matters are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The legal proceedings, when ultimately concluded will not, in the opinion of the management, have a material effect on the results of the operations or financial position.

(ii)	**Commitments**		
	Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	334.80	4.62

Note 43 In respect of the leasehold land at Salempur Industrial Area, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, which was purchased from the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (UPSIDC) on installment payment basis during 2003, the symbolic possession letter for the entire piece of land of 830 acres had been issued by UPSIDC. In view of claims of Forest Department on 265 acres of land, the Company has not paid the installments due to UPSIDC, for which UPSIDC had served a notice to terminate the lease deed and forfeit the amount already paid. The Company had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Allahabad challenging the said notice along with waiver of interest claimed by UPSIDC as the possession of some part of land has been challenged by Forest Department. The High Court vide its order dated September 4, 2009 had disposed off the petition of the Company with a direction to UPSIDC to take a final decision on the objections raised by the Company in accordance with the law. However, no concrete steps have been taken by UPSIDC to resolve the matter inspite of clear directions of High Court of Allahabad.

The Company again filed a writ petition before the High Court of Allahabad on August 30, 2013 interalia praying for peaceful possession of 565 acres of land duly demarcated after removing the encroachment by local farmers along with adequate securities at the time of possession and directing UPSIDC to make up the loss of 265 acres of land claimed by the forest department at the same place or at any other place closer to Delhi. In the year 2015-2016, the Hon'ble High Court passed an order dated December 2, 2015 and directed the parties to settle the disputes amicably by negotiation within six weeks. However, the matter was not yet been settled between the parties inspite of the various meetings the Company had with the authority. The Company again approached the High Court of Allahabad to dispose off the matter. The Hon'ble High Court held a hearing on the matter on December 15, 2017 , after the matter was heard by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court,the company took up the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the matter but no decision has been conveyed.The Case was fixed for May 4, 2019 and again on May 9, 2019 but the same was again adjourned to July 01, 2019.

Accordingly, the Company has given following treatment in their financials in respect of above:

- Due to ongoing dispute, no economic benefit has been derived from the said land therefore amortization has not been considered for leasehold rights amounting to Rs. 542.55 lacs (including land premium of Rs. 477.34 lacs and stamp duty and other charges etc.)
- Till date, land premium amounting Rs. 48.07 lacs has been paid by the Company. As per lease deed, balance premium Rs. 429.27 lacs is to be paid in 8 equal half yearly installments. Accordingly same has been disclosed under deferred payment liability.
- In accordance with the lease deed, the Company is accruing interest @ 15% annually on balance amount of land premium and also accuring for annual lease rent amounting to Rs. 6.70 lacs in books of accounts. Balance of accured intetrest and rent payable as on March 31,2019 is Rs. 917.7 lacs and Rs. 94.12 lacs respectively.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 44 Fair valuation measurements

			As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
S.No.	**Particulars**	**Level**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
	Financial assets							
1	**Investments in Equity instruments** (Excluding investment in associates)							
	- Quoted	1	-	162.27	-	-	137.30	-
	- Unquoted	3	-	84.11	-	-	53.76	-
2	**Investments in government securities**	3	-	-	3.08	-		3.08
3	**Loans**	3						
	- Security deposits				226.86			232.63
	- Others		-	-	7.76	-	-	6.61
4	**Trade receivables**	3	-	-	5,184.97	-	-	5,803.17
5	**Other financial assets**	3	-	-	238.59	-	-	239.45
6	**Cash & Cash Equivalents**	3	-	-	1,566.24	-	-	789.89
	Total Financial Assets		**-**	**246.38**	**7,227.50**	**-**	**191.06**	**7,074.83**
	Financial Liabilities							
1	**Borrowings**	3	-	-	1,185.88	-	-	3,000.75
2	**Trade & Other Payables**	3	-	-	6,523.06	-	-	6,569.76
3	**Other financial Liabilities**	3	-	-	3,421.59	-	-	3,425.99
	Total Financial Liabilities		**-**	**-**	**11,130.53**	**-**	**-**	**12,996.50**

a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

b) Fair value of non-current financial assets and liabilities has not been disclosed as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

There are no transfers between any levels during the year.

Note 44A The Company has valued the following investments in associates, as per Ind AS 27

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Investment in Equity shares	3.00	3.46

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 45 Financial Risk management

Risk management objectives and policies

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in Note 44. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated by its board of directors, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to volatile financial markets.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to, are described below:

(i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will have an effect on Company's income or value of the financial assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to various types of market risks which result from its operating and investing activities. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below:

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Indian Rupee is the entity's most significant currency. As a consequence, foreign currency exposures are managed against Indian Rupee. The entity has limited foreign currency exposure which are mainly on account of exports.

The following table presents non-derivative instruments which are exposed to currency risk and are unhedged as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 :

	Foreign currency	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade receivables	USD	304.77	653.98

To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk, cash flows in foreign currencies are monitored and net cash flows are managed in accordance with Company's risk management policies. Generally, the Company's risk management procedures distinguish short term foreign currency cash flows (due within 6 months) from longer term cash flows (due after 6 months). Where the amounts to be paid and received in a specific currency are expected to largely offset one another, no hedging activity is undertaken.

The following table gives the volatility in exchange rates for the respective reporting years for major currencies:

Currencies	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
INR/USD	8%	5%

These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates in the previous 12 months. The sensitivity analysis given in the table below is based on the Company's foreign currency financial instruments held at each reporting date.

Sensitivity analysis for entities with foreign currency balances in INR

The following tables illustrate the sensitivity of profit/loss and equity in regards to the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities and the movement of exchange rates of respective functional currencies' against INR, assuming 'all other things being equal'.

If the respective functional currencies had strengthened/weakened against the INR by the afore mentioned percentage of market volatility, then this would have had the following impact on profit/loss:

March 31, 2019		Impact on profit after tax	
	Movement	Strengthening	Weakening
USD Sensitivity	8%	24.38	(24.38)

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2018	Impact on profit after tax	
	Movement	Strengthening	Weakening
USD Sensitivity	5%	32.70	(32.70)

(b) Price risk sensitivity

The Company is mainly exposed to the price risk due to investment in quoted and unquoted equity shares and government securities.The price risk arises due to uncertainties about the future market values of these investments. In order to minimise pricing risk arising from such investments, Company invest in highly rated securities or invests only in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

	March 31, 2019	Impact on profit after tax	
	Movement	Strengthening	Weakening
Price risk sensitivity	1%	2.46	(2.46)
	March 31, 2018	**Profit/loss before tax**	
	Movement	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**
Price risk sensitivity	1%	1.94	(1.94)

(c) Interest rate sensitivity

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 is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Fixed-rate borrowings	429.27	429.27
Floating rate borrowings	1,197.58	3,006.73
	1,626.85	**3,436.00**

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Impact on profit/loss after tax	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(5.99)	(15.03)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	5.99	15.03

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk management

For Bank and Financial Institutions, only high rated banks/ institutions are accepted.

For other counter parties, the company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of account receivables. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counter parties only.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The company considers reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

The company based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivable is considered low. The Company estimates its allowances for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis from trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables disclosed in financial statements.

The balance past due for more than 6 months (net of expected credit loss allowance) is Rs. 80.86 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 410.03 lacs)

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Balance at the beginning of the year	793.51	888.31
Add: Allowance recognised/(reversed) during the year, net	6.59	(94.80)
	800.10	793.51

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments is considered negligible and no impairment has been recorded by the Company except as described below.

Movement in allowance for bad & doubtful debts of other recoverable are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Balance at the beginning of the year	78.71	69.52
Add: Allowance recognised/(reversed) during the year, net	(29.01)	9.19
	49.70	78.71

Significant estimates and judgments

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates.The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by Treasury. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (Cash Credit)	5,484.87	3,614.65

As at end of reporting year, the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities as summarised below :

The amounts are grossed and undiscounted.

	March 31, 2019				
	Upto 1 year	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 year**	**Above 5 years**	**Total**
Non current borrowings (Includes current maturities of long term borrowings and contractual interest payments)#	440.97	35.45	15.72	2.86	495.00
Current borrowings	1,132.24	-	-	-	1,132.24
Trade payables	6,523.06	-	-	-	6,523.06
Other financial liabilities	1,454.92	-	-	-	1,454.92
Total	**9,551.19**	**35.45**	**15.72**	**2.86**	**9,605.22**

	March 31, 2018				
	Upto 1 year	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 year**	**Above 5 years**	**Total**
Non current borrowings(Includes current maturities of long term borrowings and contractual interest payments)#	438.59	18.62	16.64	10.65	484.50
Current borrowings	2,963.98	-	-	-	2,963.98
Trade payables	6,569.76	-	-	-	6,569.76
Other financial liabilities	1,344.22	-	-	-	1,344.22
Total	**11,316.55**	**18.62**	**16.64**	**10.65**	**11,362.46**

Includes contractual interest payments based on the interest rate prevailing at the reporting date excluding interest on deferred payment liability payable to UPSIDC (refer note 43).

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 46 Capital management

(a) Risk management framework

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well as provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk. In determining its capital structure, Company considers the robustness of future cash flows and to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. Net debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. Equity comprises of all the components of equity (i.e. share capital, additional paid in capital, retained earnings etc.). Net debt comprises of total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents of the Company. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount by issue of new shares or sell assets to reduce the debt.

The gearing ratios were as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Net debt	285.61	2,646.11
Equity	9,215.82	5,692.18
Net debt to equity ratio	0.03	0.46

(i) Loan covenants

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 borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing borrowings in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

(b) Dividend

The Company has not proposed any dividend for the year (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil).

Note 47 Segment Reporting

A. Operating segments and principal activities:

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company's management and internal reporting structure. The chief operating decision maker identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the board of directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The 'Board of Directors' have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any facility.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the company's performance and based on the same two reportable segments are identified i.e. Alcoholic and Non Alcoholic.

The Company's reportable segments include:

a. Alcoholic products (Including Premium Rums, Whiskies, Brandy, Vodka, Beer and Gin etc.)

b. Non alcoholic product (Including Juice, Vinegar, breakfast foods etc.)

The Company's board reviews the results of each segment on a quarterly basis. The Company's board of directors uses Profit before tax to assess the performance of the operating segments.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

B. Segment accounting policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

a. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, debtors, inventories and fixed assets, net of allowances and provisions which are reported as direct offsets in the balance sheet. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of creditors and accrued liabilities. Segment assets and liabilities do not include investments, share capital, reserves and surplus, loan funds, dividends payable, income-tax (current and deferred tax) and certain other assets and liabilities not allocable to the segments on a reasonable basis. While most of the assets/liabilities can be directly attributed to individual segments, the carrying amount of certain assets/liabilities pertaining to two or more segments are allocated to the segments on a reasonable basis.

b. Segment revenue and expenses

Joint revenue and expenses of segments are allocated amongst them on a reasonable basis. All other segment revenue and expenses are directly attributable to the segments.

c. Unallocated expenses

Unallocated expenses represents general administrative expenses, head-office expenses and other expenses that arise at the Company level and relate to the Company as a whole. As such, these expenses have not been considered in arriving at the segment results.

C. Business segment information

(i) Segment Revenue (External)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Revenue	**Results**	**Revenue**	**Results**
Alcoholic	92,253.55	5,744.40	62,965.42	2,451.97
Non- Alcoholic*	2,540.50	212.23	2,611.51	40.36
	94,794.05	5,956.63	65,576.93	2,492.33
Unallocable income/(expenditure)		(527.02)		380.82
Finance cost		(297.32)		(665.29)
Profit before tax		**5,132.29**		**2,207.86**
Current tax		1,105.53		474.68
Deferred tax		532.50		179.34
Profit for the Year		**3,494.26**		**1,553.84**

* Figures for the year ended March 31, 2018, are netted off of Rs 180.25 lacs reported as an exceptional item. Refer note 38.

(ii) Segment assets

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Segment assets		
Alcoholic	20,464.65	17,237.16
Non- Alcoholic	1,212.16	1,044.35
Total Segment assets	**21,676.81**	**18,281.51**
Unallocated Assets	1,334.38	2,177.58
Total assets as per the balance sheet	**23,011.19**	**20,459.09**

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Segment liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	9,846.14	9,462.67
Non- Alcoholic	495.88	503.18
Total Segment liabilities	**10,342.02**	**9,965.85**
Unallocated Liabilities	3,453.35	4,801.06
Total liabilities as per the balance sheet	**13,795.37**	**14,766.91**

(iv) Segment Capital Expenditure

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	2,223.45	346.79
Non- Alcoholic	85.47	23.10
Unallocated	107.10	102.22
	2,416.02	**472.11**

(v) Segment depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	334.73	205.93
Non- Alcoholic	25.48	24.58
Unallocated	24.87	24.05
	385.08	**254.56**

(vi) Non Cash expenses other than depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	120.62	156.60
Non- Alcoholic	21.45	40.23
Unallocated	0.85	3.47
	142.92	**200.30**

D. Geographical Segments information

(i) Revenue

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
India	91,371.55	63,205.09
Outside India	3,422.50	2,371.84
	94,794.05	**65,576.93**

(ii) Capital Expenditure

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
India	2,416.02	472.11
Outside India	-	-
	2,416.02	**472.11**

(iii) Non-current Assets*	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
India	6,849.78	5,060.18
Outside India	-	-
	6,849.78	**5,060.18**

*Non-current assets are excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(iv) Revenue from one customer of the company in alcoholic segment is more than 10 percent of the company's total revenue that is amounting to Rs. 9,756.48 lacs (March 31, 2018- Rs. 9,840.44 lacs).

Note 48 Employee benefit obligations

The Company has classified various employee benefits as under:

a) Defined contribution plans
   i) Pension Scheme
   ii) Employee state insurance
   iii) Provident fund (w.e.f November 01, 2018)

   The Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year. (Refer Note 34)

Amounts in Rs. Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Contribution to Pension scheme	83.75	66.16
Contribution to Employee state insurance	66.66	81.02
Contribution to Provident Fund	81.00	65.46
Total	**231.41**	**212.64**

b) Defined benefit plans
   i) Gratuity
   ii) Earned Leave
   iii) Provident fund (till October 31, 2018)

Gratuity is payable to eligible employees as per the Company's policy and The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligations.

Provision for leave benefits is made by the Company on the basis of actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method.

During the year, Employee Fund trust has been discontinued and all the contributions received and interest earned on investments till October 31, 2018 has been transferred to the administrated Provident fund as per local regulations.

From November 2018 onwards, the company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administrated provident funds as per local regulations. The obligation of Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Liability with respect to the gratuity, leave encashment is determined based on an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary at the year end and any differential between the fund amount and the actuarial valuation is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

Other disclosures required under Indian Accounting Standards 19 "Employee benefits" are given below:

Principal Actuarial Assumption as at Balance Sheet date

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.61%	7.71%
Rate of increase in Compensation Levels	6.00%	6.00%
Retirement age	60 years	
Mortality Table	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
Average Withdrawal Rate	Withdrawal Rate	Withdrawal Rate
a) Upto 30 Years	0.50%	0.50%
b) From 31 to 44 Years	1.00%	1.00%
c) Above 44 Years	5.00%	5.00%

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

The discount rate has been assumed at 7.61% p.a. (Previous year 7.71% p.a.) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities for remaining life of employees. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market on long term basis.

i) Changes in the Present Value of Obligation

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning of the year	154.26	1,044.41	127.52	1,049.79
Interest Cost	11.89	80.52	9.62	79.15
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	3.26
Current Service Cost	14.35	45.00	11.55	43.41
Benefit Paid	(16.69)	(151.89)	(15.19)	(127.62)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	11.30	3.59	20.76	(3.59)
Present Value of Obligation as at the End of the Year	175.14	1,021.64	154.26	1,044.41

ii) Changes in the Fair value of Plan Assets

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Present Value of Plan Asset as at the Beginning of the Year	-	922.99	-	978.51
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	71.16	-	73.78
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	-	(6.31)	-	(3.01)
Employers Contribution	-	0.49	-	1.32
Employees Contribution	-	-	-	-
Benefit Paid	-	(151.89)	-	(127.61)
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the End of the Year	-	836.44	-	922.99

iii) Percentage of Each Category of Plan Assets to Total Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the End of the Year

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Fund Managed by Insurance Company	-	100%	-	100%

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

iv) Reconciliation of the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation and the Fair Value of Assets

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Present Value of Funded Obligation as at the end of the year	-	1,021.64	-	1,044.41
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the End of the Year	-	836.44	-	922.99
Present Value of Unfunded Obligation as at the End of the Year	175.14	185.20	154.26	121.42
Unfunded Net Liability Recognized in the Balance Sheet	175.14	185.20	154.26	121.42
Current Liability	26.73	-	16.85	-
Non Current Liability	148.41	185.20	110.67	121.42

v) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Current Service Cost	14.35	45.00	11.55	43.41
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	3.26
Interest Cost	11.89	80.52	9.62	79.15
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	(71.16)	-	(73.78)
Benefit Paid	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (Gains)/Loss	11.30	-	20.76	-
Employers Contribution	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	37.54	54.36	41.93	52.04

vi) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) opening	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on PBO	-	3.59	-	3.59
Actuarial gain /(loss) for the year on Asset	-	(6.31)	-	(3.01)
Unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) at the end of the year	-	(9.90)	-	0.58

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

vii) Experience Adjustment:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
On Plan Liability (Gain)/ Loss	10.13	(1.35)	14.55	(42.80)
On Plan Assets (Gain) / Loss	-	-	-	-
Expected Employer Contribution for the Next Year	29.34	63.75	24.19	55.81

viii) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
0 to 1 Year	26.72	167.09	28.36	165.31
1 to 2 Year	15.98	160.85	15.57	234.60
2 to 3 Year	13.61	117.48	12.40	107.26
3 to 4 Year	14.82	91.76	11.14	80.27
4 to 5 Year	11.50	74.96	12.18	62.45
5 to 6 Year	11.32	59.41	9.49	58.04
6 Year onwards	81.17	350.10	65.12	336.48

ix) Sensitivity Analysis of the Defined Benefit Obligation:-

Particulars	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
2018-19		
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	175.14	185.20
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(5.70)	(24.39)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	6.08	25.64
Impact of change in Salary rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	175.14	185.20
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	6.14	25.24
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(5.81)	(24.23)
2017-18		
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	154.26	1,044.41
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(4.74)	(24.85)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	5.05	26.11
Impact of change in Salary rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	154.26	1,044.41
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	5.11	26.03
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(4.84)	(25.00)

Description of risk exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow-

a) Salary increases - Actual salary increase will increase the plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

b) Investment Risk - If plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

c) Discount Rate - Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

d) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

e) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact plan's liability.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 49 Disclosure requirement under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Principal amount along with the interest due thereon, at the end of the accounting year		
-Principal	144.08	103.04
-Interest due thereon	-	-
Total	144.08	103.04
(b) the amount of interest paid under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest, specified in this Act	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues, specified in this Act are actually paid	-	-

Dues to Micro, Small and Medium parties has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company and relied upon by the auditors.

Note 50 Related party disclosure:

As per Ind AS – 24 “Related Party Disclosure” the Company’s related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are disclosed below :

A. Name of related party and relationship

i) Associate Companies: National Cereals Products Limited (NCPL) (till March 30, 2019) and Mohan Closures Limited (MCL)

ii) Key Managerial Personnel :

a) Shri Hemant Mohan (Managing Director)

b) Shri R.C. Jain
(Appointed as Director Finance cum CFO w.e.f. August 14, 2017)

c) Shri Vinay Mohan (Non Executive Director)

d) Smt. Shalini Mohan (Non Executive Director)

e) Shri L.K. Malhotra (Non Executive Director)

f) Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal (Non Executive Director)

g) Shri Murugan Navamani (Non Executive Director)

h) Shri M.Nandagopal (Non Executive Director)

i) Shri Swaraj Suri (Resigned as Director w.e.f. May 12, 2017)

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

iii) Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel and/or their relatives exercise control:

Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited, Trade Links Private Limited, Mohan Shakti Trust, Narinder Mohan Foundation and Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited.

iv) Post Employment Benefit Plan: Mohan Meakin Limited, Provident Fund Trust (till October 31, 2018)

B. Key management personnel compensation*

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
i)	Short - term employee benefits	195.32	94.01
ii)	Post - employment benefits	14.76	5.99
iii)	Long - term employee benefits	-	20.33
iv)	Director Sitting Fee	8.10	4.20

*Does not include provision for incremental gratuity and leave encashment liabilities, since the provision are based on acturial valuation for the Company as a whole.

C. Transactions with related parties referred to in (A)

	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
i)	**Transaction with Associate Companies**		
	Sale of products		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	0.15	0.10
	Purchases of stock-in-trade		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	44.64	13.42
	Power and fuel charges recovered		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	0.84	0.35
	- National Cereals Products Limited	-	0.30
	Rental Income		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	1.92	2.25
	- National Cereals Products Limited	0.60	0.30
	Other miscellaneous expenses recovered		
	- National Cereals Products Limited	0.59	0.20
	Balances outstanding as at the year end		
	Payable		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	4.61	0.73
	- National Cereals Products Limited	-	135.08

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
ii)	**Transactions with enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel exercise control:**		
	Purchases of traded goods		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	37,913.01	30,584.54
	Purchases of services/related goods		
	- Narinder Mohan Foundation	2.96	1.81
	- Trade Links Private Limited	0.72	0.79
	Sales (net of rebate and discount)		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	472.71	270.39
	- Trade Links Private Limited	5,054.03	4,580.90
	- Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited	333.72	13.17
	Royalty from		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	0.74	0.86
	- Trade Links Private Limited	12.00	6.00
	- Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited	225.31	225.00
	Commission to a selling agent		
	- Trade Links Private Limited	110.59	74.86
	Depot handling charges to a selling agent		
	- Trade Links Private Limited	270.30	212.93
	Expenses recovered		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	8.80	7.46
	- Trade Links Private Limited	10.13	6.90
	Expenses incurred on Company's behalf reimbursed		
	- Trade Links Private Limited	57.28	5.40
	Balances outstanding as at the year end (Payable/Receivable)		
	Receivable		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	-	323.19
	- Trade Links Private Limited	115.05	426.55
	- Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited	936.95	1,004.23
	Payable		
	- Mohan Shakti Trust	7.68	3.51
	- Narinder Mohan Foundation	0.15	-
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	29.81	-
	- Trade Links Private Limited	2.10	0.82
iii)	**Contribution to Post Employment Benefit Plans**		
	- PF Trust	311.47	263.78
	Payable		
	-PF Trust	-	23.07

D. Terms and conditions

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and are at market value. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured (except receivable with Trade Links Private Limited amounting to Rs. 46.40 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 46.40 lacs) and Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited amounting to Rs. 68.00 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 68.00 lacs) which is secured) and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has recorded impairment of receivables amounting to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note 51 i. Non-cancellable operating lease - Company as a lessee

The Company has taken land at Salempur Industrial Area, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, from UP State Industrial Development Corporation Limited ('UPSIDC') under non-cancellable operating lease. The lease is for the term of 90 years and rentals are payable.

Future Minimum Lease Rentals	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Within one year	6.70	6.70
Later than one year but not later than five years	26.80	26.80
Later than five years	1,567.80	1,574.50
	1,601.30	**1,608.00**

ii. Cancellable Operating lease - Company as a lessee

In addition to the above non cancellable lease, the Company has the following significant leasing arrangements which are usually renewal on mutually agreeable terms.

a. The Company has taken on lease a manufacturing unit at Jahari for the purpose of manufacture, bottling, distribution of IMFL products.

- lease deed is for the period of 5 year ending on March 31, 2020
- lease rentals are payable on the agreed terms
- prior approval of the lessor is required to sublet the unit or its part.

b. The Company has taken on lease space for running depots at various locations.

- lease deeds are generally for a period of one to five years
- lease rentals are charged on the basis of agreed terms
- there are scheduled escalations

c. The Company has entered into operating lease on building/ premises with lease term of one year for residential purposes.

iii. Rental expense relating to operating lease	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments (refer note 37)	125.32	141.93

iv. Cancellable Operating lease - Company as a lessor

The Company has given its property on lease wherein rental income is receivable based on the terms of the lease agreement entered between the parties. Other income includes income from operating lease amounting to Rs 47.49 lacs (Mar 31, 2018 Rs 33.82 lacs). The terms of the agreements are generally for a period of one year, which are usually renewal on mutually agreeable terms.

Note 52 Disclosure related to IND AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

The Company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the statement of profit or loss :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	94,628.96
Revenue from Others (Amount recoverable as per contractual agreement)	165.09
	94,794.05

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

1. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		Total
	Alcoholic*	Non-Alocoholic	
Type of goods or service			
Sale of manufactured products	49,764.06	2,484.71	**52,248.77**
Sale of traded products	40,558.57	-	**40,558.57**
Other miscellaneous sales	673.35	36.31	**709.66**
Export incentives	-	-	**-**
Royalty income	1,092.48	0.12	**1,092.60**
Cold storage charges	-	19.36	**19.36**
Total Revenue from contract with customers	**92,088.46**	**2,540.50**	**94,628.96**
India	88,665.96	2,540.50	91,206.46
Outside India	3,422.50	-	3,422.50
Total Revenue from contract with customers	**92,088.46**	**2,540.50**	**94,628.96**
Timing of Revenue Recognition			
Goods transferred at a point in time	92,088.46	2,540.50	94,628.96

*Amount recoverable as per contractual agreement amounting to Rs. 165.09 lacs has been included in revenue information disclosed under Alcoholic segment (Refer Note 47)

2. Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers-

Particulars	Amount as at March 31, 2019	Amount as at March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables	5,184.97	5,803.17
Contract Liabilities		
Advances from Customers (Refer Note no 26)	924.56	636.29

3. Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue as per Contracted price	96,158.35
Adjustments	
Rebate	(1,476.68)
Discount	(52.71)
Revenue from contract with customers	**94,628.96**

Note 53 The previous year figures have been regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place: New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN	*Managing Director*	*(DIN: 00197951)*
R.C. JAIN	*Director and Chief Financial* Officer	*(DIN: 00256210)*
H.N .HANDA	*Company Secretary*	

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Mohan Meakin Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of Mohan Meakin Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") and its associates, comprisingof the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements") in which are included the returns for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditor of the Company's branch at Lucknow.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of the report of the branch auditor and other auditors on separate Ind AS financial statements and on other financial information of Lucknow Distillery ("the Branch") and associates, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), of the state of affairs of the Company and its associates as at March 31, 2019, their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and their consolidated 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its associates 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and rules there under and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matters	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Revenue Recognition **(Refer Note 1.4 and Note 52 to the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements)**	
The variety of terms, that define when control is transferred to the customer, give rise to the risk that revenue is not recognized in the correct period. Revenue is measured net of returns, discounts, sales incentives/rebate, and amounts collected on behalf of third parties (such as sales tax). There is a risk that these discountand rebates may not be correctly recorded as it requires a certain degree of estimation,resulting in understatement of the associated expenses and accrual. Additionally, the application of new revenue accounting standard - Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' involves re-assessment of revenue recognition policy and collation of information like disaggregated revenue for the disclosure purpose. Considering the significant risk associated with revenue recognition, it was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.	Our audit procedures included the following:· ◆ Assessed the Company's revenue recognition policy prepared as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.· ◆ Understood, evaluated and tested the key controls implemented by the Company in relation to revenue recognition, discounts and rebates.· ◆ Performed sample tests of individual sales transaction and verified sales invoices, sales orders and other related documents of such samples. Further, in respect of such samples checked that the revenue has been recognized as per the accounting policy.· ◆ Performed cut off procedures on sample basis for sales transactions made pre and post year end to ensure correctness of period of revenue recognition ◆ Tested the calculations related to discounts and rebates and other supporting documents on test check basis.· ◆ Obtained external confirmations from customers on sample basis to support existence assertion of trade receivables.· ◆ Verified the relevant disclosures made in the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 115.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board’s Report including Management Discussion & Analysis, but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The Board’s Report including Management Discussion & Analysis is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Company including its associates in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. The respective Board of Directors of the Company and its associates are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and its associates and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Company and of its associates are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company and of its associates to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the Company and of its associates are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and of its associates.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 and its associates, which are companies incorporated in India, have adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ability of the Company and its associates 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 Consolidated Ind AS 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 and its associates to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its associates to express an opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the Ind AS financial statements of one Branch, whose Ind AS financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 302.65 lacs as at March 31, 2019, total revenue of Rs. 426.32 lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.The Ind AS financial statements of the Branch have been audited by the branch auditor whose report has been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this Branch and our report in terms of Section 143(3) of the Act,in so far as it relates to the aforesaid Branch, is based solely on the report of the branch auditor.

(b) The Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements also include Company's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. 17.05 lacs for the year ended March 31, 2019, as considered in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, in respect of two associates, whose Ind AS financial statements have not been audited by us. These Ind AS financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates, and our report in terms of Section 143(3) of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements and our report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below,is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors including branch auditor.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements;

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;

c. The reports on the accounts of the Branch of the Company located at Lucknow, audited under Section 143 (8) of the Act by branch auditor has been sent to us and has been properly dealt with in preparing this report;

d. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements and with returns received from the Branch not visited by us;

e. In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its associate companies, none of the directors of the Company and its associate companiesis disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and its associate companies and the operating effectiveness of such controls, we give our separate report in the "Annexure".

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act;

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us by the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its associate companies, the remuneration paid/ provided to their directors during the year by the Company and its associate companies is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.;

i. 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Company and its associates – Refer Note 41 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements;

ii) The Company and its associates did not have any material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts; and

iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its associate companies.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 25, 2019

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Mohan Meakin Limited ("the Company") on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019]

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and its associate companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Company and its associate companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 and audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to 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 with reference to 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 Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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 and its associates, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to one branch and two associate companies which are entity/companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such entity/companies incorporated in India.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W / W100048

Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.505629

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 25, 2019

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	4,648.35	3,011.64
Capital work in progress	3	827.84	647.54
Investment property	4	2.64	2.79
Investment accounted for using the equity method	5	3.70	184.38
Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	249.46	194.14
ii) Loans	6	226.86	232.63
iii) Other financial assets	7	206.58	199.09
Non - current tax assets (net)	8	575.51	800.76
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	680.37	1,226.52
Other non-current assets	10	795.44	597.45
Total		**8,216.75**	**7,096.94**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	6,551.37	5,521.27
Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	12	5,184.97	5,803.17
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13.1	1,341.24	789.89
iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	13.2	225.00	-
iv) Loans	14	7.76	6.61
v) Other financial assets	15	32.01	40.36
Other current assets	16	1,452.79	1,381.77
Total		**14,795.14**	**13,543.07**
Total Assets		**23,011.89**	**20,640.01**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity Share capital	17	425.42	425.42
b) Other equity	18	8,791.10	5,447.68
Total Equity		**9,216.52**	**5,873.10**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	19	53.64	36.77
ii) Other financial liabilities	20	1,525.70	1,646.52
Provisions	21	333.61	247.32
Other non current liabilities	22	260.00	-
Total		**2,172.95**	**1,930.61**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	23	1,132.24	2,963.98
ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	24	144.08	103.04
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	6,378.98	6,466.72
iii) Other financial liabilities	25	1,895.89	1,779.47
Other current liabilities	26	1,869.87	1,494.73
Provisions	27	26.73	28.36
Current tax liabilities (net)	28	174.63	-
Total		**11,622.42**	**12,836.30**
Total liabilities		**13,795.37**	**14,766.91**
Total Equity and liabilities		**23,011.89**	**20,640.01**
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.	**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**		
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP	**Mohan Meakin Limited**		
Chartered Accountants			
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048	**HEMANT MOHAN**	***Managing Director***	***(DIN: 00197951)***
Mayur Gupta	**R.C. JAIN**	***Director and Chief Financial* Officer**	***(DIN: 00256210)***
Partner	**H.N .HANDA**	***Company Secretary***	
Membership No.: 505629			
Place: New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019			

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
I. Revenue from operations	29	94,794.05	65,576.93
II. Other Income	30	619.39	459.00
III. Total Income (I+II)		**95,413.44**	**66,035.93**
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	31	10,176.62	7,719.92
Excise duty		28,804.56	13,209.24
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	32	39,565.18	33,313.97
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stocks-in-tade and work in progress	33	(350.88)	(112.23)
Employee benefits expense	34	2,996.34	2,708.44
Finance cost	35	297.32	665.29
Depreciation and amortization expense	36	385.08	254.56
Other expense	37	8,534.57	6,884.32
Total expenses (IV)		**90,408.79**	**64,643.51**
V Profit before share of loss of associate, exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		**5,004.65**	**1,392.42**
VI Share of loss of associates (net of tax)		19.13	21.11
VII Profit before exceptional items and tax (V-VI)		**4,985.52**	**1,371.31**
VIII Exceptional items	38	(32.31)	815.44
IX Profit before tax (VII+VIII)		**4,953.21**	**2,186.75**
X Tax expense	39		
1) Current tax		1,105.53	474.68
2) Deferred tax		532.50	179.34
XI Profit for the year (IX-X)		**3,315.18**	**1,532.73**
XII Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan		(9.90)	0.58
-Fair value changes on Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income		52.94	53.52
ii) Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(13.66)	(18.24)
iii) Share of profit/(loss) of associates (net of tax)		2.08	(0.31)
Total other comprehensive income/(expense)		**31.46**	**35.55**
XIII Total comprehensive income for the year (XI+XII) (Comprising Profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		**3,346.64**	**1,568.28**
Profit for the year attributable to:			
a) Owners of the Company		3,315.18	1,532.73
b) Non-controlling interests		-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
a) Owners of the Company		31.46	35.55
b) Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
a) Owners of the Company		3,346.64	1,568.28
b) Non-controlling interests		-	-
XIV Earnings per equity share	40		
a) Basic (Rs.)		38.96	18.02
b) Diluted (Rs.)		38.96	18.02
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place: New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN *Managing Director* ***(DIN: 00197951)***
R.C. JAIN *Director and Chief Financial* Officer ***(DIN: 00256210)***
H.N.HANDA *Company Secretary*

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

As at March 31, 2017	425.42
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2018	425.42
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2019	425.42

B. Other Equity

	Reserve and surplus				
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at April 01, 2017	0.04	763.63	3,017.74	97.99	3,879.40
Profit for the year	-	-	1,532.73	-	1,532.73
Other comprehensive income for the year					
- Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan	-	-	0.27	-	0.27
- Fair value changes on Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	35.28	35.28
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,533.00	35.28	1,568.28
Balance at March 31, 2018	**0.04**	**763.63**	**4,550.74**	**133.27**	**5,447.68**

	Reserve and surplus				
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	0.04	763.63	4,550.74	133.27	5,447.68
Profit for the year	-	-	3,315.18	-	3,315.18
Other comprehensive income for the year					
- Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan	-	-	(7.58)	-	(7.58)
- Fair value changes on Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	39.04	39.04
- Impact of sale of associate	-	-	-	(3.22)	(3.22)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,307.60	35.82	3,343.42
Balance at March 31, 2019	**0.04**	**763.63**	**7,858.34**	**169.09**	**8,791.10**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place: New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN *Managing Director* *(DIN: 00197951)*
R.C. JAIN *Director and Chief Financial* Officer *(DIN: 00256210)*
H.N .HANDA *Company Secretary*

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

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
A. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net Profit before tax		**4,953.21**	**2,186.75**
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortization expense		385.08	254.56
Fixed assets written off		9.77	81.94
Finance cost		297.32	665.29
Dividend income		(0.84)	(0.81)
Interest income		(82.44)	(74.20)
Share of loss of associates		19.13	21.11
Rent from investment properties		(25.95)	(15.68)
Excess provision / unclaimed balances written back		(142.85)	(121.57)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		6.71	15.06
Bad debts and advances written off		8.94	-
Loss on sale of investment (including fair value of retained interest)		156.74	-
Provision for inventory		117.50	103.30
Profit on sale of fixed assets		(3.18)	(3.84)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**5,699.14**	**3,111.91**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in Assets:			
Inventories		(1,147.60)	(144.28)
Trade receivables		543.62	(480.31)
Other Current and Non Current- Financial Assets		(219.75)	(15.38)
Other Current and Non Current Assets		(71.41)	(523.19)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Other Current and Non Current-Financial Liabilities		(77.09)	278.41
Other Current and Non Current Liabilities		635.14	361.89
Trade payables		164.02	370.01
Provisions		84.66	76.88
Cash generated from operations		**5,610.73**	**3,035.94**
Income tax paid, net of refunds		(674.46)	(177.15)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**4,936.27**	**2,858.79**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advance		(2,416.02)	(472.11)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		8.18	103.67
Proceeds from sale of investment		1.28	-
Investment in deposit account as lien with government authorities		(5.71)	(13.07)
Dividend income		0.84	0.81
Interest income		43.54	65.75
Rent from investment properties		25.95	15.68
Net cash used in investing activities	**(B)**	**(2,341.94)**	**(299.27)**

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019 contd.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Cash Credit, net		(1,831.74)	(1,469.95)
Repayment of Long-Term Borrowings		(10.88)	(455.32)
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings		33.47	40.33
Finance costs		(233.83)	(602.21)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(2,042.98)**	**(2,487.15)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(A) + (B) + (C)**	**551.35**	**72.37**
Add: Cash and Cash Equivalent at beginning of the year		789.89	717.52
Cash and cash equivalents as at closing		**1,341.24**	**789.89**
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per above comprises of following:			
Cash on hand		7.15	3.63
Cheques in hand		390.00	-
Balance with bank			
- in current accounts		624.07	400.74
- in deposits accounts		320.02	385.52
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13.1)		**1,341.24**	**789.89**

Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities)	Current Borrowings	Interest on Borrowings
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**472.02**	**2,963.98**	**856.82**
Proceeds from long term borrowings/interest accrued during the year	33.47	-	297.32
Repayment of borrowings, net/interest payment during the year	(10.88)	(1,831.74)	(233.83)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**494.61**	**1,132.24**	**920.31**

Particulars	Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities)	Current Borrowings	Interest on Borrowings
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**887.01**	**4,433.93**	**793.74**
Proceeds from long term borrowings/interest accrued during the year	40.33	-	665.29
Repayment of borrowings, net/interest payment during the year	(455.32)	(1,469.95)	(602.21)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**472.02**	**2,963.98**	**856.82**

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

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place: New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN *Managing Director* *(DIN: 00197951)*
R.C. JAIN *Director and Chief Financial* Officer *(DIN: 00256210)*
H.N.HANDA *Company Secretary*

Notes to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Background

Mohan Meakin Limited ("the Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India with its registered office at Solan Brewery in Himachal Pradesh. It was established as far back as 1855. Its shares are listed on Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE). The Company is manufacturing Beer of all types and IMF brands including Premium Rums, Whiskies, Brandy, Vodka and Gin. In addition to the main products of Beer and IMFS, the Company is manufacturing Juices, Canned products, Corn flakes, Wheat Porridge and vinegars.

These consolidatedInd AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorized for issue by the board of directors on May 25, 2019.

Note 1:Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

a) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard

The financial statements comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) to be read with relevant rules and other accounting principles and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

b) Principals of consolidation

The financial statements comprises the financial statements of the Company and its associates as at March 31, 2019.

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (i) below), after initially being recognized at cost.

i) Equity Method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Company's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Company's share of loss in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other shareholder(s).

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in these entities. Unrealized losses are also estimated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

The carrying amounts of investments in associates are reduced to recognize impairment, if any, when there is objective evidence of impairment.

ii) Changes in ownership interests

When the Company ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in Consolidated Profit and Loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

iii) The financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Companies separate financial statements.

c) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and, except for the following:

i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value;

ii) Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell or carrying value, whichever is lower; and

iii) Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

d) New standards and interpretations not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind AS which the Company has not applied as they are effective from annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019:

Ind AS – 116

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind As 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of profit & loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of Ind AS 116 and has not yet determined its impact on the financial statements.

Ind AS – 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to Appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, when determining tax profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credit and tax rates.

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

The Company will adopt the standard from April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effects in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect of adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, “Income Taxes”, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividend in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19- plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, “Employee benefits”, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendment requires an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as a part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

Amendment in Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

1.2 Current versus Non-Current Classification

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

i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,

ii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iii) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

iv) held primarily for the purpose of trading.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

ii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iii) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

iv) held primarily for the purpose of trading.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.3 Foreign Currency Translation

a) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates i.e. 'the functional currency'. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions, and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.4 Revenue from contracts with customers

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized. The Standard requires apportioning revenue earned from contracts to individual promises, or performance obligations, on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, using a five-step model. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognized at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018) and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18.

Refer note 1.4 – Significant accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, for the revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18.

There is no impact of the adoption of the Standard on the financial statements of the Company

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

Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (such as sales tax).

The entity has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the entity on its own and liability for excise duty forms part of the cost of production. Revenue therefore includes excise duty.

Sale of goods

For the sales of goods, revenue is recognized when control of goods has transferred at a point in time, when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer i.e. goods have been delivered to the specific location (delivery). A receivable is recognized by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the rights of consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. The Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any). Whereas no element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with normal credit days consistent with market practice.

Income arising from sales under "Consignment sale arrangements" are recognized in terms of the respective contracts on sale of the products by the consignee.

Variable Consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of variable consideration in the period in which change occurs. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with volume rebates and pricing incentives, which give rise to variable consideration.

Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer.

Contract Balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e.only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section1.13 in Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sale commission to its selling agents for each contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for the costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commission because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Cost to fulfill a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognized.

Royalty income

Income from royalties is recognized in terms of the respective contracts upon sale/ production of the products by the franchisees. Income from royalties is net of Goods and Services Tax.

Sale of scrap

Revenue from sale of scrap is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer with the Company losing effective control or the right to managerial involvement thereon.

1.5 Other Revenue Streams

Export incentives

Export incentives principally comprise of Duty drawback. The benefit under these incentive schemes are available based on the guideline formulated for respective schemes by the government authorities. Duty drawback is recognized as revenue on accrual basis to the extent it is probable that realization is certain.

Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income from debt instrument is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, extensions, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Others

Insurance and other claims are recognized as revenue when right to receive is established

1.6 Income Tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item which is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively. First time adoption adjustments as on 1st April 2016 under Ind AS considered for computation of MAT liability as per section 115JB equally for five years starting from Financial Year 2017-18.

The Income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Company establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Provision for current tax is made after taking in to consideration benefits admissible under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT)

Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement paid in accordance with tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefit in form of adjustment to future tax liability, is considered as an asset to the extent management estimate its recovery in future years.

1.7 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 fulfillment 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 April 1, 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

a) As a lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

b) As a lessor

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 recognized 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 recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costusing the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1.10 Inventories

Inventories which comprise of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stock-in-trade, packing materials and stores and spares are carried at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis. Cost includes purchase price, freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis. Adequate provisions are made for obsolete and non-moving inventories.

1.11 Excise duty

In respect of finished goods covered by Central Excise, excise duty is provided on closing stocks and also considered for its valuation. In respect of finished goods covered by State Excise, different States are empowered to levy excise duty, which is payable in the States where these goods are sold. The rate of State excise duty is determinable at the point of issue / clearance of goods from factory, and is also dependent on the excise policy of the State of consumption. As per the practice consistently followed by the Company, the state excise duties on finished goods not cleared from the factory premises and bonded warehouse at the year end is not determinable and is not included in the value of finished goods as it varies according to the places to which the goods will be dispatched, except for excise duty which is already paid at the time of transfer of finished goods from manufacturing units to depots. This treatment has however no impact for the profits/losses for the respective years.

1.12 Investments in associates

Investments (including deemed investments) in associates are carried at deemed cost less accumulated impairment losses. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. On disposal of investments in associates the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Financial Instrument

The Company recognizes financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair values on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price.

(a) Financial Assets

i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

1) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and

2) those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

iii) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

1. **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
2. **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
3. **Fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the statement of profit and loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its trade receivables based on historical trend/current facts and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

v) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

1. The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
2. Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(b) Financial Liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

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 including Bank overdrafts

ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss.

(1) **Borrowings:** Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(2) **Trade and other payables:** These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

1.14 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) 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 categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non–recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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

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

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

1.15 Property plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Other property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site if any.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Gains and losses on disposals and/or on retirement of tangible fixed assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/ (losses).

Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE recognized in the financial statements as on April 1, 2016 to Ind AS, measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments as per Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Losses arising from retirement of, and gains or losses on disposals of intangible assets are determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds with carrying amount of assets and recognised as income or expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets recognized in the financial statements as on April 1,2016 to IndAS , measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments as per Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

1.16 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Indefinite-life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets is considered as a cash generating unit.

If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

1.17 Depreciation and amortization, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided on straight line method in accordance with the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The Management believes that the estimated useful lives as per the provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Intangible assets comprising of computer software are amortized over a period of two years.

Depreciation and amortization on addition to fixed assets is provided on pro rata basis from the date of assets are ready to use. Depreciation and amortization on sale/deduction from fixed assets is provided for upto the date of sale, deduction, discardment as the case may be.

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

All assets costing Rs. 5,000 or below are depreciated/ amortized by a one-time depreciation/amortization charge in the year of purchase.

1.18 Investment properties

Recognition and initial measurement

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebate are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repairand maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Investment properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on investment properties is provided on the straight-line method, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set-out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

De-recognition

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed off 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.

1.19 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.20 Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

1.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of Profit and Loss net of reimbursements, if any.

1.22 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation. However, if the possibility of outflow of resources, arising out of present obligation, is remote, it is not even disclosed as contingent liability.

A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to financial statements. A Contingent asset is not recognised in financial statements,however, the same is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

1.23 Employee Benefits

a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

b) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

i) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, leave encashment, provident fund (till October 31, 2018); and

ii) Defined contribution plans such as pension, employee state insurance, provident fund (w.e.f. November 1, 2018) etc.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement of gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. The gratuity liability is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Leave encashment

Long-term leave encashment is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year on the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Provident fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee’s salary. The Company contributes a portion to the Mohan Meakin Limited Employees Fund Trust. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

During the year, Employee Fund trust has been discontinued and all the contributions received and interest earned on investments till October 31, 2018 has been transferred to the administrated Provident fund as per local regulations.

From November 2018 onwards, the Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administrated provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Hence, the contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans.

Defined Contribution plans

The Company makes contribution to pension scheme, employee state insurance corporation scheme, etc. as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

1.24 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.25 Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per Equity Share (BEPS) is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Company by the Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares outstanding during the financial year.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share (DEPS), the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.26 Exceptional items

When an item of income or expense within Statement of profit and loss from ordinary activity is of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed as exceptional items.

1.27 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs with two decimals as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated. The sign ‘0.00’ in these financial statements indicates that the amounts involved are below INR one thousand and the sign ‘-’ indicates that amounts are nil.

1.28 Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements

The areas involving critical estimates and judgments are:

1) Useful life of property, plant and Equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company reviews, at the end of each reporting date, the useful life of property, plant and equipment and changes, if any, are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

3) Valuation of investment property

Investment property is stated at cost. However, as per Ind AS 40, there is a requirement to disclose fair value as at the balance sheet date. The Company engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value of its investment property as at reporting date.

The determination of the fair value of investment properties requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows from the assets (such as lettings, future revenue streams, capital values of fixtures and fittings, any environmental matters and the overall repair and condition of the property) and discount rates applicable to those assets. In addition, development risks (such as construction and letting risk) are also taken into consideration when determining the fair value of the properties under construction. These estimates are based on local market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

4) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

5) Impairment of Trade Receivables

The Company review carrying amount of Trade receivable at the end of each reporting period and Provide for Expected Credit Loss. The policy for the same explained in the Note No.1.13(a)(iv).

Refer note 45 on financial risk management where credit risk and related impairment disclosures are made.

6) Fair value measurements

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instrument where active market codes are not available. Details of assumption used are given in the notes regarding financial assets and liabilities. In applying the valuation techniques management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as fast as possible, consistent with observable data that market participant would use in pricing the instrument where application data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumption that market participant would make. These estimates may vary from actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

7) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company reviews its provisions and contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under 1.21 and 1.22 above.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 2 Property plant and equipment

	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Additions	Disposals	**Balance as at 31 March 2019**	Balance as at 1 April 2018	**Depreciation for the year**	**On disposals**	**Balance as at 31 March 2019**	Balance as at 1 April 2018	**Balance as at 31 March 2019**
Tangible assets										
Freehold land	211.03	-	0.39	210.64	-	-	-	-	211.03	210.64
Building	507.78	95.93	8.12	595.59	45.21	25.98	7.96	63.23	462.57	532.36
Plant and machinery	2,511.99	1,845.39	90.60	4,266.78	374.18	316.54	81.30	609.42	2,137.81	3,657.36
Lab equipments	17.47	-	0.29	17.18	4.59	1.63	0.29	5.93	12.88	11.25
Electrical installations	18.62	33.43	1.24	50.81	6.18	2.46	1.08	7.56	12.44	43.25
Office equipment	17.96	11.75	2.49	27.22	4.76	3.50	2.39	5.87	13.20	21.35
Furniture and fixtures	16.37	1.76	4.12	14.01	4.69	2.10	3.98	2.81	11.68	11.20
Computers and equipment	18.61	7.44	12.23	13.82	9.88	5.73	12.17	3.44	8.73	10.38
Vehicles	183.15	40.88	38.27	185.76	41.85	26.99	33.64	35.20	141.30	150.56
Total	**3,502.98**	**2,036.58**	**157.75**	**5,381.81**	**491.34**	**384.93**	**142.81**	**733.46**	**3,011.64**	**4,648.35**

	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Additions	Disposals	**Balance as at 31 March 2018**	Balance as at 1 April 2017	**Depreciation for the year**	**On disposals**	**Balance as at 31 March 2018**	Balance as at 1 April 2017	**Balance as at 31 March 2018**
Tangible assets										
Freehold land (refer Note i)	309.64	-	98.61	211.03	-	-	-	-	309.64	211.03
Building	329.29	179.41	0.92	507.78	22.14	23.33	0.26	45.21	307.15	462.57
Plant and machinery	2,349.02	268.61	105.64	2,511.99	208.83	190.44	25.09	374.18	2,140.19	2,137.81
Lab equipments	17.47	-	-	17.47	2.36	2.23	-	4.59	15.11	12.88
Electrical installations	18.54	0.12	0.04	18.62	3.34	2.84	0.00	6.18	15.20	12.44
Office equipment	13.67	5.39	1.10	17.96	2.86	2.43	0.53	4.76	10.81	13.20
Furniture and fixtures	15.03	1.35	0.01	16.37	2.58	2.11	0.00	4.69	12.45	11.68
Computers and equipment	13.66	4.97	0.02	18.61	4.51	5.37	0.00	9.88	9.15	8.73
Vehicles	108.58	78.33	3.76	183.15	18.65	25.73	2.53	41.85	89.93	141.30
Total	**3,174.90**	**538.18**	**210.10**	**3,502.98**	**265.27**	**254.48**	**28.41**	**491.34**	**2,909.63**	**3,011.64**

Note (i) During the previous year, part of freehold land was acquired under the compulsory acquistion by National Highway Authority of India. Refer Note 38

(ii) Refer to Note 42 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, plant and equipments.

(iii) These assets were given as security to the lender. For details refer Note 19 and Note 23.

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 Capital work in progress

	2017-18				2018-19			
	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Additions	Capitalised during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2018	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Additions	Capitalised during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2019
Capital work in progress	717.17	172.71	242.34	647.54	647.54	420.07	239.77	827.84
	717.17	172.71	242.34	647.54	647.54	420.07	239.77	827.84

Note 4 Investment properties

	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Additions	Disposals	**Balance as at 31 March 2019**	Balance as at 1 April 2018	**Depreciation for the year**	**On disposals**	**Balance as at 31 March 2019**	Balance as at 1 April 2018	**Balance as at 31 March 2019**
Tangible assets										
Freehold land	0.39	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	**-**	0.39	0.39
Building	2.61	-	-	2.61	0.21	0.15	-	**0.36**	2.40	2.25
Total	**3.00**	**-**	**-**	**3.00**	**0.21**	**0.15**	**-**	**0.36**	**2.79**	**2.64**

	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Additions	Disposals	**Balance as at 31 March 2018**	Balance as at 1 April 2017	**Depreciation for the year**	**On disposals**	**Balance as at 31 March 2018**	Balance as at 1 April 2017	**Balance as at 31 March 2018**
Tangible assets										
Freehold land	0.39	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	**-**	0.39	0.39
Building	2.61	-	-	2.61	0.13	0.08	-	**0.21**	2.48	2.40
Total	**3.00**	**-**	**-**	**3.00**	**0.13**	**0.08**	**-**	**0.21**	**2.87**	**2.79**

(i) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for Investment Property

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2019**	**Year ended March 31, 2018**
Rental income	25.95	15.68
Direct operating expense from property that generated rental income (depreciation)	(0.15)	(0.08)
Direct operating expense from property that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit from Investment Property	**25.80**	**15.60**

(ii) Contractual Obligations

The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property. However, the responsibility for its repairs, maintenance or enhancements is with the Company.

(iii) Fair Value

	Year ended March 31, 2019	**Year ended March 31, 2018**
Investment Properties	645.30	523.40

Estimation of fair value

The Company obtains independent valuations for each of its investment property by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

Fair market value is the amount expressed in terms of money that may be reasonably be expected to be exchanged between a willing buyer and a willing seller, with equity or both. The valuation by the valuer assumes that Company shall continue to operate and run the assets to have economic utility.

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available, the Company considers information from a variety of sources including:

- current prices in an active market for properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences;
- discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows; and
- capitalised income projections based upon a property's estimated net market income, and a capitalisation rate derived from an analysis of market evidence (Income approach).

Valuation technique:

The fair value of investment properties has been determined based on Income approach. Income approach also known as income capitalization approach when it comes to real estate valuation. This method is based on the relationship between the rate of return an investor requires and the net income that a property produces. It is used to estimate the value of income-producing properties. When the subject property can be expected to generate future income, and When its expenses are predictable and steady, income capitalization approach is more appropriate to use. This approach has been used to value Company properties as these properties are potential income generator properties and held not for sale.

The main inputs used are the rental growth rates, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates based on comparable transactions and industry data.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement for the investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 Non current Investments

	Number of shares as at			As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**	**Face value**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
(a)(i) **Investment in equity shares (accounted using equity method, refer Note-41**					
Quoted investments					
National Cereals Products Limited (refer Note i) (including 25,056 shares amounting to Rs.3,082 held under trust by the Company)	-	366,408	1	-	178.74
Unquoted investments					
Associate companies					
Mohan Closures Limited	30,000	30,000	10	3.70	5.64
(a)(ii) **Investment in equity shares (at fair value through other comprehensive income)**					
Quoted investments					
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	63,941	63,941	1	98.69	82.74
John Oakey & Mohan Limited	48,650	48,650	10	58.38	48.65
Tai Industries Limited	30,000	30,000	10	2.81	5.91
National Cereals Products Limited (refer Note i) (including 25,056 shares amounting to Rs.25,056 held under trust by the Company)	238,739	-	1	2.39	-
Unquoted investments					
Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	89,000	89,000	10	74.53	44.18
Mohan Goldwater Breweries Limited	76,000	76,000	10	7.60	7.60
Arthos Breweries Limited	18,738	18,738	10	1.88	1.88
Jigrai Hydropower Private Limited (refer Note ii)	10,000	10,000	1	0.10	0.10
Macdonald Mohan Distillers Limited#	2,950,400	2,950,400	10	0.00	0.00
Maruti Limited#	100,000	100,000	10	0.00	0.00
Sideco Mohan Tools Kerala Limited#	83,300	83,300	10	0.00	0.00
Associated Journals Limited#	5,000	5,000	10	0.00	0.00
Mohan Carpets (India) Limited#	22,500	22,500	10	0.00	0.00
Fabron Textile & General Industries Private Limited#	150	150	100	0.00	0.00
				250.08	**375.44**

Represents Re. 1

(b) **Investment in government securities**

[Including Rs 3.04 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs 3.04 lakhs;) lodged as security deposits]

Unquoted investments	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
4% Loan 1980	0.05	0.05
4 3/4% Loan 1989	0.37	0.37
5 3/4% M.P. Development Loan 1980	0.02	0.02
4 1/2% Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificates	0.10	0.10
12 Year National Plan Certificates	0.20	0.20
12 Year National Defence Certificates	0.05	0.05
7 Year National Savings Certificates	2.01	2.01
6 Year National Savings Certificates	0.28	0.28
	3.08	**3.08**
Total [= (a)+(b)]	**253.16**	**378.52**

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof (refer note iii)	162.27	137.30
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (refer note iii)	87.19	56.84

Note: i On March 30, 2019, the Company has disposed of 9.71% of its voting interest in National Cereals Products Limited (NCPL) (an associate company) out of its total voting interest of 27.87%. In accordance with IND AS, retained voting interest of the Company in NCPL as on March 30, 2019 is fair valued, and the difference between fair value of the retained interest, proceed from disposal of investment and the carrying value of investment (as per equity method) has been recognised under exceptional item (refer Note 38).

ii Inadvertently disclosed under Quoted Investment as 10,000 shares of face value Rs.1 each in previous year

iii Exclude investment in equity share of associates, accounted using equity method.

Note 6 Non-current Loans

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	226.86	232.63
Total	**226.86**	**232.63**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 7 Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Fixed deposits held as lien with government authorities	168.14	138.21
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money agains guarantees	16.00	40.21
Amount paid under protest	12.66	12.86
Interest accrued on deposits	9.78	7.81
Total	**206.58**	**199.09**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 8 Non - current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Advance Income tax (Net of provision Rs. 483.18 lacs) (2018: Rs. 964.48 lacs)	575.51	800.76
	575.51	**800.76**

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 9 Deferred tax asset (net)	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:		
Carry forward losses	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	312.26	320.10
Expenditure covered by section 43B of Income-tax Act,1961	655.24	596.25
Amortisation of expenditure incurred under voluntary retirement scheme	1.84	6.73
Others	-	13.84
	969.34	**936.92**
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	513.54	406.74
Prepaid license fees and other prepayments	75.25	71.26
Fair valuation of investments	44.69	27.57
Others	-	14.90
	633.48	**520.47**
Minimum tax credit	**344.51**	**810.07**
Deferred tax assets (Net)	**680.37**	**1,226.52**

Movement in deferred tax assets	**Carry forward losses**	**Provision for doubtful debts and advances**	**Depreciation and amortization**	**Expenditure covered by section 43B of Income-tax Act,1961**	**Amortisation of expenditure incurred under voluntary retirement scheme**	**Minimum tax credit**	**Fair valuation of investments**	**Prepaid license fees and other prepayments**	**Others**
As at March 31, 2017	**272.77**	**346.44**	**(422.92)**	**538.40**	**57.54**	**692.70**	**(9.33)**	**(51.48)**	**(0.02)**
(Charged)/ Credited:									
- to profit and loss	(272.77)	(26.34)	16.18	57.85	(50.81)	117.37	-	(19.78)	(1.04)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18.24)	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**320.10**	**(406.74)**	**596.25**	**6.73**	**810.07**	**(27.57)**	**(71.26)**	**(1.06)**
(Charged)/ Credited:									
- to profit and loss	-	(7.84)	(106.80)	55.53	(4.89)	(465.56)	-	(3.99)	1.06
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3.46	-	-	(17.12)	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**312.26**	**(513.54)**	**655.24**	**1.84**	**344.51**	**(44.69)**	**(75.25)**	**-**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 Other non-current assets	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Capital Advances	231.91	34.31
Advance other than capital advance		
i) Prepaid expense	20.01	7.58
ii) Balances with Government authorities	0.64	12.68
Leasehold rights (Refer note 43)	542.88	542.88
Total	**795.44**	**597.45**

Note 11 Inventories	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Raw materials	2,073.70	1,476.90
Work-in-progress	116.73	84.50
Finished goods	3,792.52	3,529.13
Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for Trading)	103.72	98.39
Stores and spares	464.70	332.35
Total	**6,551.37**	**5,521.27**

i. Provision of inventory on account of obsolete / non-moving items for the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs 117.50 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs 103.3 lacs).

ii. These inventories were given as security to the lender. For details refer Note 23.

	Note 12 Current Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
i)	Secured, Considered good	599.55	592.88
ii)	Unsecured Considered good[1]	4,585.42	5,210.29
iii)	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk[1]	702.08	702.08
	Less : Impairment for trade receivables	(702.08)	(702.08)
iv)	Credit Impaired[1]	98.02	91.43
	Less : Allowance for Credit Impaired	(98.02)	(91.43)
		5,184.97	5,803.17

1 Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Secured Considered good	114.40	114.40
Unsecured Considered good	468.79	1,170.76
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	468.81	468.81

2 For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

3 These assets were given as security to the lender. For details refer Note 23.

4 For balances and term & conditions relating to related parties, refer Note 50.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 13.1 Cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Balance with banks		
- current account	624.07	400.74
- deposit accounts	320.02	385.52
Cheques, drafts on hand	390.00	-
Cash on hand	7.15	3.63
Total	**1,341.24**	**789.89**

Note 13.2 Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Fixed deposits with banks (Due for maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)	225.00	-
Total	**225.00**	**-**

Note 14 Current loans	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	7.76	6.61
Total	**7.76**	**6.61**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 15 Other current financial assets	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Insurance claim receivables	0.93	1.82
Interest accrued on deposits	30.62	38.54
Other recoverable - good	0.46	-
Other recoverable - Doubtful	49.70	78.71
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	(49.70)	(78.71)
Total	**32.01**	**40.36**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process, refer Note 45.

Note 16 Other current assets	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Advance other than capital advances		
Advance to Employee	7.94	5.49
Prepaid expenses	251.97	263.94
Balances with Government authorities	1,019.28	993.31
Advance to vendors	162.39	77.89
Other recoverable	11.21	41.14
Total	**1,452.79**	**1,381.77**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
Authorised	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 5 each (March 31, 2018 : Rs. 5 each)	20,000,000	1,000	20,000,000	1,000
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 5 each (March 31, 2018 : Rs. 5 each)	8,508,479	425.42	8,508,479	425.42
Total	**8,508,479**	**425.42**	**8,508,479**	**425.42**

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the year	8,508,479	425.42	8,508,479	425.42
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**8,508,479**	**425.42**	**8,508,479**	**425.42**

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares Voting

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.5/-per share referred to herein as equity share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividend and liquidation

The Company has not declared /distributed any dividend in the current year and previous year. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive all of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such distribution amounts will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	**% of holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% of holding**
Trade Links Private Limited	2,332,821	27.42%	2,049,923	24.09%
Hemant Mohan (Trustee Narinder Mohan Foundation)	1,017,337	11.96%	1,017,337	11.96%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	712,749	8.38%	712,749	8.38%
Vinay Mohan (excluding 94,659 shares (previous year 94,659 shares) held as a joint holder)	698,791	8.21%	499,110	5.87%

d) As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares and shares issued for consideration other than cash and bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 Other Equity

Reserves and Surplus	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Securities premium	0.04	0.04
General reserve	763.63	763.63
Retained earnings	7,858.34	4,550.74
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	169.09	133.27
Total	**8,791.10**	**5,447.68**

a) Securities premium account

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning and end of the year (A)	**0.04**	**0.04**

b) General reserves

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning and end of the year (B)	**763.63**	**763.63**

c) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	4,550.74	3,017.74
Add: Profit for the year	3,315.18	1,532.73
Add: Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	(7.58)	0.27
Closing balance (C)	**7,858.34**	**4,550.74**

d) Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	133.27	97.99
Add: Additions during the year	39.04	35.28
Add: Impact of sale of associate	(3.22)	-
Closing balance (D)	**169.09**	**133.27**
Total reserves and surplus (A+B+C+D)	**8,791.10**	**5,447.68**

Security premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilise in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

General reserve

This represents appropriation of profit by the Company and is available for distribution of dividend.

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 Borrowings

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Secured		
a.	Term Loans -From banks	65.34	42.75
b.	Deferred payment liability	429.27	429.27
		494.61	472.02
	Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 25)		
a.	Term Loans -From banks	11.70	5.98
b.	Deferred payment liability	429.27	429.27
		53.64	**36.77**

Details of terms of repayment and security provided in respect of the borrowings

Particulars	Rate of Interest	Terms and Conditions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Term Loans				
From banks				
Loan for Purchase of vehicles	8.15% to 9.00% (Previous year 8.15% to 8.80%)	Secured by hypothecation of specific vehicles.Repayable in 60 to 84 monthly installments.	65.34	42.75
Deferred payment liability	15% (Previous year 15%)	Installments payable to UPSIDC Limited towards land at Salempur Industrial Area, Hathras, (U.P.) to be secured by first charge on such land and buildings and machines thereon, which were repayable in 8 equal half yearly installments. (Also refer note 43)	429.27	429.27
		Total	**494.61**	**472.02**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 Non-current other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Security deposits	1,525.70	1,646.52
	1,525.70	**1,646.52**

Note 21 Non-current provisions

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provisions for employee benefits (refer note 48)	333.61	247.32
	333.61	**247.32**

Note 22 Other Non-current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advance against sale of land	260.00	-
	260.00	**-**

Note 23 Current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand		
From Banks - Cash Credit	1,132.24	2,963.98
	1,132.24	**2,963.98**

The bank has obtained first charge on entire movable/immovable assets of the Company (present and future).

The cash credit is repayable on demand and carry interest @ 9.50% (previous year 9.50%) per annum.

Note 24 Current Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Payables - Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	144.08	103.04
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,378.98	6,466.72
Total	**6,523.06**	**6,569.76**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 25 Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Security deposits	77.37	82.81
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 19)	440.97	435.25
Employee dues	453.84	401.64
Interest accrued and due on borrowings*	917.70	853.31
Capital Creditors	0.03	1.55
Advance received against sale of investment	1.96	-
Unclaimed interest on matured deposits**	2.61	3.51
Amount held in trust - for employee	0.40	1.01
- for others	1.01	0.39
Total	**1,895.89**	**1,779.47**

* represents interests pertaining to Hathras land. For details refer note 43.

**represents unclaimed interest on matured deposits and does not include any amount required to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund. Further, during the current year and previous year, there has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Note 26 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advances from customers	924.56	636.29
Statutory dues	945.31	858.44
	1,869.87	**1,494.73**

Note 27 Current Provisions

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for Employee benefits (refer note 48)	26.73	28.36
	26.73	**28.36**

Note 28 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provisions for Current Tax payable (Net of advance tax of Rs. 930.90 lacs)	174.63	-
	174.63	**-**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 Revenue from operation

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Sale of products - Manufactured goods	52,248.77	29,760.67
Sale of traded goods	40,558.57	34,403.31
	92,807.34	64,163.98
Other operating revenues		
- Other miscellaneous sales #	709.66	510.35
- Amount recovered as per contractual agreement	165.09	-
- Export incentives	-	11.17
- Royalty income	1,092.60	870.84
- Cold storage charges	19.36	20.59
	1,986.71	1,412.95
	94,794.05	**65,576.93**

Includes sale of scrap, sale of mixtures of materials, etc.

Also refer Note 52 for disclosure related to IND AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

Note 30 Other income

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest income	82.44	74.20
Dividend income	0.84	0.81
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	3.18	3.84
Sale of scrap	258.01	182.07
Rent from investment properties	25.95	15.68
Other rent	21.54	18.15
Excess provision / unclaimed balances written back	142.85	121.57
Net gain on foreign currency transaction	16.82	-
Miscellaneous income	67.76	42.68
	619.39	**459.00**

Note 31 Cost of materials consumed

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Raw material consumed	10,176.62	7,719.92
	10,176.62	**7,719.92**

Note 32 Purchase of Stock-in-Trade (traded goods)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Purchase of stock-in-trade	39,565.18	33,313.97
	39,565.18	**33,313.97**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 33 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in trade

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening Stock		
Finished goods	3,529.71	3,625.49
Work-in-progress	84.50	89.87
Stock-in-trade	98.39	80.68
	3,712.60	3,796.04
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished goods	3,792.52	3,529.71
Work-in-progress	116.73	84.50
Stock-in-trade	103.72	98.39
	4,012.97	3,712.60
Increase / (decrease) in excise duty on finished goods	(50.51)	(195.67)
	(350.88)	**(112.23)**

Note 34 Employee benefit expenses

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Salaries and wages	2,635.82	2,332.50
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 48)	231.41	212.64
Staff welfare expense	129.11	163.30
	2,996.34	**2,708.44**

Note 35 Finance cost

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest:		
i. Borrowings	196.57	582.85
ii. Security deposit	42.63	35.22
Other borrowing cost - Bank charges	58.12	47.22
	297.32	**665.29**

Note 36 Depreciation and amortization expense

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	384.93	254.48
Depreciation on investment property	0.15	0.08
	385.08	**254.56**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 37 Other expenses

		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018
Stores and spares consumed		399.66		323.14
Power and fuel[1]		1,543.14		1,175.51
Repairs				
- Building		244.26		103.29
- Plant and machinery		332.20		197.65
- Other repairs		142.70		147.60
Rent (refer note 51)		132.04		148.63
Insurance		50.76		43.97
Rates and taxes		796.77		664.55
Legal and professional charges		275.25		357.10
Travelling and conveyance		127.04		100.09
Advertisement, sales promotion and publicity		265.23		260.44
Freight and cartage		981.29		722.33
Provision for inventory		117.50		103.30
Fixed assets written off		9.77		81.94
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		6.59		15.06
Bad debts and advances written off	8.94		37.54	
Less: Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	-	8.94	(37.54)	-
Payment to Auditor (inclusive of tax)				
- To statutory auditor				
- Statutory audit fees		25.96		25.96
- Fees for limited review, certificate etc.		20.06		24.78
- Out-of-pocket expenses		3.35		2.84
- To branch auditor				
- Statutory audit fees		0.25		0.25
Breakages, leakages, samples and cash discount		72.76		82.00
Commission to - Selling agents		1,954.20		1,457.89
- others		-		0.98
Manufacturing and works expenses		555.67		421.12
Miscellaneous expenses		469.18		423.90
		8,534.57		**6,884.32**

[1] Power and fuel is net of recoveries of Rs.68.71 lacs (previous year Rs.64.38 lacs)

Note 38 Exceptional items

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Profit related to compulsory acquisition of land by National Highway Authority of India	64.59	458.30
Profit related to compulsory acquisition of land by Ghaziabad development authority at Mohan Nagar	59.84	-
Loss on sale of investment (including fair value of retained interest)	(156.74)	-
One time settlement with a vendor	-	(180.25)
Compensation received for vacating and handing over the possession of the property at Kolkata and Asansol depots	-	120.00
Profit on sale of land at Lucknow unit	-	417.39
	(32.31)	**815.44**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 39 Income tax expense

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a.	Current tax on the profits for the year	1,105.55	475.08
	Tax relating to previous years	(0.02)	(0.40)
b.	Deferred tax attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences :		
	Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	532.50	179.34
	Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in OCI	13.66	18.24
		1,651.69	**672.26**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Profit before tax	4,953.21	2,186.75
Share of loss of associate (net of tax)	(19.13)	(21.11)
Enacted Income tax rate of 34.944% (March 31, 2018: 34.608%)	1,737.53	764.10
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Tax impact of non deductible expense	6.85	4.85
Adjustments in respect of capital gain tax rate	(30.20)	(100.69)
Rate change impact	0.66	4.00
Impact of loss on sale of associates at consolidated level	55.89	-
MAT credit impact on return actualisation	(119.05)	-
	1,651.69	**672.26**

Note 40 Earning per share

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Nominal value of equity share (Rs.)	5.00	5.00
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (A)	3,315.18	1,532.73
Weighted average number of equity shares (B)	85.08	85.08
Basic and diluted earning per share (A/B) (Rs.)	38.96	18.02

Note 41 Interest in Associates accounted using equity method

(i) **Details of carrying value of Associates**

Name of the entity	Place of Business/ country of incorporation	Year	% of ownership interest	Carrying Amount
National Cereals Products Limited*	India	As at March 31, 2019	-	-
		As at March 31, 2018	27.87%	178.74
Mohan Closures Limited	India	As at March 31, 2019	25.00%	3.70
		As at March 31, 2018	25.00%	5.64

Mohan Closures Limited

Mohan Closure Limited is engaged in the manufacturing and trade of crown corks.

* Refer Note 5(i)

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

(ii) **Summarised financial information for Associates**

The tables below provide summarised financial information for the associates. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associates and not Mohan Meakin Limited's share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method and modifications for differences in accounting policies, if any.

a) **Summarised balance sheet**

Particulars	**National Cereals Products Limited**	**Mohan Closures Limited**	
	As at March 31, 2018	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Total current assets	440.65	33.33	31.99
Total non-current assets	357.28	2.36	4.06
Total assets	**797.93**	**35.69**	**36.05**
Total current liabilities	23.69	7.97	1.54
Total non-current liabilities	11.58	7.46	6.49
Total liabilities	**35.27**	**15.43**	**8.03**
Net assets	**762.66**	**20.26**	**28.02**

b) **Reconciliation to carrying amounts**

Particulars	**National Cereals Products Limited**		**Mohan Closures Limited**	
	For the period from April 1, 2018 to March 30, 2019	**For the year March 31, 2018**	**For the year March 31, 2019**	**For the year March 31, 2018**
Opening carrying value	178.74	197.20	5.64	8.60
Profit/(loss) for the year/period	(17.36)	(18.15)	(1.77)	(2.96)
Other comprehensive income/ (expense)	2.25	(0.31)	(0.17)	-
Closing carrying value*	**163.63**	**178.74**	**3.70**	**5.64**

*Represent carrying value of NCPL on the date of sale i.e. March 30, 2019. Refer Note 5(i)

c) **Summarised statement of profit and loss**

Particulars	**National Cereals Products Limited**		**Mohan Closures Limited**	
	For the period from April 1, 2018 to March 30, 2019	**For the year March 31, 2018**	**For the year March 31, 2019**	**For the year March 31, 2018**
Revenue	-	-	40.05	12.59
Other Income	35.33	37.52	0.70	1.40
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(62.31)	(65.60)	(5.56)	(11.75)
Profit/ (loss) after tax	(62.31)	(65.16)	(7.07)	(11.82)
Other comprehensive income/ (expense)	8.11	(1.07)	(0.69)	-
Total comprehensive income	(54.20)	(66.23)	(7.76)	(11.82)

No dividend has been distributed by the associates during the year.

Note 42 Contingent liabilities and commitments

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(i)	**Contingent Liabilities**		
	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
	Claims against the company by ex-employees/suppliers (including interest)[1]	303.39	295.66
	Excise / Customs duty matters[1]	242.67	242.67
	Sales tax Matters[1]	65.66	65.66
	Contingent liabilities relating to interest in associates	-	19.72

[1]Matters are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The legal proceedings, when ultimately concluded will not, in the opinion of the management, have a material effect on the results of the operations or financial position.

(ii)	**Commitments**		
	Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	334.80	4.62
	Commitments relating to intetest in associates	-	-

Note 43 In respect of the leasehold land at Salempur Industrial Area, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, which was purchased from the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (UPSIDC) on installment payment basis during 2003, the symbolic possession letter for the entire piece of land of 830 acres had been issued by UPSIDC. In view of claims of Forest Department on 265 acres of land, the Company has not paid the installments due to UPSIDC, for which UPSIDC had served a notice to terminate the lease deed and forfeit the amount already paid. The Company had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Allahabad challenging the said notice along with waiver of interest claimed by UPSIDC as the possession of some part of land has been challenged by Forest Department. The High Court vide its order dated September 4, 2009 had disposed off the petition of the Company with a direction to UPSIDC to take a final decision on the objections raised by the Company in accordance with the law. However, no concrete steps have been taken by UPSIDC to resolve the matter inspite of clear directions of High Court of Allahabad

The Company again filed a writ petition before the High Court of Allahabad on August 30, 2013 interalia praying for peaceful possession of 565 acres of land duly demarcated after removing the encroachment by local farmers along with adequate securities at the time of possession and directing UPSIDC to make up the loss of 265 acres of land claimed by the forest department at the same place or at any other place closer to Delhi. In the year 2015-2016, the Hon'ble High Court passed an order dated December 2, 2015 and directed the parties to settle the disputes amicably by negotiation within six weeks. However, the matter was not yet been settled between the parties inspite of the various meetings the Company had with the authority. The Company again approached the High Court of Allahabad to dispose off the matter. The Hon'ble High Court held a hearing on the matter on December 15, 2017 , after the matter was heard by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court,the company took up the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the matter but no decision has been conveyed.The Case was fixed for May 4, 2019 and again on May 9, 2019 but the same was again adjourned to July 01, 2019.

Accordingly, the Company has given following treatment in their financials in respect of above:

- 'Due to ongoing dispute, no economic benefit has been derived from the said land therefore amortization has not been considered for leasehold rights amounting to Rs. 542.55 lacs (including land premium of Rs. 477.34 lacs and stamp duty and other charges etc.)
- 'Till date, land premium amounting Rs. 48.07 lacs has been paid by the Company. As per lease deed, balance premium Rs. 429.27 lacs is to be paid in 8 equal half yearly installments. Accordingly same has been disclosed under deferred payment liability.
- 'In accordance with the lease deed, the Company is accruing interest @ 15% annually on balance amount of land premium and also accuring for annual lease rent amounting to Rs. 6.70 lacs in books of accounts. Balance of accured intetrest and rent payable as on March 31, 2019 is Rs. 917.7 lacs and Rs. 94.12 lacs respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 44 Fair valuation measurements

			As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
S.No.	**Particulars**	**Level**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
	Financial assets							
1	**Investments in Equity instruments** (Excluding investment in associates)							
	- Quoted	1	-	162.27	-	-	137.40	-
	- Unquoted	3	-	84.11	-	-	53.66	-
2	**Investments in government securities**	3	-	-	3.08	-		3.08
3	**Loans**	3						
	- Security deposits				226.86			232.63
	- Others		-	-	7.76	-	-	6.61
4	**Trade receivables**	3	-	-	5,184.97	-	-	5,803.17
5	**Other financial assets**	3	-	-	238.59	-	-	239.45
6	**Cash & Cash Equivalents**	3	-	-	1,566.24	-	-	789.89
	Total Financial Assets		**-**	**246.38**	**7,227.50**	**-**	**191.06**	**7,074.83**
	Financial Liabilities							
1	**Borrowings**	3	-	-	1,185.88	-	-	3,000.75
2	**Trade & Other Payables**	3	-	-	6,523.06	-	-	6,569.76
3	**Other financial Liabilities**	3	-	-	3,421.59	-	-	3,425.99
	Total Financial Liabilities		**-**	**-**	**11,130.53**	**-**	**-**	**12,996.50**

a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

b) Fair value of non-current financial assets and liabilities has not been disclosed as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

There are no transfers between any levels during the year.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 45 Financial Risk management

Risk management objectives and policies

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in Note 44. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated by its board of directors, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to volatile financial markets.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to, are described below:

(i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will have an effect on Company's income or value of the financial assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to various types of market risks which result from its operating and investing activities. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below:

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Indian Rupee is the entity's most significant currency. As a consequence, foreign currency exposures are managed against Indian Rupee. The entity has limited foreign currency exposure which are mainly on account of exports.

The following table presents non-derivative instruments which are exposed to currency risk and are unhedged as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 :

	Foreign currency	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade receivables	USD	304.77	653.98

To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk, cash flows in foreign currencies are monitored and net cash flows are managed in accordance with Company's risk management policies. Generally, the Company's risk management procedures distinguish short term foreign currency cash flows (due within 6 months) from longer term cash flows (due after 6 months). Where the amounts to be paid and received in a specific currency are expected to largely offset one another, no hedging activity is undertaken.

The following table gives the volatility in exchange rates for the respective reporting years for major currencies:

Currencies	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
INR/USD	8%	5%

These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates in the previous 12 months. The sensitivity analysis given in the table below is based on the Company's foreign currency financial instruments held at each reporting date.

Sensitivity analysis for entities with foreign currency balances in INR

The following tables illustrate the sensitivity of profit/loss and equity in regards to the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities and the movement of exchange rates of respective functional currencies' against INR, assuming 'all other things being equal'.

If the respective functional currencies had strengthened/weakened against the INR by the afore mentioned percentage of market volatility, then this would have had the following impact on profit/loss:

March 31, 2019		Impact on profit after tax	
	Movement	Strengthening	Weakening
USD Sensitivity	8%	24.38	(24.38)

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2018	Impact on profit after tax	
	Movement	Strengthening	Weakening
USD Sensitivity	5%	32.70	(32.70)

(b) Price risk sensitivity

The Company is mainly exposed to the price risk due to investment in quoted and unquoted equity shares and government securities.The price risk arises due to uncertainties about the future market values of these investments. In order to minimise pricing risk arising from such investments, Company invest in highly rated securities or invests only in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

	March 31, 2019	Impact on profit after tax	
	Movement	Strengthening	Weakening
Price risk sensitivity	1%	2.46	(2.46)
	March 31, 2018	**Profit/loss before tax**	
	Movement	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**
Price risk sensitivity	1%	1.94	(1.94)

(c) Interest rate sensitivity

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 is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Fixed-rate borrowings	429.27	429.27
Floating rate borrowings	1,197.58	3,006.73
	1,626.85	**3,436.00**

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Impact on profit/loss after tax	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(5.99)	(15.03)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	5.99	15.03

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk management

For Bank and Financial Institutions, only high rated banks/ institutions are accepted.

For other counter parties, the company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of account receivables. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties only.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The company considers reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

The company based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivable is considered low. The Company estimates its allowances for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis from trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables disclosed in financial statements.

The balance past due for more than 6 months (net of expected credit loss allowance) is Rs. 80.86 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 410.03 lacs)

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Balance at the beginning of the year	793.51	888.31
Add: Allowance recognised/(reversed) during the year, net	6.59	(94.80)
	800.10	793.51

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments is considered negligible and no impairment has been recorded by the Company except as described below.

Movement in allowance for bad & doubtful debts of other recoverable are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**
Balance at the beginning of the year	78.71	69.52
Add: Allowance recognised/(reversed) during the year, net	(29.01)	9.19
	49.70	78.71

Significant estimates and judgments

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by Treasury. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (Cash Credit)	5,484.87	3,614.65

As at end of reporting year, the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities* as summarised below :

The amounts are grossed and undiscounted.

	March 31, 2019				
	Upto 1 year	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 year**	**Above 5 years**	**Total**
Non current borrowings (Includes current maturities of long term borrowings and contractual interest payments)#	440.97	35.45	15.72	2.86	495.00
Current borrowings	1,132.24	-	-	-	1,132.24
Trade payables	6,523.06	-	-	-	6,523.06
Other financial liabilities	1,454.92	-	-	-	1,454.92
Total	**9,551.19**	**35.45**	**15.72**	**2.86**	**9,605.22**

	March 31, 2018				
	Upto 1 year	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 year**	**Above 5 years**	**Total**
Non current borrowings(Includes current maturities of long term borrowings and contractual interest payments)#	438.59	18.62	16.64	10.65	484.50
Current borrowings	2,963.98	-	-	-	2,963.98
Trade payables	6,569.76	-	-	-	6,569.76
Other financial liabilities	1,344.22	-	-	-	1,344.22
Total	**11,316.55**	**18.62**	**16.64**	**10.65**	**11,362.46**

Includes contractual interest payments based on the interest rate prevailing at the reporting date excluding interest on deferred payment liability payable to UPSIDC (refer note 43).

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 46 Capital management

(a) Risk management framework

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well as provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

In determining its capital structure, Company considers the robustness of future cash flows and to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. Net debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. Equity comprises of all the components of equity (i.e. share capital, additional paid in capital, retained earnings etc.). Net debt comprises of total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents of the Company. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount by issue of new shares or sell assets to reduce the debt.

The gearing ratios were as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Net debt	285.61	2,646.11
Equity	9,216.52	5,873.10
Net debt to equity ratio	0.03	0.45

(i) Loan covenants

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 borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing borrowings in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

(b) Dividend

The Company has not proposed any dividend for the year (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil).

Note 47 Segment Reporting

A. Operating segments and principal activities:

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company's management and internal reporting structure. The chief operating decision maker identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the board of directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance

The 'Board of Directors' have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any facility.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the company's performance and based on the same two reportable segments are identified i.e. Alcoholic and Non Alcoholic.

The Company's reportable segments include:

a. Alcoholic products (Including Premium Rums, Whiskies, Brandy, Vodka, Beer and Gin etc.)

b. Non alcoholic product (Including Juice, Vinegar, breakfast foods etc.)

The Company's board reviews the results of each segment on a quarterly basis. The Company's board of directors uses Profit before tax to assess the performance of the operating segments.

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

B. Segment accounting policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

a. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, debtors, inventories and fixed assets, net of allowances and provisions which are reported as direct offsets in the balance sheet. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of creditors and accrued liabilities. Segment assets and liabilities do not include investments, share capital, reserves and surplus, loan funds, dividends payable, income-tax (current and deferred tax) and certain other assets and liabilities not allocable to the segments on a reasonable basis. While most of the assets/liabilities can be directly attributed to individual segments, the carrying amount of certain assets / liabilities pertaining to two or more segments are allocated to the segments on a reasonable basis.

b. Segment revenue and expenses

Joint revenue and expenses of segments are allocated amongst them on a reasonable basis. All other segment revenue and expenses are directly attributable to the segments.

c. Unallocated expenses

Unallocated expenses represents general administrative expenses, head-office expenses and other expenses that arise at the Company level and relate to the Company as a whole. As such, these expenses have not been considered in arriving at the segment results.

C. Business segment information

(i) Segment Revenue (External)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Revenue	**Results**	**Revenue**	**Results**
Alcoholic*	92,253.55	5,744.40	62,965.42	2,451.97
Non- Alcoholic	2,540.50	212.23	2,611.51	40.36
	94,794.05	5,956.63	65,576.93	2,492.33
Unallocable income/(expenditure)		(686.97)		380.82
Finance cost		(297.32)		(665.29)
Profit before share of loss of associate and tax		**4,972.34**		**2,207.86**
Share of loss of associates		(19.13)		(21.11)
Profit befor tax		**4,953.21**		**2,186.75**
Current tax		1,105.53		474.68
Deferred tax		532.50		179.34
Profit for the Year		**3,315.18**		**1,532.73**

* Figures for the year ended March 31, 2018, are netted off of Rs 180.25 lacs reported as an exceptional item. Refer note 38.

(ii) Segment assets

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Segment assets		
Alcoholic	20,464.65	17,237.16
Non- Alcoholic	1,212.16	1,044.35
Total Segment assets	**21,676.81**	**18,281.51**
Unallocated Assets	1,335.08	2,358.50
Total assets as per the balance sheet	**23,011.89**	**20,640.01**

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Segment liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	9,846.14	9,462.67
Non- Alcoholic	495.88	503.18
Total Segment liabilities	**10,342.02**	**9,965.85**
Unallocated Liabilities	3,453.35	4,801.06
Total liabilities as per the balance sheet	**13,795.37**	**14,766.91**

(iv) Segment Capital Expenditure

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	2,223.45	346.79
Non- Alcoholic	85.47	23.10
Unallocated	107.10	102.22
	2,416.02	**472.11**

(v) Segment depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	334.73	205.93
Non- Alcoholic	25.48	24.58
Unallocated	24.87	24.05
	385.08	**254.56**

(vi) Non Cash expenses other than depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Alcoholic	120.62	156.60
Non- Alcoholic	21.45	40.23
Unallocated	0.85	3.47
	142.92	**200.30**

D. Geographical Segments information

(i) Revenue

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
India	91,371.55	63,205.09
Outside India	3,422.50	2,371.84
	94,794.05	**65,576.93**

(ii) Capital Expenditure

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
India	2,416.02	472.11
Outside India	-	-
	2,416.02	**472.11**

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Non-current Assets*	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
India	6,849.78	5,060.18
Outside India	-	-
	6,849.78	**5,060.18**

*Non-current assets are excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(iv) Revenue from one customer of the company in alcoholic segment is more than 10 percent of the company's total revenue that are individually constituting Rs.9,756.48 lacs (March 31, 2018- Rs. 9,840.44 lacs).

Note 48 Employee benefit obligations

The Company has classified various employee benefits as under:

a) Defined contribution plans
   i) Pension Scheme
   ii) Employee state insurance
   iii) Provident fund (w.e.f November 01, 2018)

The Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year. (Refer Note 34)

		Amounts in Rs. Lacs
Particulars	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Contribution to Pension scheme	83.75	66.16
Contribution to Employee state insurance	66.66	81.02
Contribution to Provident Fund	81.00	65.46
Total	**231.41**	**212.64**

b) Defined benefit plans
   i) Gratuity
   ii) Earned Leave
   iii) Provident fund (till October 31, 2018)

Gratuity is payable to eligible employees as per the Company's policy and The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligations.

Provision for leave benefits is made by the Company on the basis of actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method.

During the year, Employee Fund trust has been discontinued and all the contributions received and interest earned on investments till October 31, 2018 has been transferred to the administrated Provident fund as per local regulations.

From November 2018 onwards, the company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administrated provident funds as per local regulations. The obligation of Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Liability with respect to the gratuity, leave encashment is determined based on an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary at the year end and any differential between the fund amount and the actuarial valuation is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

Other disclosures required under Indian Accounting Standards 19 "Employee benefits" are given below:

Principal Actuarial Assumption as at Balance Sheet date

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.61%	7.71%
Rate of increase in Compensation Levels	6.00%	6.00%
Retirement age	60 years	
Mortality Table	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
Average Withdrawal Rate	Withdrawal Rate	Withdrawal Rate
a) Upto 30 Years	0.50%	0.50%
b) From 31 to 44 Years	1.00%	1.00%
c) Above 44 Years	5.00%	5.00%

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

The discount rate has been assumed at 7.61% p.a. (Previous year 7.71% p.a.) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities for remaining life of employees. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market on long term basis.

i) Changes in the Present Value of Obligation

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2019**		**Year Ended March 31, 2018**	
	Leave Encashment	**Gratuity Funded**	**Leave Encashment**	**Gratuity Funded**
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning of the year	154.26	1,044.41	127.52	1,049.79
Interest Cost	11.89	80.52	9.62	79.15
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	3.26
Current Service Cost	14.35	45.00	11.55	43.41
Benefit Paid	(16.69)	(151.89)	(15.19)	(127.62)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	11.30	3.59	20.76	(3.59)
Present Value of Obligation as at the End of the Year	175.14	1,021.64	154.26	1,044.41

ii) Changes in the Fair value of Plan Assets

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2019**		**Year Ended March 31, 2018**	
	Leave Encashment	**Gratuity Funded**	**Leave Encashment**	**Gratuity Funded**
Present Value of Plan Asset as at the Beginning of the Year	-	922.99	-	978.51
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	71.16	-	73.78
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	-	(6.31)	-	(3.01)
Employers Contribution	-	0.49	-	1.32
Employees Contribution	-	-	-	-
Benefit Paid	-	(151.89)	-	(127.61)
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the End of the Year	-	836.44	-	922.99

iii) Percentage of Each Category of Plan Assets to Total Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the End of the Year

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2019**		**Year Ended March 31, 2018**	
	Leave Encashment	**Gratuity Funded**	**Leave Encashment**	**Gratuity Funded**
Fund Managed by Insurance Company	-	100%	-	100%

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

iv) Reconciliation of the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation and the Fair Value of Assets

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Present Value of Funded Obligation as at the end of the year	-	1,021.64	-	1,044.41
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the End of the Year	-	836.44	-	922.99
Present Value of Unfunded Obligation as at the End of the Year	175.14	185.20	154.26	121.42
Unfunded Net Liability Recognized in the Balance Sheet	175.14	185.20	154.26	121.42
Current Liability	26.73	-	16.85	-
Non Current Liability	148.41	185.20	110.67	121.42

v) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Current Service Cost	14.35	45.00	11.55	43.41
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	3.26
Interest Cost	11.89	80.52	9.62	79.15
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	(71.16)	-	(73.78)
Benefit Paid	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (Gains)/Loss	11.30	-	20.76	-
Employers Contribution	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	37.54	54.36	41.93	52.04

vi) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) opening	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on PBO	-	3.59	-	3.59
Actuarial gain /(loss) for the year on Asset	-	(6.31)	-	(3.01)
Unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) at the end of the year	-	(9.90)	-	0.58

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

vii) Experience Adjustment:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
On Plan Liability (Gain)/ Loss	10.13	(1.35)	14.55	(42.80)
On Plan Assets (Gain) / Loss	-	-	-	-
Expected Employer Contribution for the Next Year	29.34	63.75	23.24	55.81

viii) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019		Year Ended March 31, 2018	
	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
0 to 1 Year	26.72	167.09	28.36	165.31
1 to 2 Year	15.98	160.85	15.57	234.60
2 to 3 Year	13.61	117.48	12.40	107.26
3 to 4 Year	14.82	91.76	11.14	80.27
4 to 5 Year	11.50	74.96	12.18	62.45
5 to 6 Year	11.32	59.41	9.49	58.04
6 Year onwards	81.17	350.10	65.12	336.48

ix) Sensitivity Analysis of the Defined Benefit Obligation:-

Particulars	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded
	2018-19	
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	175.14	185.20
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(5.70)	(24.39)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	6.08	25.64
Impact of change in Salary rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	175.14	185.20
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	6.14	25.24
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(5.81)	(24.23)
	2017-18	
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	154.26	1,044.41
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(4.74)	(24.85)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	5.05	26.11
Impact of change in Salary rate		
Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	154.26	1,044.41
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	5.11	26.03
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(4.84)	(25.00)

Description of risk exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow-

a) Salary increases - Actual salary increase will increase the plan’s liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

b) Investment Risk - If plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

c) Discount Rate - Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan’s liability.

d) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

e) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact plan’s liability.

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 49 Additional Information as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

As at March 31, 2019

Name of the entity	Net assets (total Assets minus total Liabilities)		Share in profit or (loss)		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	In Lacs	As % of Consolidated profit and loss	In Lacs	As % of Consolidated Other comprehensive income	In Lacs	As % of Consolidated Total comprehensive income	In Lacs
Mohan Meakin Limited	99.96%	9,212.82	100.58%	3,334.31	93.39%	29.38	100.51%	3,363.69
Associates								
Mohan Closures Limited	0.04%	3.70	-0.58%	(19.13)	6.61%	2.08	-0.51%	(17.05)
	100.00%	**9,216.52**	**100.00%**	**3,315.18**	**100.00%**	**31.46**	**100.00%**	**3,346.64**

As at March 31, 2018

Name of the entity	Net assets (total Assets minus total Liabilities)		Share in profit or (loss)		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	In Lacs	As % of Consolidated profit and loss	In Lacs	As % of Consolidated Other comprehensive income	In Lacs	As % of Consolidated Total comprehensive income	In Lacs
Mohan Meakin Limited	96.86%	5,688.72	101.38%	1,553.84	100.87%	35.86	101.37%	1,589.70
Associates								
National Cereals Products Limited	3.04%	178.74	-1.18%	(18.15)	-0.87%	(0.31)	-1.18%	(18.46)
Mohan Closures Limited	0.10%	5.64	-0.19%	(2.96)	0.00%	-	-0.19%	(2.96)
	100.00%	5,873.10	100.00%	1,532.73	100.00%	35.55	100.00%	1,568.28

Note 50 Related party disclosure:

As per Ind AS – 24 “Related Party Disclosure” the Company’s related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are disclosed below :

A. Name of related party and relationship

i) Associate Companies: National Cereals Products Limited (NCPL) (till March 30, 2019) and Mohan Closures Limited (MCL)

ii) Key Managerial Personnel :
- a) Shri Hemant Mohan (Managing Director)
- b) Shri R.C. Jain (Appointed as Director Finance cum CFO w.e.f. August 14, 2017)
- c) Shri Vinay Mohan (Non Executive Director)
- d) Smt. Shalini Mohan (Non Executive Director)
- e) Shri L.K. Malhotra (Non Executive Director)
- f) Shri Yash Kumar Sehgal (Non Executive Director)
- g) Shri Murugan Navamani (Non Executive Director)
- h) Shri M.Nandagopal (Non Executive Director)
- i) Shri Swaraj Suri (Resigned as Director w.e.f. May 12, 2017)

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

iii) Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel and/or their relatives exercise control:

Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited, Trade Links Private Limited, Mohan Shakti Trust, Narinder Mohan Foundation and Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited.

iv) Post Employment Benefit Plan: Mohan Meakin Limited, Provident Fund Trust (till October 31, 2018)

B. Key management personnel compensation*

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
i)	Short - term employee benefits	195.32	94.01
ii)	Post - employment benefits	14.76	5.99
iii)	Long - term employee benefits	-	20.33
iv)	Director Sitting Fee	8.10	4.20

*Does not include provision for incremental gratuity and leave encashment liabilities, since the provision are based on acturial valuation for the Company as a whole.

C. Transactions with related parties referred to in (A)

	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
i)	**Transaction with Associate Companies**		
	Sale of products		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	0.15	0.10
	Purchases of stock-in-trade		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	44.64	13.42
	Power and fuel charges recovered		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	0.84	0.35
	- National Cereals Products Limited	-	0.30
	Rental Income		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	1.92	1.92
	- National Cereals Products Limited	0.60	0.30
	Other miscellaneous expenses recovered		
	- National Cereals Products Limited	0.59	0.20
	Balances outstanding as at the year end		
	Payable		
	- Mohan Closures Limited	4.61	0.73
	- National Cereals Products Limited	-	135.08

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
ii)	**Transactions with enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel exercise control:**		
	Purchases of traded goods		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	37,913.01	30,584.54
	Purchases of services/related goods		
	- Narinder Mohan Foundation	2.96	1.81
	- Trade Links Private Limited	0.72	0.79
	Sales (net of rebate and discount)		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	472.71	270.39
	- Trade Links Private Limited	5,054.03	4,580.90
	- Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited	333.72	13.17
	Royalty from		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	0.74	0.86
	- Trade Links Private Limited	12.00	6.00
	- Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited	225.31	225.00
	Commission to a selling agent		
	- Trade Links Private Limited	110.59	74.86
	Depot handling charges to a selling agent		
	- Trade Links Private Limited	270.30	212.93
	Expenses recovered		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	8.80	7.46
	- Trade Links Private Limited	10.13	6.90
	Expenses incurred on Company's behalf reimbursed		
	- Trade Links Private Limited	57.28	5.40
	Balances outstanding as at the year end (Payable/Receivable)		
	Receivable		
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	-	323.19
	- Trade Links Private Limited	115.05	426.55
	- Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited	936.95	1,004.23
	Payable		
	- Mohan Shakti Trust	7.68	3.51
	- Narinder Mohan Foundation	0.15	-
	- Mohan Rocky Springwater Breweries Limited	29.81	-
	- Trade Links Private Limited	2.10	0.82
iii)	**Contribution to Post Employment Benefit Plans**		
	- PF Trust	311.47	263.78
	Payable		
	-PF Trust	-	23.07

D. Terms and conditions

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and are at market value. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured (except receivable with Trade Links Private Limited amounting to Rs. 46.40 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 46.40 lacs) and Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Limited amounting to Rs. 68.00 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 68.00 lacs) which is secured) and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has recorded impairment of receivables amounting to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates..

(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note 51 i. Non-cancellable operating lease - Company as a lessee

The Company has taken land at Salempur Industrial Area, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, from UP State Industrial Development Corporation Limited ('UPSIDC') under non-cancellable operating lease. The lease is for the term of 90 years and rentals are payable on agreed terms. Also refer note 43.

Future Minimum Lease Rentals	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Within one year	6.70	6.70
Later than one year but not later than five years	26.80	26.80
Later than five years	1,567.80	1,574.50
	1,601.30	**1,608.00**

ii. Cancellable Operating lease - Company as a lessee

In addition to the above non cancellable lease, the Company has the following significant leasing arrangements which are usually renewal on mutually agreeable terms.

a. The Company has taken on lease a manufacturing unit at Jahari for the purpose of manufacture, bottling, distribution of IMFL products.

- lease deed is for the period of 5 year ending on March 31, 2020
- lease rentals are payable on the agreed terms
- prior approval of the lessor is required to sublet the unit or its part.

b. The Company has taken on lease space for running depots at various locations.

- lease deeds are generally for a period of one to five years
- lease rentals are charged on the basis of agreed terms
- there are scheduled escalations

c. The Company has entered into operating lease on building/ premises with lease term of one year for residential purposes.

iii. Rental expense relating to operating lease	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments (refer note 37)	125.32	141.93

iv. Cancellable Operating lease - Company as a lessor

The Company has given its property on lease wherein rental income is receivable based on the terms of the lease agreement entered between the parties. Other income includes income from operating lease amounting to Rs 47.49 lacs (Mar 31, 2018 Rs 33.82 lacs). The terms of the agreements are generally for a period of one year, which are usually renewal on mutually agreeable terms.

Note 52 Disclosure related to IND AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

The Company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the statement of profit or loss :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	94,628.96
Revenue from Others (Amount recoverable as per contractual agreement)	165.09
	94,794.05

Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Rs. in Lacs unless otherwise stated)

1. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		Total
	Alcoholic*	Non-Alocoholic	
Type of goods or service			
Sale of manufactured products	49,764.06	2,484.71	**52,248.77**
Sale of traded products	40,558.57	-	**40,558.57**
Other miscellaneous sales	673.35	36.31	**709.66**
Export incentives	-	-	**-**
Royalty income	1,092.48	0.12	**1,092.60**
Cold storage charges	-	19.36	**19.36**
Total Revenue from contract with customers	**92,088.46**	**2,540.50**	**94,628.96**
India	88,665.96	2,540.50	91,206.46
Outside India	3,422.50	-	3,422.50
Total Revenue from contract with customers	**92,088.46**	**2,540.50**	**94,628.96**
Timing of Revenue Recognition			
Goods transferred at a point in time	92,088.46	2,540.50	94,628.96

*Amount recoverable as per contractual agreement amounting to Rs. 165.09 lacs has been included in revenue information disclosed under Alcoholic segment (Refer Note 47)

2. Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers-

Particulars	Amount as at March 31, 2019	Amount as at March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables	5,184.97	5,803.17
Contract Liabilities		
Advances from Customers (Refer Note no 25)	924.56	636.29

3. Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue as per Contracted price	96,158.35
Adjustments	
Rebate	(1,476.68)
Discount	(52.71)
Revenue from contract with customers	**94,628.96**

Note 53 The previous year figures have been regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date.
For HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/W100048
Mayur Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 505629
Place: New Delhi, Date : 25.05.2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mohan Meakin Limited

HEMANT MOHAN	*Managing Director*	*(DIN: 00197951)*
R.C. JAIN	*Director and Chief Financial* Officer	*(DIN: 00256210)*
H.N .HANDA	*Company Secretary*	

ALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS

WHISKIES

Summer Hall
Colonel's Special
Golden Eagle
King Castle
Top Brass
Diplomat Deluxe
Black Knight
Solan No.1
Solan No. 1 Black
Solan Gold Single Malt
Cellar 117
MMB
Blue Bull

BRANDIES

Triple Crown
Doctor's Reserve No.1
D.M.
MMB

GINS

Big Ben London (Export Quality)

VODKA

Knight Rider Premium

BEERS

Golden Eagle Lager
Golden Eagle Deluxe Premium Lager
Gold Lager Beer (Herbal Beer)
Golden Eagle Super Strong
Gymkhana Premium Lager
Asia 72 Extra Strong Lager
Black Knight Super Strong
Solan No.1 Premium
I Q
Lion
Meakins 10000 Super Strong
Old Monk Super Strong

RUMS

Old Monk The Legend
Old Monk Supreme
Old Monk Gold Reserve
Old Monk XXX
Old Monk Deluxe XXX
Old Monk Matured Deluxe XXX
Old Monk White
Old Monk Apple
Old Monk Orange
Old Monk Lemon
Old Monk Matured XXX Select

NON-ALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS

JUICES

Mohun's Gold Coin Apple Juice

VINEGARS

Mohun's Brewed Vinegar
Mohun's Non-Fruit Vinegar

MINERAL WATER

Golden Eagle Mineral Water
Mohun's Mineral Water

BREAKFAST FOODS

Mohun's New Life Classic Corn Flakes
Mohun's New Life Corn Flakes
Mohun's Wheat Porridge
Mohun's Wheat Flakes
Mohun's Wheat Dalia

EXTRACTS : Malt Extract

EXPORTS : Beer, Rum, Whisky, Brandy & Gin.

THE MANAGEMENT OF MOHAN MEAKIN LIMITED WISHES TO THANK THE EMPLOYEES, DISTRIBUTORS AND OTHER ASSOCIATES FOR THE EXCELLENT WORK PERFORMANCE AT ALL LEVELS.