

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
M/s LT International Ltd.

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M/s LT International Ltd.** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit.
4. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
5. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.
6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial



statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these standalone financial statements.

Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The Company had prepared separate sets of statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 in accordance with Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) on which we issued auditor's reports to the shareholders of the Company dated 21 May 2018 and 08 May 2017 respectively. These financial statements have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS, which have also been audited by us. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. 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 the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
10. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) the standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;



- e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 08 May 2019 as per Annexure B expressed an unmodified opinion;
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company, as detailed in Note 23 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

For S. Mohan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 000608N

(R.K.Mittal)
Partner
M. No. 088767



Date: 08th May 2019
Place: New Delhi

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of M/s. LT International Ltd, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

1. In respect of its fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) As explained to us, the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Fixed Assets at the year end. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable Property.
2. In respect of inventories:
 - (a) As explained to us, inventories except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties have been physically verified by the management at the year end. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.
 - (b) On the basis of our examination of records of inventories, we observed that the discrepancies noticed on physical verification between the physical inventories and book records were not material, having regard to the size of the operations of the Unit. However, the same has been properly dealt with in the Books of Account.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, sub clause iii (a) to (c) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable.
4. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records, the Company has not granted any loans or made investments or provided guarantees, which are covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
5. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year. Accordingly paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
6. As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the Company.



7. In respect of Statutory dues:
- (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales-Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Value added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. In our opinion, no material undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at 31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sale tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account and records, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks. The Company has not taken any loan either from financial institutions or from the government and has not issued any debentures.
9. In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the management and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debts instruments or any term loans during the year. Accordingly paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
10. In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the management and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year that causes the financial statements to be materially misstated.
11. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period under audit, which is covered under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
12. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
13. In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the management and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best



of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not entered any transactions with the related parties. Accordingly paragraph 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Unit.

14. In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the management and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit. Accordingly paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
15. In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the management and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
16. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company .



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of LT International Ltd on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of **LT International Ltd** ("the Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the '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 the company's 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

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR and the Guidance Note 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, assessing the risk that 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.
5. 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 IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

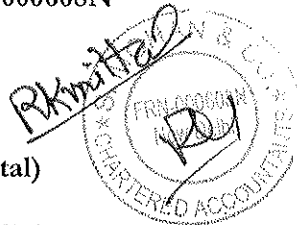
7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S. Mohan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 000608N

(R. K. Mittal)
Partner
M. No. 088767



Date: 08th May 2019
Place: New Delhi

L T International Ltd.
Balance sheet as at 31 Mar 2019

(Amount in ₹)

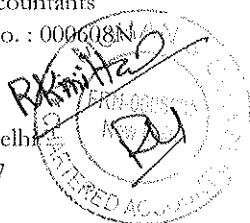
Notes	As at Mar 31,2019	As at Mar 31,2018
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
a)Property, Plant and Equipment	2	9,83,490
b)Financial Assets		
i)Investments	3	1,35,00,000
c)Deferred tax asset (net)	4	95,715
d)Non-current tax assets(net)	5	7,62,932
		<u>1,43,64,262</u>
		<u>1,53,42,137</u>
Current assets		
a)Financial Assets		
i)Inventories		-
ii)Trade receivables	6	4,36,526
iii)Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,96,660
v)Other Financial assets	8	1,47,59,251
b) Other Current Assets	9	3,423
		<u>30,48,709</u>
		<u>1,53,95,860</u>
		<u>1,74,12,971</u>
		<u>3,07,37,997</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
a)Equity Share Capital	10	2,00,00,000
b)Other Equity	11	(26,76,219)
		<u>1,73,23,781</u>
		<u>1,84,96,228</u>
Current Liabilities		
a) Financial liabilities		
i) Trade Payables	12	9,18,110
ii)Other financial liabilities	13	1,13,23,659
Total		<u>89,190</u>
		<u>1,22,41,769</u>
		<u>1,74,12,971</u>
		<u>3,07,37,997</u>

Statement of significant accounting policies 1

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements. This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For S. Mohan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. : 000608N

R.K. Mittal
Place: New Delhi
M. No.088767



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director
DIN-06919497


Surinder Kumar Arora
Director
DIN-01574728

Date : May 8, 2019
Place : Gurugram

L T International Ltd.

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 Mar 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	Year ended As at Mar 31,2019	Year ended As at Mar 31,2018
Income			
Expenses			
Finance costs	14	888	148
Depreciation and amortisation expense	15	1,31,480	2,14,686
Other expenses	16	10,45,694	62,299
		11,78,062	2,77,133
Profit before exceptional items and tax		(11,78,062)	(2,77,133)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		(11,78,062)	(2,77,133)
Tax expense (Refer note 21)			
Current tax		-	-
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement		-	-
Deferred tax		(5,615)	(13,999.59)
Profit after exceptional items and tax		(11,72,447)	(2,63,133)
MAT credit entitlement		-	-
Net profit for the year		(11,72,447)	(2,63,133)
Other Comprehensive Income			
A i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(11,72,447)	(2,63,133)

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For S. Mohan & Co.

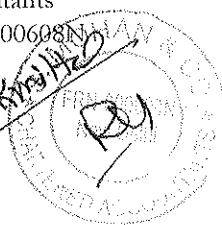
Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. : 000608

R.K. Mittal

Place: New Delhi

M. No.088767



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jai Sheel Oberoi

Director

DIN-06919497

Surinder Kumar Arora

Director

DIN-01574728

Date : May 8, 2019

Place : Delhi

L T International Ltd.

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended Mar 31, 2019

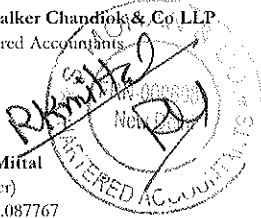
(All amounts in ₹)

	For the year ended 31 Mar 2019	For the year ended 31 Mar 2018
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	(11,78,062)	(2,77,133)
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,31,480	2,14,688
Loss/Profit on sale of fixed assets	8,52,010	
Interest expense	888	148
Operating profit before operating assets and liabilities	(1,93,683.83)	(62,297)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in trade payables	(9,18,110.00)	8,08,745
Decrease in provisions and other liabilities	(1,12,34,469.48)	(11,87,45,066)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other long term liabilities	1,47,59,251.00	
Increase/ (decrease) in trade receivables	4,36,526.00	10,20,000
Decrease in loans and advances and other current assets	3,423.00	34,013
Decrease in other financial assets		9,94,62,422
Decrease/(Increase) in other non current assets	(5,615.26)	(15,20,585)
Cash generated from operations	28,47,321.43	(1,90,02,768)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	5,615.26	14,000
Net cash generated from operating activities	A 28,52,936.69	(1,89,88,768)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Net cash used in investing activities	B -	-
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from/(Repayment) of short term borrowings (net)	-	1,62,70,630
Interest paid	(888)	(148)
Net cash used in financing activities	C (888)	1,62,70,482
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	A + B + C 28,52,048	(27,18,286)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,96,660	29,14,946
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	30,48,709	1,96,660
Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 19)		
Cash on hand		
Balances with banks	30,48,709	1,96,660
- on current account		
Total cash and cash equivalents	30,48,709	1,96,660

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandhok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

R.K. Mittal
(Partner)
M. No.087767



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Surinder Kumar Arora Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director Director
DIN-01574728 DIN-06919497

Date : May 8, 2019
Place : Delhi

A. Equity Share Capital

Closing Balance as at March 31, 2017	2,00,00,000
Changes during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2018	2,00,00,000
Changes during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2019	2,00,00,000

B. Other Equity

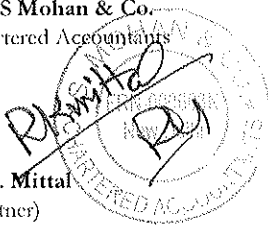
	Reserves & Surplus	Other Components of	Total
	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	(12,40,639)	-	(12,40,639)
Profit for the year	(2,63,133)	-	(2,63,133)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(2,63,133)	-	(2,63,133)
Transaction with owners			
Interim Dividend	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserves	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(15,03,772)	-	(15,03,772)
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(15,03,772)	-	(15,03,772)
Profit for the year	(11,72,447)	-	(11,72,447)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(11,72,447)	-	(11,72,447)
Interim Dividend			
Interim Dividend	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(26,76,219)	-	(26,76,219)

Statement of significant accounting policies

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For S Mohan & Co.
Chartered Accountants

R.K. Mittal
(Partner)
M. No.087767



Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director
DIN-06919497

Surinder Kumar Arora
Director
DIN-01574728

Place : Delhi
Date : May 21, 2018

LT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. i) **Company Information**

LT International Limited is the wholly owned subsidiary of LT Foods Limited. Company is primarily engaged in import of fertilizers & selling it in domestic market.

ii) **Recent accounting pronouncements**

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers:

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospective approach --

Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors;

Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach) The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

iii) **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP) (hereinafter referred to as 'Previous GAAP') used for its statutory reporting requirement in India immediately before adopting Ind AS.



LT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Under the previous GAAP, property plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet at their cost of purchase less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any). Using the deemed cost exemption available as per Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to carry forward these carrying value of PPE under Indian GAAP as on 31 March 2017 as book value of such assets under Ind AS as at the transition date i.e. 1 April 2016.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight line method arrived on the basis of the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The following useful life of assets has been taken by the Company:

Tangible Assets	Useful Life
Buildings	60 years
Plant and machinery	15 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment	4 years
Computers	3 years

De-recognition

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

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

d) Fair Value Measurement

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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



LT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, 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 or each case.

e) Revenue Recognition

The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below:

Interest Income:

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable.

f) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

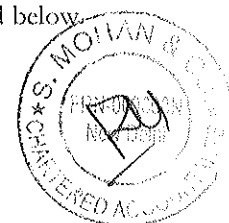
If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts for that instrument at that date as follows:

- at the measurement basis mentioned above if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. The Company recognises the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss.
- in all other cases, at the measurement basis mentioned above, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, the Company recognises that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement



LT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- i. **Financial assets at amortised cost** – a financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
 - Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

- ii. **Financial assets at fair value**

- **Investments in equity instruments other than above** – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities, other than derivative liabilities, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

g) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, 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.

Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.



LT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

h) Income tax

Income tax comprises current tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

i) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

k) Contingent liabilities

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

l) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The following are the critical judgments and the key estimates concerning the future that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial Statements or that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

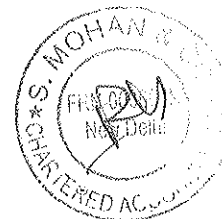
- a. Allowance for doubtful debts** – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.
- b. Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets** – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software, IT equipment and other plant and equipment.



LT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- c. **Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets** – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.
- d. **Contingent liabilities** – The Company is the subject of legal proceedings and tax issues covering a range of matters, which are pending in various jurisdictions. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is difficult to predict the final outcome of such matters. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

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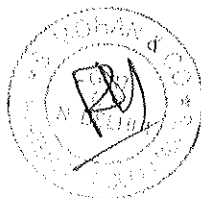


L T International Ltd.

Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 Mar 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	As at Mar 31,2019	As at Mar 31,2018
3 Non-current investments (Valued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Investments in equity instruments		
-Express Warehousing Limited (13,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in Express Warehousing Limited)	1,35,00,000	1,35,00,000
	<u>1,35,00,000</u>	<u>1,35,00,000</u>
Aggregate amount of Unquoted investments	1,35,00,000	1,35,00,000
In view of management , the fall in the value of invesment is temperoray, accordingly no provision for the fall in value has been made .		
4 Deferred taxes	<u>As at Mar 31,2019</u>	<u>As at Mar 31,2018</u>
MAT Credit Receivable	1,01,330	1,01,330
Deferred tax liabilities		
Timing difference on tangible assets depreciation	-	5,615
	<u>1,01,330</u>	<u>95,715</u>
5 Non-Current tax assets	<u>As at Mar 31,2019</u>	<u>As at Mar 31,2018</u>
Income Tax /TDS	7,62,932	7,62,932
	<u>7,62,932</u>	<u>7,62,932</u>
6 Trade receivables	<u>As at Mar 31,2019</u>	<u>As at Mar 31,2018</u>
Other debts	-	-
Unsecured considered good	-	4,36,526
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,36,526</u>
7 Cash and cash equivalents	<u>As at Mar 31,2019</u>	<u>As at Mar 31,2018</u>
Cash in hand	-	1,05,740
Balances with banks - in current accounts	30,48,709	90,920
	<u>30,48,709</u>	<u>1,96,660</u>
8 Other Financial Assets (Current)	<u>As at Mar 31,2019</u>	<u>As at Mar 31,2018</u>
Subsidy Receivable	-	1,47,59,251
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,47,59,251</u>
9 Other Current assets	<u>As at Mar 31,2019</u>	<u>As at Mar 31,2018</u>
Imprest	-	-
Input Tax Receivable	-	723
GST Receivable	-	2,700
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,423</u>



10 Equity Share capital

	As at Mar 31,2019		As at Mar 31,2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
a. Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000
b. Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000
Total	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000

c. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at Mar 31,2019		As at Mar 31,2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the beginning of the year	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000

d. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having the par value of ₹ 10 per shares. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of company , The distribution of assets will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e. Shares held by holding company, ultimate holding company, subsidiaries / associates of holding company or ultimate holding company.

	As at Mar 31,2019		As at Mar 31,2018	
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each			
LT Foods Limited - Holding	17,99,581	1,79,95,810	17,99,581	1,79,95,810

f. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at Mar 31,2019		As at Mar 31,2018	
	Number	% Shareholding	Number	% Shareholding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				
LT Foods Limited	17,99,581	89.98	17,99,581	89.98



LT International Ltd.

Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 Mar 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	As at Mar 31,2019	As at Mar 31,2018
11 Other Equity		
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(15,03,772)	(12,40,640)
Add : Transferred from statement of profit and loss	(11,72,447)	(2,63,132)
	(26,76,219)	(15,03,772)
12 Trade payables		
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Due to Others	-	9,18,110
	-	9,18,110
13 Other Financial liabilities (Current)		
Expenses Payable	89,190	58,250
Stale cheque	-	-
Payable to Holding Co.*	-	1,12,65,409
	89,190	1,13,23,659
*LT Foods Limited - Holding company	-	1,12,65,409



L T International Ltd.

Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 Mar 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	As at Mar	As at Mar 31,2018
14 Finance costs		
Interest expenses	-	-
Bank charges	888	148
	888	148
15 Depreciation and amortization expense	As at Mar 31,2019	As at Mar 31,2018
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,31,480	2,14,686
	1,31,480	2,14,686
16 Other expenses	As at Mar 31,2019	As at Mar 31,2018
Conveyance Expenses	52,870	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	52,870	-
Fees and taxes	-	18,150
Loss on Sales of Fixed Assets	8,52,010	-
Payments to auditors	30,940	29,500
Legal & Professional Charges	-	49,500
Amount Written off	57,004	(34,851)
	10,45,694	62,299



NOTE 17: INCOME TAX

The income tax expense consists of the following :

Current tax expense for the current year
Current tax expense pertaining to previous years
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)
Total income tax

As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
-	-
-	-
(5,615)	(14,000)
(5,615)	(14,000)

The reconciliation of the estimated tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss is as follows:

Profit before income taxes

At India's statutory income tax

Adjustments in respect of current income tax

Tax impact of exempted income
Tax impact of expenses which will never be allowed
Others

Total income tax expense

(11,78,062)	(2,77,133)
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

NOTE 18 : EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders
Numbers of weighted average equity share outstanding at the year end for Basic
Numbers of weighted average equity share outstanding at the year end for Diluted
Nominal value per share

Earnings per equity share

Basic
Diluted

As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(11,72,447)	(2,63,133)
20,00,000	20,00,000
-	-

(0.59) (0.13)
(0.59) (0.13)

NOTE 19 : CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

(A) Contingent liabilities

Disputed Demands/Show Cause Notices

Total

As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
-	10.00
-	10.00



NOTE 20 : FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(All amounts in ₹)

A. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by category are as follows:

	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial assets measured at fair value			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	-	4,36,526
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	7	30,48,709	1,96,660
(iii) Other Financial assets	8	-	1,47,59,251
Total Financial Assets		30,48,709	1,53,92,437
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
(i) Trade Payables	12	-	9,18,110
(ii) Other Financial liabilities	13	89,190	1,13,23,659
Total Financial Liabilities		89,190	1,22,41,769

B. Fair values hierarchy

The different levels of fair value have been defined below:

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note (A) above has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The

categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;

Level 2: Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a net asset value or valuation model

As at March 31, 2019

Financial assets measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(i) Investments measured at				
a) Fair value through other comprehensive income loss	-	-	1,35,00,000	1,35,00,000

As at March 31, 2018

Financial assets measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(i) Investments measured at				
a) Fair value through other comprehensive income loss	-	-	1,35,00,000	1,35,00,000

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

- (i) The fair value of investments in government securities and quoted equity shares is based on the current bid price of respective investment as at the balance sheet date
- (ii) The fair value of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value (NAV) as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at the
- (iii) In order to arrive at the fair value of unquoted investments, the company obtains independent valuations. The techniques used by the valuer are as follows:

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018:

Particulars	Unquoted equity shares
As at April 01, 2018	1,35,00,000
Gains/loss recognized through statement of profit & loss	-
As at March 31, 2019	1,35,00,000



NOTE 21 :RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements

A. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: Moderate credit risk

C: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Asset group	Basis of categorization	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Trade receivables and other financial assets	Life time expected credit loss or 12 month expected credit loss
High credit risk	Trade receivables	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company or debtor declaring bankruptcy or a litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(All amounts in ₹)

Credit rating	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date	Loans	-	-
	Trade receivables	-	4,36,526
	Cash and cash equivalents	30,48,709	1,96,660
	Other bank balances	-	-
	Other financial assets	-	1,47,59,251

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country.

Trade receivables

Credit risk related to trade receivables are mitigated by taking bank guarantees/letter of credit, from customers where credit risk is high. The Company closely monitors the credit worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes loans and advances to employees, security deposits and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for following financial assets --

As at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade Receivables	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade Receivables	4,36,526	-	4,36,526



B. LIQUIDITY RISK

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.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

(i) Contractual Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

(All amounts in ₹)

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

31 March 2019	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
b) Other Non Current Liabilities	89,190	-	-	-
Total	89,190	-	-	-

31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables	9,18,110	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liabilities	1,13,23,639	-	-	-
Total	1,22,41,769	-	-	-



Note 22: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well as to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company's capital management objectives are

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

a) Debt equity ratio

(All amounts in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings	-	-
Net debt	-	-
Total equity	17323780.8	1,84,96,227
Net debt to equity ratio	0.00%	0.00%



L.T International Ltd.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

NOTE 23: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company's related party transactions and outstanding balances are with its subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, key management and others as described below:

A. Relationships

Name	Designation
LT Foods Limited	Holding Company
Raghnathi Agro Industries Private Limited	Associate
Daawat Foods Limited	Associate

B. Key Management Personnel and directors

-Key Management Personnel

Name	Designation
Surinder Kumar Arora	Director
Jai Sheel Oberoi	Director

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
LT Foods Limited (Holding Company) Balances at the year-end {net receivable/{net payable}}	-	-
Daawat Foods Limited (Associate) Balances at the year-end {net receivable/{net payable}}	-	-
Raghnathi Agro Industries Private Limited (Associate) Balances at the year-end {net receivable/{net payable}}	-	-

For S. Mohan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. : 000608

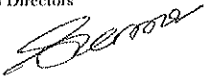
R.K. Mittal
Place: New Delhi
M. No.088767



Date : May 8, 2019
Place : Gurugram

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director
DIN-06919497


Surinder Kumar Arora
Director
DIN-01574728