

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of **M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED,**
Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, and the statement of profit and loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows 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 standalone 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, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholders Information but does not include in 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 conclusions thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone 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 of 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 be report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PVT. LTD.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

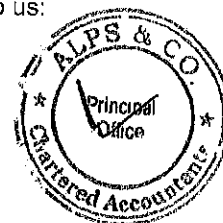
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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


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 "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable to the Company.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - 2.1. 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.
 - 2.2. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law, have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - 2.3. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Change in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of the account.
 - 2.4. In our opinion, the standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - 2.5. On the basis of written representations received from the directors, as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - 2.6. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure "B".
 - 2.7. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

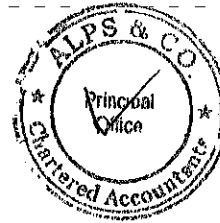


- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There are no amount which are required to be transferred to, the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For A L P S & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E


(R.S. Tulsyan)
Partner
M. No. 51793

Kolkata
Dated: 02nd day of May, 2019



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company of even date)

- 1) The Company has no fixed assets and therefore reporting on provisions of clause 3(i) relating to fixed assets is not applicable to the Company.
- 2) The Company has not any inventories, and therefore reporting on provisions of clause 3(ii) relating to inventories are not applicable to the Company.
- 3) During the year, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firm, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act and therefore provisions on clauses 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to investments made.
- 5) During the year, the Company has not accepted any deposits and therefore provisions on clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 6) The maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act has not been specified for the Company and therefore provisions on clauses 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 7) (a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing the statutory dues and it has not any undisputed statutory dues which 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 records of the Company and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any outstanding disputed statutory dues as on 31st March, 2019.
- 8) The Company has not borrowed any amount from any financial institutions or banks or government or by way of issue of debentures, therefore provisions of clause 3(viii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 9) During the year, the Company has neither raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer nor taken any term loan therefore provisions on clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 10) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, during the year, no material fraud by the Company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- 11) During the year, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration and therefore provisions of clause 3(xi) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 12) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and therefore provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) 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 section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards:
- 14) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and therefore provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 15) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with



directors or persons connected with him during the year and therefore provisions of clause 3(xv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

16) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For A L P S & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E


(R.S. Tulsyan)
Partner
M. No. 51793

Kolkata
Dated: 02nd day of May, 2019



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE 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 **M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")**, as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind As financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control 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

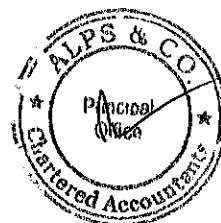
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting


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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 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 A L P S & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E

Kolkata
Dated: 02nd day of May, 2019


(R.S. Tulsyan)
Partner
M. No. 51793



M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257
BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets		-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets		-	-
Investments	6	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	50,790	63,731
Other Current Assets	5	-	-
Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale		-	-
		<u>50,790</u>	<u>63,731</u>
Total Assets		<u>50,790</u>	<u>63,731</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	8	2,00,000	2,00,000
Other Equity	9	(1,56,290)	(1,43,349)
		<u>43,710</u>	<u>56,651</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities		-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities		-	-
Trade Payables for goods and services		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	10	7,080	7,080
		<u>7,080</u>	<u>7,080</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>50,790</u>	<u>63,731</u>
Corporate and General Information	1		
Basis of Accounting	2		
Significant Accounting Policies	3		
Significant Judgement and Key Estimates	4		

The Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our Report of event dated annexed
For ALPS & Co.
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E

R. S. Tulsyan
R. S. Tulsyan
Partner
(Membership No. 051793)
Place : Kolkata
Dated : 02.05.2019

M. K. Mehta
M. K. Mehta
(DIN No. : 00085694)

A. Agarwal
A. Agarwal
(DIN No. : 01875702)



M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

INCOME	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
EXPENSES			
Other Expenses	11	12,941	13,720
Total Expenses		12,941	13,720
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax		(12,941)	(13,720)
Profit before Tax		(12,941)	(13,720)
Profit/(loss) for the year		(12,941)	(13,720)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period		(12,941)	(13,720)

Earnings Per Share

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares outstanding during the year	20000	20000
Basic	(0.65)	(0.69)
Diluted	(0.65)	(0.69)

Corporate and General Information	1
Basis of Accounting	2
Significant Accounting Policies	3
Significant Judgement and Key Estimates	4

The Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our Report of event dated annexed

For ALPS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E


R. S. Tulsyan


Partner

(Membership No. 051793)

Place : Kolkata

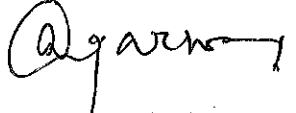
Dated : 02.05.2019





M. K. Mehta

(DIN No. : 00085694)



A. Agarwal

(DIN No. : 01875702)

M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257

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

(₹ in lacs)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit before Tax	(12,941)	(13,720)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation & Amortisation	-	-
	<u>(12,941)</u>	<u>(13,720)</u>
Miscellaneous expenditure amortised	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	(12,941)	(13,720)
Adjustments for :		
Increase in current Liabilities	-	180
decrease in current Asset	-	249
Cash generated from operations	(12,941)	(13,291)
Direct Taxes Paid	-	-
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	(12,941)	(13,291)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	-	-
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12,941)	(13,291)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)	63,731	77,022
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)	50,790	63,731

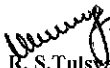
Notes:

- a Above statement has been prepared in indirect method.
b Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of Cash balance in hand and balances with Scheduled Banks.
c Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped wherever considered necessary.


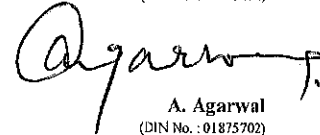
For and on behalf of the Board

As per our Report of event dated annexed

For ALPS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E


R. S. Tulsyan
Partner
(Membership No. 051793)
Place : Kolkata
Dated : 02.05.2019




M. K. Mehta
(DIN No. : 00085694)

A. Agarwal
(DIN No. : 01875702)

M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257

Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

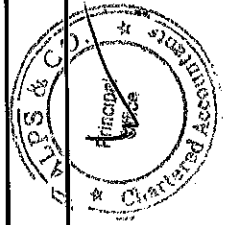
(₹ in lacs)

a) Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 1st April 2017	2,00,000.00
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2017-18	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018	2,00,000.00
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2018-19	-
Balance as at 31st March 2019	2,00,000.00

b) Other Equity

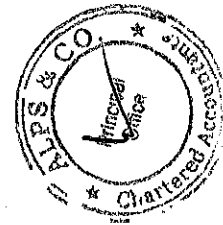
	Reserve & Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income			Total	
	Capital Reserve	Debt Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account	Retained Earnings	Debt instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income		Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans
Balance as at 1st April, 2017					(1,29,629.00)				(1,29,629.00)
Profit for the year					(13,720.00)				(13,720.00)
Transfer from Retained Earnings									
Mark to market gain/loss through OCI									
Deferred Tax									
Reclassification of financial instruments from OCI to Retained Earnings									
Other Comprehensive Income									
Total Comprehensive Income for the year					(13,720.00)				(13,720.00)
Dividend Paid									
Dividend Distribution Tax									
Transfer to Debt Redemption Reserve									
Transfer to General Reserve									
Exchange Gain/(Loss) during the year									
Balance as at 31st March, 2018					(1,43,349.00)				(1,43,349.00)



	Reserve & Surplus					Items of Other Comprehensive Income			Total
	Capital Reserve	Debt Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account	Retained Earnings	Debt instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	-	-	-	-	(1,43,349.00)	-	-	-	(1,43,349.00)
Profit for the year					(12,941.00)				(12,941.00)
Transfer from Retained Earnings									
Mark to market gain/loss through OCI									
Deferred Tax									
Reclassification of financial instruments from OCI to Statement of Profit & Loss									
Other Comprehensive Income									
Total Comprehensive Income for the year					(12,941.00)				(12,941.00)
Dividends Paid									
Dividend Distribution Tax									
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve									
Transfer to General Reserve									
Exchange Gain/(Loss) during the year									
Balance as at 31st March, 2019					(1,56,290.00)				(1,56,290.00)

As per our Report of event dated annexed
For ALPS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E

R. S. Tulsyan
R. S. Tulsyan
Partner
(Membership No. 051793)
Place : Kolkata
Dated : 02.05.2019



For and on behalf of the Board

M. K. Mehta
M. K. Mehta
(DIN No. : 00085694)

A. Agarwal
A. Agarwal
(PIN No. : 01875702)
(DIN No. : 00085694)

Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

5 OTHER ASSETS	Refer Note No.	Long Term		Short Term	
		As at	As at	As at	As at
		31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Receivables				0.00	0.00
Total Other Assets					

6 INVESTMENT	Refer Note No.	As at	As at
		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Equity shares fellow subsidiaries- Unquoted (Value at cost)			
Number of Shares	Name of Body Corporate		
1	Birla Corporation Cement Manufacturing P.L.C (Face Value of Birla 1000/- each)	2,656.00	2,656.00
Less: Provision		2,656.00	2,656.00

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	Refer Note No.	As at	As at
		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Balances With Banks :			
In Current/Cash Credit Account		50,790.00	63,731.00
		50,790.00	63,731.00

8 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	Refer Note	As at 31 st March 2019		As at 31 st March 2018	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
8.1 Authorised Share Capital					
Ordinary Shares of ₹10/- each		20,000	2,00,000.00	20,000	2,00,000.00
		20,000	2,00,000.00	20,000	2,00,000.00
8.2 Issued Share Capital					
Ordinary Shares of ₹10/- each		20,000	2,00,000.00	20,000	2,00,000.00
		20,000	2,00,000.00	20,000	2,00,000.00
8.3 Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital					
Ordinary Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up		20,000	2,00,000.00	20,000	2,00,000.00
		20,000	2,00,000.00	20,000	2,00,000.00

8.4 Reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

There has been no change/ movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

8.5 Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of issued shares i.e., Ordinary Shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of the Ordinary Shares is entitled to one vote per share and equal right for dividend. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the ordinary shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after payment of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

8.6 No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

8.7 The Company has not allotted any equity shares against consideration other than cash nor has allotted any shares as fully paid up by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared.

8.8 No securities convertible into Equity/ Preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

8.9 No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the Company during the year.

9 OTHER EQUITY (Refer Statement of Change in Equity)

Retained Earnings: Retained Earnings represents the undistributed profit of the Company.



Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

10 TRADE PAYABLES

Trade Payables for goods and services
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises
-Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises

(Amount in ₹)	
As at	As at
31st March 2019	31st March 2018
-	-
7,080.00	7,080.00
<u>7,080.00</u>	<u>7,080.00</u>

11 OTHER EXPENSES

Rates & Taxes
Auditors' Remuneration
Bank Charges
General Charges

Refer
Note
No.

11.1

For the year ended	For the year ended
31st March 2019	31st March 2018
2,500.00	2,500.00
7,080.00	7,080.00
649.00	649.00
2,712.00	3,491.00
<u>12,941.00</u>	<u>13,720.00</u>
<u>12,941.00</u>	<u>13,720.00</u>

11.1 Auditors' Remuneration
a Statutory Auditors
Audit Fees

7,080.00	7,080.00
<u>7,080.00</u>	<u>7,080.00</u>



M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U74999WB2008PTC125257

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2019

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

M.P Birla Group Services Pvt Ltd is a company of M. P. Birla Group. It was incorporated in the year 2008. The Company is primarily formed for providing services like general administrative, secretarial advisory, financial, technical, accountancy, quality control, legal and other services to companies.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019 have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 2nd May, 2019.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for following:

- Financial assets and liabilities (including Derivative Instruments) that is measured at Amortised cost;

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR or ₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest rupees, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements require judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities including contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period prospectively in which the results are known/ materialized.

2.5 Current Vs non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other assets are classified as non-current.



A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

3.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash in hand, balance with Banks and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. However, for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement the same is net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

3.2 Income Tax

Income Tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

3.2.1. Current Tax

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

3.2.2. Deferred Tax

- Deferred Tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
- Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.
- Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.
- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.
- Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.



3.3 Revenue Recognition

Effective 1st April, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 1.15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in respect of recognition of revenue from contracts with customers which provides a control-based revenue recognition model and a five step application approach for revenue recognition as under:

- Identification of the contract(s) with customers;
- Identification of the performance obligations;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- Recognition of the revenue when or as the Company satisfies performance obligation.

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

3.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

- Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot rates of exchanges at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchanges at the reporting date.
- Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are generally recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those qualifying assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings, the balance is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss within finance costs.
- Non monetary items are not retranslated at period end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date).
- The Company had opted for accounting the exchange differences arising on reporting of long term foreign currency monetary items in line with Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2009 relating to Accounting Standard-11 notified by Government of India on 31st March, 2009 (as amended on 29th December 2011), which will be continued in accordance with Ind-AS 101 for all pre-existing long term foreign currency monetary items as at 31st March 2016. Accordingly, exchange differences relating to long term monetary items, arising during the year, in so far as they relate to the acquisition of fixed assets, are adjusted in the carrying amount of such assets.

3.5 Interest in Subsidiaries and Associates

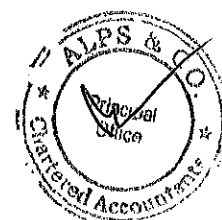
Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries or the loss of significant influence over associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3.6 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

3.6.1. Financial Assets

- It consists of cash and Bank Balance Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL),,



➤ **Derecognition**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

➤ **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS – 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/ or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

3.6.2. Financial Liabilities

➤ It is measured at at amortized cost,

➤ **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

➤ **Offsetting financial instruments**

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

3.7 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.7.1. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

3.7.2. Contingent Liabilities

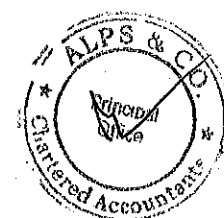
Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. The Company discloses the existence of contingent liabilities in Other Notes to Financial Statements.

3.7.3. Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.8 Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.



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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the 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 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 — Inputs which are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3.9 Standards Issued/amended but not yet effective

On 30th March, 2019, The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 116 (Leases) under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019, applicable from accounting period commencing on or after 1st April, 2019.

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, applicable for both lessor and the lessee. Ind AS 116 introduced a single lease accounting model for lessee and requires the lessee to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is low value in nature. The lessee is required to recognise depreciation on rights of use assets and finance costs on lease liabilities in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The lease payments made by the lessee under the lease arrangement will be adjusted against the lease liabilities. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company intends to adopt these Standards when it becomes effective. The Company is in the process of assessing the possible impact of the above standards and will adopt the amendments on the required effective date.

4. Significant Judgements and Key sources of Estimation in applying Accounting Policies

Information about Significant judgements and Key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:** The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.
- **Provisions and Contingencies:** The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied as best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.
- **Impairment of Financial Assets:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortized cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication of impairment. If recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

