

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Cinnatollah Tea Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cinnatollah Tea Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

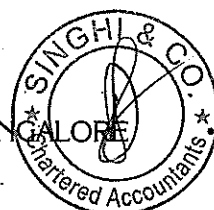
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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



In preparing the financial statements, 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

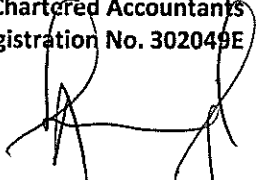
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules 2014;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report
 - (g) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid/provided in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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. Based on audit procedure and as per explanation has been given by the management, the Company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E


Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 066274

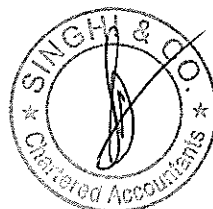
Place: Kolkata
Date: 13th day of May, 2019.



ANNEXURE-1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

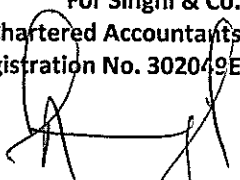
The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019, we report that:

- i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
(b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
(c) According to information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of Leasehold Land which had been transferred to Company pursuant to composite Scheme of arrangement are not held in the name of the Company. As explained to us, steps are being taken to complete the name transfer formalities.
- ii. The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are not applicable to the company during the year.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed dues as above were outstanding 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 and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Goods & Service Tax, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Cess which have not been deposited on account of dispute.
- viii. Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks or financial institutions. There were no debentures outstanding at any time during the year.
- ix. Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.
- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid/provided in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.



- xi. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E


Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 066274

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th day of May, 2019



ANNEXURE - 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Cinnatolliah Tea Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements; whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



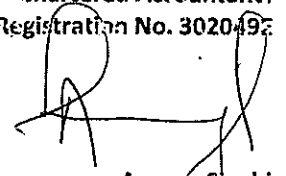
INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 3020492



Anurag Singhi
Partner

Membership No. 066274

Place: Kolkata

Date: 13th day of May, 2019

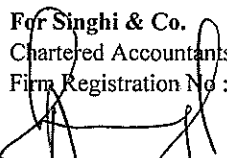


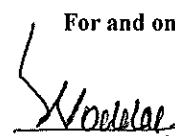
Cinnatolliah Tea Limited
(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2019

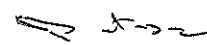
₹ in lakhs

	Notes	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's Funds			
Share Capital	4	2,617.54	2,617.54
Reserves and Surplus	5	972.07	903.36
		3,589.61	3,520.90
Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term provisions	6	163.24	158.65
Deferred tax liability (net)	7	-	-
		163.24	158.65
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	60.34	36.31
Other current liabilities	8	105.61	43.26
Short-term provisions	6	229.73	190.54
		395.68	270.11
Total		4,148.53	3,949.66
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets	9	890.10	920.55
Intangible Assets	10	45.05	90.11
Capital Work-in-progress	11	80.72	35.48
Loans and advances	12	518.97	414.76
		1,534.84	1,460.90
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	259.62	150.25
Trade Receivables	14.1	164.11	135.74
Cash and bank balances	15	2,059.71	2,010.70
Loans and advances	12	79.49	140.78
Other current assets	14.2	50.76	51.29
		2,613.69	2,488.76
Total		4,148.53	3,949.66
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

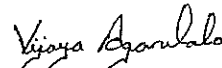
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 302049E

Partner: Anurag Singhi
Membership No.: 066274

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Santosh Kumar Poddar
Managing Director
DIN : 00055786


Dilip Kumar Patodia
Director
DIN : 00482435

Place : Kolkata
Date : 13.05.2019


Rajes Gupta
Chief Financial Officer


Vijaya Agarwala
Company Secretary



Cinnatolliah Tea Limited

(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

		₹ in lakhs	
	Notes	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	16	2,348.74	2,497.02
Other Income	17	145.45	121.98
Total Revenue		2,494.19	2,619.00
EXPENSES			
Change in inventories of Finished Goods, Work In Progress & Traded Goods	18	(4.90)	(3.76)
Employee benefits expenses	19	1,583.99	1,359.45
Finance Costs	20	2.02	0.53
Depreciation and amortization expenses	21	111.87	117.58
Other expenses	22	637.44	610.75
Total Expenses		2,330.42	2,084.55
Profit / (Loss) before tax		163.77	534.45
Current tax		63.50	159.33
Deferred tax credit		-	(7.26)
Total tax expenses		63.50	152.07
Profit (Loss) after tax		100.27	382.38
		₹	₹
Earnings per equity share	23		
[Nominal value of share ₹10]			
Basic & Diluted		0.38	1.46
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 302049E

Partner: Anurag Singhi

Membership No.: 066274

Place : Kolkata

Date :13.05.2019

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Santosh Kumar Poddar

Managing Director

DIN : 00055786

Rajesh Gupta

Rajesh Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Dilip Kumar Patodia

Director

DIN : 0482435

Vijaya Agarwala

Vijaya Agarwala

Company Secretary



Cinnatollah Tea Limited

(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2019

₹ in lakhs

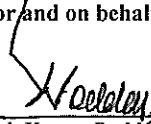
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
(A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	163.77	534.45
Adjustment to reconcile profit / (loss) before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and Amortization expenses	111.87	117.58
Finance Costs	2.02	0.53
Gain on tangible assets sold / discarded (net)	(1.39)	-
Bad debts, irrecoverable claims and advances written off	-	0.08
Unspent liabilities, provision no longer required and unclaimed balances adjusted	-	(1.08)
Interest Income	(143.67)	(119.80)
Cash Generated from Operations	132.60	531.76
Direct Taxes Paid	105.37	224.50
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes :	27.23	307.26
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	24.03	(4.90)
Increase / (Decrease) in Long-term Provisions	4.59	36.01
Increase / (Decrease) in Short-term Provisions	39.18	14.91
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	62.35	12.64
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Receivables	(28.37)	(37.90)
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-current Loans & Advances	(62.32)	131.37
(Increase) / Decrease in Current Loans & Advances	61.29	(63.23)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(109.37)	(15.20)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	18.61	380.96
(B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from sale of Tangible Assets	1.73	-
Purchase of Tangible Assets including CWIP	(81.95)	(85.68)
Interest Received	144.20	121.49
Net Cash from Investing Activities	63.98	35.81
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Interest Paid	(2.02)	(0.53)
Dividend Paid including DDT	(31.56)	(31.50)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(33.58)	(32.03)
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	49.01	384.74
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,010.70	1,625.96
Add : Transfer pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year *	2,059.71	2,010.70

* represents Cash and Bank Balances as indicated in note 15 and includes ₹ 1967.50 lakhs (1942.37 lakhs) being balances having maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months.

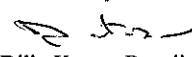
For Singh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

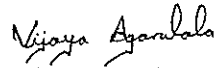
Partner : Anurag Singhi
Membership No.: 066274
Place : Kolkata
Date : 13.05.2019

For and on behalf of the board of directors


Santosh Kumar Poddar
Managing Director
DIN : 00055786


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Chief Financial Officer


Dilip Kumar Patodia
Director
DIN : 00482435


Vijaya Agarwala
Company Secretary



Cinnatollah Tea Limited

(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1. Corporate Information

Cinnatollah Tea Limited (the Company) was incorporated on 19th March, 2015 as a Subsidiary Company of Upper Ganges Sugar & Industries Limited (UGSIL). With the objective of business realignment of UGSIL and The Oudh Sugar Mills Limited (OSML), a composite scheme of arrangement had been filed with the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad to transfer the Tea business undertaking of Ganges Securities Limited (GSL) to the Company from the appointed date i.e. 1st April, 2015, which had been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal.

The main object of the Company is cultivation of tea and other agricultural products.

2. Basis of Preparation

- (i) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The Company has prepared the financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 under the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.

(ii) Scheme of Arrangement

- a) Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Arrangement ("the scheme") approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, all the assets and liabilities of the tea business undertakings of GSL present in the state of Assam had been transferred to and vested in the Company at their respective book values as on 1st April, 2015 on a going concern basis from appointed date i.e. 1st April, 2015.

As per the scheme, appointed date as approved by the National Company Law Tribunal is 1st April, 2015 and effective date is 23rd March, 2017 being the date on which the certified copy of the order sanctioning the said scheme is filed with the Registrar of Companies, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in accordance with the Companies Act, 1956 and applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, all related adjustments thereof had been given effect to in the accounts during the previous financial year ended 31 March 2017.



Cinnatolliah Tea Limited

(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period and the results from operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

b) Property, plant and equipment (Tangible Assets)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses determined, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price inclusive of duties, taxes, incidental expenses, erection / commissioning expenses and borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on an existing Property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Items of spares & stores that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipments is provided under Straight Line basis using the rates determines based on useful life of respective assets on prescribed in the Schedule II of the Companies' Act, 2013

Depreciation on fixed assets added / disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

c) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets being Goodwill are amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 5 years.

d) Leases

Operating Lease

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of the ownership of the leased assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on straight line basis over the lease term.

Finance Lease

Assets acquired under lease agreements which effectively transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items, are capitalized at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payment at the inception of the lease term and disclosed as leased assets. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and the reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of their liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the expenses account.

e) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

f) Impairment of Fixed Assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount which is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

Depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

g) Inventories

Raw Materials, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, these items are considered to be realizable at cost if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials and stores and spares is determined on annual weighted average method / moving average method.

Finished goods is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Finished goods includes cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, which usually coincides with delivery of the goods. The Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, these not being economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

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

i) Retirement and other Employee Benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident and Pension Funds are defined contribution schemes and are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the period when the contributions to the respective funds are due. The Company has no obligation other than contributions to the respective funds. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the selected service.

Gratuity liability being a defined benefit obligation is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates.

The Company treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year.

Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

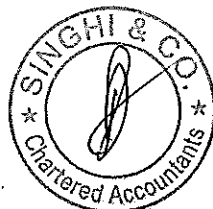
j) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961 and Agriculture Tax Act enacted in India and respective State. Deferred income tax reflects the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the period and reversal of timing

The deferred tax for timing differences between the book and tax profit for the period is accounted for using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date. Deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. If the company has carry forward unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses, deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient taxable income will be available in future against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date. The company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient taxable income will be available in future.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

k) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earning per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity share holders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

l) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise of cash at bank and on hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

m) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

n) 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.

o) Government Grants

Government grants available to the company are considered for inclusion in accounts where there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attached to them and where such benefits have been earned by the company and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made. Government Grants related to specific assets are adjusted with value of fixed assets. Government Grants in the nature of Promoter's Contribution towards fixed assets are credited to Capital Reserve. Government Grant related to revenue items are adjusted with the related expenditure/taken in income.

p) Proposed Dividend

Dividend recommended/declared after the Balance Sheet Date but before the Financial Statements are approved by Shareholders in the General Meeting are not recognized as a liability at the Balance Sheet Date because no obligation exists at the Balance Sheet Date. Such Dividend is disclosed in the Notes.



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

4. Share Capital

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorised:		
2,65,00,000 (2,65,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	2,650.00	2,650.00
Total	2,650.00	2,650.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
26,175,396 (26,175,396) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	2,617.54	2,617.54
Total	2,617.54	2,617.54

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of shares	₹ in lakhs	No. of shares	₹ in lakhs
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each				
Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year	26,175,396	2,617.54	26,175,396	2,617.54
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,175,396	2,617.54	26,175,396	2,617.54

(b) Terms / rights attached to Equity Shares:

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution to equity shareholders will be in proportion to the amount paid on the shares held by them.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each				
Ganges Securities Ltd.	26,175,396	100%	26,175,396	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of Shareholders / Members, the above share holdings represent legal ownership of shares.

(d) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date;

Name of the shareholder	As at	As at
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Equity Shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to the		
Scheme	2,612.54	2,612.54



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

5. Reserves and Surplus

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Surplus / (Deficit) in the Statement of Profit or Loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	903.36	552.49
Profit / (Loss) for the year	100.27	382.38
Less :		
Dividend (F.Y. 2017-2018)	26.18	26.18
Dividend Tax (F.Y. 2017-2018)	5.38	5.33
Net Surplus / (Deficit) in the Statement of Profit or Loss	972.07	903.36
Total Reserves and Surplus	972.07	903.36

6. Provisions

	₹ in lakhs			
	Long-term		Short-term	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity	153.85	150.90	29.31	20.58
Leave	9.39	7.75	6.16	6.98
Bonus	-	-	194.26	162.98
	163.24	158.65	229.73	190.54



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

7. Deferred Tax Liability (net)

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred Tax Liability		
Fixed assets : Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortization charged for the financial reporting	28.41	28.34
	<u>28.41</u>	<u>28.34</u>
Deferred Tax Asset		
Expenditure allowable against taxable income in future years *	28.41	28.34
	<u>28.41</u>	<u>28.34</u>
Net Deferred Tax Asset	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

* The Company has recognised Deferred Tax Assets to the extent of liability as on Balance Sheet date i.e 31st March, 2019 and Balance Deffered Tax Assets of Rs. 83.92 Lacs (P.Y. 70.84 Lacs) on account of expenditure allowance against taxable income in future years has not been recognised as on 31st March, 2019

8. Trade payable & Other current liabilities

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	60.34	36.31
Other current liabilities		
Payable to employees	89.26	23.05
Advance from Customer	-	2.19
Others -		
Statutory dues	16.35	18.02
	<u>105.61</u>	<u>43.26</u>
	<u>165.95</u>	<u>79.57</u>



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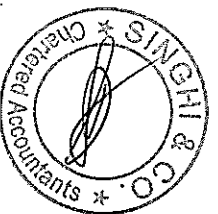
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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

9. Tangible assets

₹ in lakhs

	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plants and Equipments	Computer and Data Processing Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
Gross block								
At 31st March 2017	94.55	693.87	708.64	17.47	25.70	136.36	1.97	1,678.56
Additions from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	-	45.92	63.09	0.92	1.32	-	0.68	111.93
Disposals from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2018	94.55	739.79	771.73	18.39	27.02	136.36	2.65	1,790.49
Additions from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019	-	2.57	20.76	1.41	1.31	8.37	2.29	36.71
Disposals from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019	-	-	3.96	-	-	2.80	-	6.76
At 31st March, 2019	94.55	742.36	788.53	19.80	28.33	141.93	4.94	1,820.44
Depreciation								
At 1st April 2017	94.55	187.97	420.11	15.11	18.84	58.91	1.92	797.42
Charges for the year from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	-	13.71	44.20	1.02	1.54	11.73	0.32	72.52
Disposals for the year from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2018	94.55	201.68	464.31	16.13	20.38	70.64	2.24	869.94
Charges for the year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019	-	14.16	38.49	0.83	1.39	11.24	0.71	66.82
Disposals for the year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019	-	-	3.76	-	-	2.66	-	6.42
At 31st March, 2019	94.55	215.84	499.04	16.96	21.77	79.22	2.95	930.34
Net block								
At 31 March 2018	-	538.11	307.42	2.26	6.63	65.72	0.41	920.55
At 31st March, 2019	-	526.52	289.49	2.84	6.56	62.71	1.98	890.10



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

10. Intangible assets

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Goodwill		
Gross block	225.28	225.28
Arisen pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement		
Closing balance	<u>225.28</u>	<u>225.28</u>
Amortisation		
Charged till date	180.23	135.17
Closing balance	<u>180.23</u>	<u>135.17</u>
Net block	<u>45.05</u>	<u>90.11</u>

11. Capital Work-in-progress

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balance brought forward from the previous year	35.48	61.73
Add : Additions during the year	35.71	23.66
Add: Expenses on Bearer Plant Capitalised during the year *	10.03	9.33
	<u>81.22</u>	<u>94.72</u>
Less : Transferred to tangible assets during the year	0.50	59.24
	<u>80.72</u>	<u>35.48</u>

* Note : Includes development expenditure on Bearer Plants of Rs. 10.03 lakhs (Rs. 9.33 Lakhs) which meets the definition of "Property, Plant and Equipment" as per AS-10.



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

12. Loans and advances

	₹ in lakhs			
	Long-term		Short-term	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good except stated otherwise)				
Sundry Deposits	4.50	4.50	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received or pending adjustments	-	-	9.67	4.09
Other loans and advances				
Advance income tax(net of provision for taxation)	68.81	26.94	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	9.98	11.14
Balances with Government Authorities	-	-	23.12	13.62
Balances with Tea Development Account Scheme, 1990	445.66	383.32	36.72	111.93
	518.97	414.76	79.49	140.78

13. Inventories

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
Finished goods	76.15	71.25
Stores, chemicals and spare parts etc.	183.47	79.00
	259.62	150.25



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

14. Trade receivables and other assets**14.1 Trade receivables**

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
Unsecured, considered good	6.17	1.01
Considered doubtful	11.82	11.82
	<u>17.99</u>	<u>12.83</u>
Less : Provision for doubtful trade receivables	11.82	11.82
	<u>6.17</u>	<u>1.01</u>
Other receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	157.94	134.73
	<u>157.94</u>	<u>134.73</u>
	<u>164.11</u>	<u>135.74</u>

14.2 Other assets

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued on deposits	50.76	51.29
	<u>50.76</u>	<u>51.29</u>



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

15. Cash and bank balances

	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	87.87	57.15
On cash credit accounts	0.28	5.76
On tea development account	0.12	0.19
Cash on hand	3.94	5.23
	<u>92.21</u>	<u>68.33</u>
Other bank balances		
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	1,967.50	1,942.37
	<u>2,059.71</u>	<u>2,010.70</u>

16. Revenue from operations

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products		
Finished goods - Tea	2,339.49	2,475.35
Other operating revenue		
Tea board replanting subsidy	-	13.61
Tea waste sale	9.25	8.06
Revenue from operations	<u>2,348.74</u>	<u>2,497.02</u>

17. Other income

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Interest income on loans, deposits, advances etc.	143.67	119.80
Unspent liabilities, provision no longer required and unclaimed balances adjusted	-	1.08
Profit on sale of tangible assets (net)	1.39	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	0.39	1.10
	<u>145.45</u>	<u>121.98</u>



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

18. Change in inventories of Finished Goods, Work In Progress & Traded Goods

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods - Tea	76.15	71.25
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods - Tea	71.25	67.49
	<u>(4.90)</u>	<u>(3.76)</u>

19. Employee benefits expenses

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Salaries, wages, bonus etc.	1,228.52	1,042.00
Contribution to provident & other funds	141.40	122.47
Gratuity expenses	57.13	40.67
Employee's welfare expenses	156.94	154.31
	<u>1,583.99</u>	<u>1,359.45</u>



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

20. Finance costs

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Interest	2.02	0.53
	<u>2.02</u>	<u>0.53</u>

21. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Depreciation of tangible assets	66.81	72.52
Amortisation of intangible assets	45.06	45.06
	<u>111.87</u>	<u>117.58</u>

22. Other expenses

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Consumption of store and spares	147.48	140.14
Power & Fuel	250.86	236.16
Repairs to and maintenance of :		
Buildings	15.16	16.09
Machinery	23.20	19.33
Others	0.93	0.36
Rent	3.40	2.70
Rates & Taxes	26.06	26.38
Cess on Tea	-	0.95
Insurance	8.16	7.68
<u>Payment to Statutory Auditor :</u>		
Statutory Audit Fees	2.00	2.00
Limited Review Fees	-	0.48
Other Services	0.40	0.40
Commission on sales	22.12	30.10
Freight & forwarding charges etc.	18.61	36.03
Bad debts, irrecoverable claims and advances written off	-	0.08
Professional Fees	15.37	19.55
Miscellaneous expenses	103.69	72.33
	<u>637.44</u>	<u>610.75</u>

23. Earning per share (EPS)

	₹ in lakhs	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Profit / (Loss) after tax (for calculation of basic and diluted EPS)	100.27	382.38
	Nos.	Nos.
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic & diluted EPS	26,175,396	26,175,396
Earning per equity share (Nominal value of share ₹ 10)		
Basic & Diluted	0.38	1.46



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

24. Gratuity - Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed at least five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms as per the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company has got an approved gratuity fund which has taken an insurance policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to cover the gratuity liabilities.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the plan.

Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expense recognized in employee costs

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Current service cost	21.01	18.93
Interest cost on benefit obligation	25.69	22.54
Expected return on plan assets	(14.36)	(12.89)
Past Service Cost for change in limit to Rs. 20 lakh	-	20.19
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the year	24.79	(8.10)
Net benefit expense	57.13	40.67
Actual return on plan assets	14.36	13.57

Balance sheet

Net Benefit liability / (asset)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Present value of defined benefit obligation	393.66	352.20
Fair value of plan assets	210.50	180.72
Plan liability / (asset)	183.16	171.48

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Opening defined benefit obligation	352.2	317.79
Current service cost	21.01	18.93
Interest cost	25.69	22.54
Plan amendment	-	20.19
Benefits paid	(30.03)	(19.83)
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation	24.79	(7.42)
Closing defined benefit obligation	393.66	352.20



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows :

	Year ended 31st March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Opening fair value of plan assets	180.72	185.13
Expected return	14.36	12.89
Contributions by employer	45.45	1.85
Benefits paid	(30.03)	(19.83)
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	0.68
Closing fair value of plan assets	<u>210.50</u>	<u>180.72</u>

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 10.00 lacs (Rs.8 lacs) to Gratuity Fund in the next year.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows :

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

The principal assumptions are shown below :

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Discount rate	7.43%	7.62%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.62%	7.32%
Rate of increase in salaries	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal Rates	Varying between 1.80% to 4.20% per annum depending upon the duration and age of the employees	

Experience History	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Gratuity		
Defined benefit obligation	393.66	352.20
Plan assets	210.50	180.72
Surplus / (deficit)	(183.16)	(171.48)
Experience (gain) / loss adjustments on plan liabilities	18.14	1.57
Experience gain / (loss) adjustments on plan assets	-	0.68
Experience gain /loss adjustment on plan liabilities due to change in assumption	6.65	(8.99)

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.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on the date, applicable to the year over which the obligation is to be settled.

Defined Contribution Plan :

The Company has recognised the following amount as an expense and included under, "Contribution to Provident & Other Funds".

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Contribution to Provident / Pension Funds	<u>141.40</u>	<u>122.47</u>
	<u>141.40</u>	<u>122.47</u>



Cinnatolliah Tea Limited

(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

25. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 included in Trade Payables

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) The principal amount and the interest thereon remaining unpaid to the Interest thereon	Nil	Nil
(ii) Total amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	Nil	Nil
(iii) Total amount of interest due and payable for the period delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	Nil	Nil
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as deductible under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006	Nil	Nil

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been indentified on the basis of information available of the company

26. The Board has recommended a dividend @ 10.00 paise per share (Face Value of Rs.10- per share).



Cinnatollah Tea Limited

(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

27. Related Party Disclosures

Names of related Parties and related party relationship

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Key Management Personnel	Shri Santosh Kumar Poddar	-Managing Director
	Smt. Nandini Nopany	-Director
	Shri Dilip Patodia	-Director
	Shri Nandanandan Mishra	-Director
	Smt. Shruti Vora	-Director
	Shri Rajes Gupta	-Chief Financial Officer

Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives Ganges Securities Limited (Holding Co.)

The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business

a. Dividend paid

Particulars	Dividend on Quity Shares	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Ganges Securities Limited	26.18	26.18

b. Directors sitting Fees

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Smt. Nandini Nopany	0.18	0.08
Mr. Dilip Patodia	0.33	0.35
Mr. Nandanandan	0.33	0.30
Smt. Shruti Vora	0.05	-

c. Remuneration to key managerial personnel

Nature of Transaction during the year.	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Remuneration, Perquisites & Others to Shri Santosh Kumar Poddar	51.07 *	48.34
Remuneration, Perquisites & Others to Shri Rajes Gupta	4.98 *	4.30
Amount owed to Shri Santosh Kumar Poddar	2.80	2.65
Amount owed to Shri Rajes Gupta	0.29	0.25

* Represents the amount paid / accrued during the year.



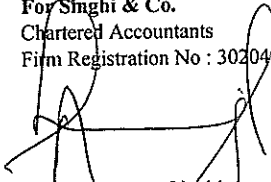
Cinnatollah Tea Limited

(CIN: U15122UP2015PLC069633)

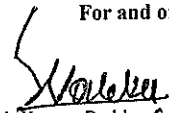
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019

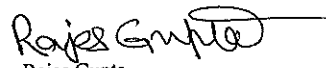
28. Previous year's figure have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary.

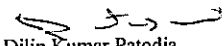
Foy Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 302049E

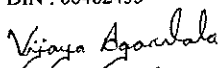

Partner : Anurag Singhi
Membership No.: 066274
Place : Kolkata
Date : 13.05.2019

For and on behalf of the board of directors


Santosh Kumar Poddar
Managing Director
DIN : 00055786


Rajes Gupta
Chief Financial Officer


Dilip Kumar Patodia
Director
DIN : 00482435


Vijaya Agarwala
Company Secretary

