



Daiya Tiwari & Soni

Chartered Accountants
C-9, Shiv Valley, Near Shiv Mandir,
Bikaner - 334001 (Rajasthan)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Rangсутra Crafts India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rangсутra Crafts India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, the statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the 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 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 comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis; Board's Report including Annexures to



Signature

Board's Report, Company's annual return 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 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these 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, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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

A Further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements is included in **Annexure A**. This description forms



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part of our auditor's report.

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure B** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Place: Delhi

Date: 11th July, 2019

UDIN: 19082385AAAABB6188

For Daiya Tiwari & Soni
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No. - 0004268C)



Brij Gopal Daiya
(CA Brij Gopal Daiya)
(Partner)
(M. No. 082385)



Daiya Tiwari & Soni

Chartered Accountants

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ANNEXURE -A OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.



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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.

Place: Delhi
Date: 11th July, 2019

UDIN: 19082385AAAABB6188

For Daiya Tiwari & Soni
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No. - 004268C)




(CA Brij Gopal Daiya)
(Partner)
(M. No. - 082385)



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Annexure "B" to the Auditor's Report

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

1. **In respect of its fixed assets:**
 - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets
 - b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased periodical manner, 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 physical verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
2. **In respect of its inventories:**
 - a) The Physical verification of inventories has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management. And as per the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification
3. The company has **not** granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) 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 the loans given, investments made, guarantees and securities given.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed there under.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of **products** of the company.
7. **In respect of statutory dues:**
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues



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including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services tax, duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services tax, duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of income tax or sales tax or Service tax or Goods and Services tax or duty of Customs or duty of Excise or Value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution or bank, Government during the year.
9. In our opinion 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. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
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 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.
14. 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
15. 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.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us ,the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934

Place: Delhi
Date: 11th July, 2019

UDIN: 19082385AAAABB6188



For Daiya Tiwari & Soni
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No. - 004268C)


(CA Brij Gopal Daiya)
(Partner)
(M.No. - 082385)



Daiya Tiwari & Sons

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“Annexure: C” to the Independent Auditor’s 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 Rangсутra Crafts India Ltd. (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

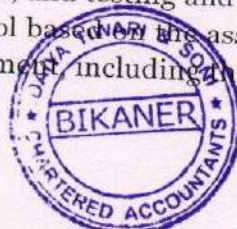
Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India”. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, 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 with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material



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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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being

made only in accordance with 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 With Reference to Financial Statements

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 with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control 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".

Place: Delhi

Date: 11th July, 2019

UDIN: 19082385AAAA036188



For Daiya Tiwari & Soni
Chartered Accountants
(ERN No. - 004268C)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Brij Gopal Daiya".

(CA Brij Gopal Daiya)
(Partner)
(M. No. - 082385)

RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS PER IND AS
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

ASSETS	NOTES	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	3A	6,738,760	4,582,753
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	3B	232,846	156,721
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
LOANS			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	4	1,670,573	598,456
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)	5	12,076,985	11,018,870
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	6	658,863	588,907
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	7	<u>5,844</u>	<u>18,014</u>
		21,383,870	16,963,721
CURRENT ASSETS			
INVENTORIES			
FINANCIAL ASSETS	8	25,001,288	27,099,199
TRADE RECEIVABLES			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9	29,673,686	7,306,770
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	10	924,617	1,725,234
CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	11	33,795	84,360
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	12	1,416,740	880,998
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	13	<u>8,049,049</u>	<u>3,697,815</u>
		65,099,176	40,794,376
TOTAL ASSETS		86,483,046	57,758,097
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL			
OTHER EQUITY	14	6,331,800	6,331,800
TOTAL EQUITY	15	<u>14,286,974</u>	<u>3,977,033</u>
		20,618,774	10,308,833
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
PROVISIONS			
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	16	<u>1,449,612</u>	<u>1,211,538</u>
		1,449,612	1,211,538
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
BORROWINGS			
TRADE PAYABLES	17	44,076,820	23,974,900
- Total Outstanding Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	913,863	5,123,310
- Total Outstanding Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterpris		9,476,302	4,701,517
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	19	2,077,276	1,658,660
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	20	5,072,079	10,288,674
PROVISIONS	21	2,798,320	490,665
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>64,414,660</u>	<u>46,237,726</u>
		86,483,046	57,758,097
CORPORATE INFORMATION & SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES			
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	1,2		
OTHER NOTES	36		
	31-39		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR DAIYA TIWARI & SONI
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004268C



BRIJ GOPAL DAIYA
PARTNER
Membership Number: 082385

UDIN - 19082385AAAABB6188

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sumita Ghose
SUMITA GHOSE
Managing Director
DIN: 01016426

Devendra Kumar Sharma
DEVENDRA KUMAR SHARMA
Director
DIN: 01392856

Rahul John Noble Singh
RAHUL JOHN NOBLE SINGH
Chief Finance Officer

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: JULY 11, 2019

RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AS PER IND AS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

	NOTES	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
INCOME			
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			
OTHER INCOME	22	151,616,828	117,109,438
TOTAL INCOME	23	<u>9,039,511</u>	<u>3,168,469</u>
EXPENSES			
COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED	24	78,780,194	71,758,393
PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES	25	22,247,847	11,581,113
EXCISE DUTY	26	2,047,672	4,411,654
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		-	-
FINANCE COSTS	27	20,010,434	14,917,243
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	28	3,866,044	3,604,076
OTHER EXPENSES	3A & 3B	1,018,762	691,586
TOTAL EXPENSES	29	<u>21,329,205</u>	<u>14,133,869</u>
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX		<u>149,300,158</u>	<u>121,097,934</u>
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		11,356,180	(820,027)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		<u>11,356,180</u>	<u>(820,027)</u>
TAX EXPENSE: CURRENT TAX DEFERRED TAX	30	(2,206,898)	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	30	<u>1,065,343</u>	<u>179,298</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		<u>10,214,625</u>	<u>(640,729)</u>
A. ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS			
ACTUARIAL GAIN/(LOSS) ON PROVISION FOR GRATUITY			
INCOME TAX RELATING TO ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS		128,805	217,951
B. ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS			
INCOME TAX RELATING TO ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS		(33,489)	(56,122)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u>95,316</u>	<u>161,829</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>10,309,941</u>	<u>(478,900)</u>
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE			
BASIC	37	16.13	(1.01)
DILUTED	37	16.13	(1.01)
CORPORATE INFORMATION & SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES			
OTHER NOTES			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR DAIYA TIWARI & SONI
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004268C



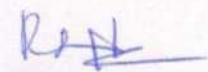

BRIJI GOPAL DAIYA
PARTNER
Membership Number: 082385

UDIN - 19082385AAAA BB 6188

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: JULY 11, 2019

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

 
SUMITA GHOSE DEVENDRA KUMAR SHARMA
Managing Director Director
DIN: 01016426 DIN: 01392856


RAHUL JOHN NOBLE SINGH
Chief Finance Officer

RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	NOTE	AMOUNT IN RS.
BALANCE AS AT 1ST APRIL, 2017		
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	14	6,331,800
BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018		6,331,800
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		6,331,800
BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019		6,331,800

B. OTHER EQUITY

PARTICULARS	RESERVES AND SURPLUS				TOTAL
	GENERAL RESERVE	SECURITIES PREMIUM RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (NET OF TAX)	
BALANCE AS AT 1ST APRIL, 2017					
Profit for the year	1,608,820	4,206,475	(1,314,638)	(44,724)	4,455,933
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	(840,729)		(840,729)
BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018	1,608,820	4,206,475	(1,955,367)	161,829	3,977,033
Profit for the year	-	-	10,214,625	-	10,214,625
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	95,316	95,316
BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019	1,608,820	4,206,475	8,259,258	212,421	14,286,974

(Amount in Rs.)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

FOR DAIYA TIWARI & SONI

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 0042886C



Brugopal DAIYA
BRUGOPAL DAIYA
PARTNER

Membership Number: 082385

UDIN-19082385A99B86188

Sumita Ghose
SUMITA GHOSE
Managing Director
DIN: 01016426

SUMITA GHOSE
Managing Director
DIN: 01016426

Devendra Kumar Sharma
DEVENDRA KUMAR SHARMA
Director
DIN: 01392886

DEVENDRA KUMAR SHARMA
Director
DIN: 01392886

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: JULY 11, 2019

Rahul John Noble Singh
RAHUL JOHN NOBLE SINGH
Chief Finance Officer

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX BUT AFTER EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		
ADJUSTMENTS FOR NON-CASH ITEMS:		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	11,356,180	(820,027)
INTEREST EXPENSE	1,018,762	691,586
INTEREST INCOME	3,866,044	3,604,076
	(925,395)	(664,364)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	15,315,591	2,811,271
ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL:		
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN TRADE RECEIVABLES		(5,513,410)
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES	(22,366,916)	3,839,813
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN LOANS	2,097,911	372,228
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN OTHER ASSETS	(1,072,117)	1,069,425
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN TRADE PAYABLES	(4,339,065)	(213)
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	565,338	(1,824,610)
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN OTHER LIABILITIES	469,181	8,210,285
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN PROVISIONS	(5,216,595)	338,541
	1,424,022	
CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATIONS	(13,122,650)	9,303,330
TAXES (PAID) / RECEIVED (NET OF WITHHOLDING TAXES)	(535,742)	211,313
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(13,658,392)	9,514,643
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
PURCHASE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	(3,250,893)	(564,721)
PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	-	1,852
INVESTMENTS IN BANK DEPOSITS (WITH ORIGINAL MATURITY OVER 3 MONTHS)	(1,058,115)	(193,263)
INTEREST RECEIVED	925,395	664,364
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(3,383,613)	(91,768)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
PROCEEDS FROM SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS	20,025,100	(925,000)
REPAYMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS		
INTEREST PAID	(3,866,044)	(3,604,076)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	16,159,056	(4,529,076)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	(882,949)	4,893,799
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCE	1,725,234	(3,168,565)
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - CLOSING BALANCE	847,797	1,725,234
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	(877,437)	4,893,799

NOTES:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in the Ind AS - 7 "Statements of Cash Flows".
- Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.
- Previous year figures have been regrouped and recast wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.
- Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year consist of cash on hand and balance with banks as follows:

	31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
CASH ON HAND		
BALANCE WITH BANKS		
- IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	211,286	155,522
- IN DEPOSIT WITH ORIGINAL MATURITIES UPTO THREE MONTHS	713,331	1,569,712
BANK OVERDRAFTS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSE	-	-
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(76,820)	-
	847,797	1,725,234

Effective 1st April, 2017, the Company adopted the amendment to Ind AS-7, which require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The adoption of the amendment did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR DAYA TIWARI & SONI
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004268C



[Signature]

BRJU GOPAL DAYA
PARTNER
Membership Number: 082385

UDIN - 19082385AAAABB6188

[Signature]

SUMITA GHOSE
Managing Director
DIN: 01016426

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[Signature]

DEVENDRA KUMAR SHARMA
Director
DIN: 01392856

[Signature]

RAHUL JOHN NOBLE SINGH
Chief Finance Officer

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: JULY 11, 2019

RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

3A. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	(Amount in Rs.)						
	Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Total Tangible Assets
Gross Carrying Value							
As at April 1, 2017							
Add: Additions made during the year	2,819,158	272,657	823,258	1,131,971	1,497,742	781,949	7,326,735
Less: Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	163,635	86,625	231,186	43,475	524,921
As at March 31, 2018	2,819,158	272,657	986,893	1,218,596	1,725,730	3,198	7,848,458
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	348,320	1,307,849	1,093,327	316,397	3,065,893
Less: Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	2,819,158	272,657	1,335,213	2,526,445	2,819,057	1,141,821	10,914,351
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at April 1, 2017	-	79,144	294,394	658,294	888,283	710,893	2,631,008
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	18,841	118,648	138,048	312,517	47,989	636,043
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	-	97,985	413,042	796,342	1,346	758,882	3,265,705
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	17,005	136,256	248,216	1,199,454	357,482	908,887
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	114,990	549,298	1,044,558	1,556,936	909,810	4,175,592
Net Carrying Value							
As at March 31, 2019	2,819,158	157,667	785,915	1,481,887	1,262,121	232,011	6,738,760
As at March 31, 2018	2,819,158	174,672	573,851	422,254	526,276	66,542	4,582,753



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

3B. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software	Trade Marks	Website Development Expenses	Total Intangible Assets (Amount in Rs.)
Gross Carrying Value				
As at April 1, 2017	657,167	51,163	59,199	767,529
Add: Additions made during the year	4,800	35,000	-	39,800
Less: Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	661,967	86,163	59,199	807,329
Add: Additions made during the year	185,000	-	-	185,000
Less: Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	846,967	86,163	59,199	992,329
Accumulated Amortization				
As at April 1, 2017	563,878	25,339	5,848	595,065
Add: Amortization expense for the year	22,260	9,237	24,046	55,543
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	586,138	34,576	29,894	650,608
Add: Amortization expense for the year	75,554	20,113	13,208	108,875
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	661,692	54,689	43,102	759,483
Net Carrying Value				
As at March 31, 2019	185,275	31,474	16,097	232,846
As at March 31, 2018	78,825	51,587	29,305	156,721



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

4 NON-CURRENT LOANS (Unsecured, Considered Good)		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Security Deposits		675,186	598,456
MAT Credit Entitlement		995,387	-
		1,670,573	598,456
5 OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Deposits with original maturity of more than twelve months*		12,076,985	11,018,870
		12,076,985	11,018,870
*includes a fixed deposit under lien against overdraft facility from Axis Bank.			
6 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)	Increase/(Decrease) (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	70,681	658,863	588,182
Provision for Retirement Benefits	-	-	-
Other Timing Differences	(725)	-	725
	69,956	658,863	588,907
7 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (Unsecured, Considered Good)		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Prepaid Lease Rentals		5,844	18,014
		5,844	18,014
8 INVENTORIES		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Raw Materials-Garment Fabrics		8,078,909	8,129,147
Finished Goods		13,663,656	16,413,046
Stores and Spares		3,258,724	2,557,006
		25,001,288	27,099,199
- As per inventory taken and valued by the Management.			
9 TRADE RECEIVABLES		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Unsecured			
Considered Good		29,673,686	7,306,770
Having significant increase in Credit Risk		-	-
		29,673,686	7,306,770
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses		-	-
		29,673,686	7,306,770
10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Balances with Banks			
In Current Accounts		713,331	1,569,712
Cash on Hand		211,286	155,522
		924,617	1,725,234



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

11 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Earmarked Balances with Banks		
Unpaid Dividend	33,795	84,360
	33,795	84,360
12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Balance at the beginning	880,998	1,092,311
Less: Current Tax payable for the year	-	
Add: Taxes paid	535,742	(211,313)
Add: Tax provision of earlier years written back		
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision for Tax)	1,416,740	880,998
13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Prepaid Lease Rentals	12,170	12,137
Other Prepaid Expenses	65,380	52,328
Advance to Supplier	5,220,116	2,711,828
Advance Sales Tax	23,495	23,495
Goods and Service Tax (GST) Input Credit	2,727,888	898,027
	8,049,049	3,697,815
15 OTHER EQUITY	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Summary of Other Equity Balance		
General Reserve	1,608,820	1,608,820
Securities Premium Reserve	4,206,475	4,206,475
Retained Earnings	8,259,258	(1,955,367)
Other Comprehensive Income	212,421	117,105
	14,286,974	3,977,033

Nature and purpose of reserves:

a) General Reserve

This reserve represents appropriation of Profits after dividend from Retained Earnings. The same can be utilized by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Securities Premium Reserve

The amount received in excess of face value of equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium Reserve.

c) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

16 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity*	1,324,874	1,053,385
- Leave Encashment*	124,738	158,153
	1,449,612	1,211,538

*Based on actuarial valuation as on the given dates.



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

17 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
SECURED		
Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) from:		
Exim Bank*	24,000,000	23,974,900
SECURED		
Bank Overdraft from:		
Axis Bank**	76,820.15	-
SECURED		
Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) from:		
Yunus Social Business Fund Bengaluru Private Limited***	20,000,000	-
UNSECURED		
From Directors:	-	-
	44,076,820	23,974,900

The Company has the following credit facilities taken from various banks carrying interest rate between 7.75% to 13.50% p.a.:

a). Maximum Borrowing Sanctioned Limits:

Exim Bank - Rs. 40 million.
Axis Bank - Rs. 2.5 million.
Yunus Social Business Fund Bengaluru Private Limited - Rs 20 million

b). Nature of Security provided to said banks is:

*Working capital limit is secured by first pari passu charge on all the current assets of the Company.
**Cash Credit (Hypothecation) limit is secured by hypothecation by way of first and exclusive charge over all present and future current assets of the Company stored or to be stored at the Company's godown or premise or wherever else the same may be. Later, Overdraft facility from Axis Bank is secured by way of lien of the fixed deposit amounting to Rs.40 lacs with the bank.
*** Working Capital Term Loan is secured by Second charge on all current assets of the company

c). Maturity date and terms of repayment

Bank Overdraft facilities are repayable on demand.
WCTL facilities - Rs 10 Million are payable in monthly installments in 18 months starting from April 2019. Rs 10 Million are repayable in monthly installments in 36 months starting from October 2020.

d) The Company has not defaulted on repayment of loan and interest during the year.

18 TRADE PAYABLES	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
For Goods and Services		
- Total Outstanding Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	913,863	5,123,310
- Total Outstanding Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9,476,302	4,701,517
	10,390,165	9,824,827
19 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Unpaid/Unclaimed Dividend*	33,795	84,360
Other Accruals	2,043,481	1,574,300
	2,077,276	1,658,660

*There is no amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

20 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Advance from Customers	10,053,969
Statutory Liabilities	234,705
5,072,079	10,288,674

Advance from Customers
 Statutory Liabilities

21 CURRENT PROVISIONS

AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Provision for Employee Benefits	
- Gratuity*	426,544
- Leave Encashment*	64,121
Provision of Income Tax	-
2,798,320	490,665

Provision for Employee Benefits
 - Gratuity*
 - Leave Encashment*

Provision of Income Tax

*Based on actuarial valuation as on the given dates.



**RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019**

14 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL

Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March 2018: Rs. 10/- each)*

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
	1,100,000	11,000,000	1,100,000	11,000,000
	11,000,000	11,000,000		
	633,180	6,331,800	633,180	6,331,800
	6,331,800	6,331,800		

ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP

* During the year ended 31st March 2018, the face value of equity shares of the Company has been sub-divided from Rs. 100/- each to Rs. 10/- each on 22nd January 2018

a). Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share (31st March 2018: Rs. 10 per share). Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. 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 equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees.

b). The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018 is set out below:

Name of shareholder	AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019		AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018	
	Shares held (No.)	Shares held (%)	Shares held (No.)	Shares held (%)
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March 2018: Rs. 10/- each) fully paid up				
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	204,500	32.30%	204,500	32.30%
Sumita Ghose	149,070	23.54%	149,070	23.54%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

c). The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding as at 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018 is set out below:

Particulars	AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019	AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March 2018: Rs. 10/- each) fully paid up		
Number of shares in the beginning	633,180	633,180
Add: Shares issued during the period	-	-
Number of shares at the end	633,180	633,180



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

22 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Sale of Products (including excise duty)		
Traded	148,977,665	117,088,391
Other Operating Revenue		
Export Incentives*	2,630,704	-
Job Work Income	-	21,047
Discount on Purchase	8,459	-
	151,616,828	117,109,438

*Includes Duty Drawback.

23 OTHER INCOME

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Rental Income	86,850	12,500
Interest Income		
Bank Deposits	912,832	638,956
Leased Deposits measured at amortized cost	12,563	11,632
Others	-	13,776
Consultancy Fee Received	5,173,742	2,352,108
Leave Encashment Provision written back	61,035	107,711
Net Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	31,786
Export Licence	2,792,489	-
	9,039,511	3,168,469

24 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Raw Material and Other Components:		
Opening Stock	8,129,147	7,557,306
Add: Purchases	32,231,788	39,747,367
Add: Job Work Charges	39,176,253	25,967,957
Add: Freight Inward	1,350,418	1,548,747
Add: Other Direct Expenses	5,971,497	5,066,163
	86,859,103	79,887,540
Less: Closing Stock	8,078,909	8,129,147
	78,780,194	71,758,393

25 PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Purchase of Finished Goods -Traded	22,247,847	11,581,113
	22,247,847	11,581,113



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

26 (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Opening Inventory		
Finished Goods-Traded	16,413,046	21,058,734
Stock in Process	2,557,006	2,322,972
	<u>18,970,052</u>	<u>23,381,706</u>
Closing Inventory		
Finished Goods-Traded	13,663,656	16,413,046
Stock in Process	3,258,724	2,557,006
	<u>16,922,380</u>	<u>18,970,052</u>
Total (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	<u>2,047,672</u>	<u>4,411,654</u>

27 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Salaries and Wages	18,256,330	13,520,985
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	866,054	634,046
Defined Benefit Plan Expense (Refer Note No.35)	517,790	446,252
Staff Welfare Expense	370,260	315,960
	<u>20,010,434</u>	<u>14,917,243</u>

28 FINANCE COSTS

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Interest Expense	3,866,044	3,604,076
Banking Facilities		
	<u>3,866,044</u>	<u>3,604,076</u>



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

29 OTHER EXPENSES

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Rent	2,364,660	2,276,088
Legal and Professional Charges	4,373,065	1,317,653
Payment to Auditors*	85,000	75,000
Directors Remuneration	1,221,936	1,091,100
Postage, Telex and Telephones	247,044	264,969
Traveling and Conveyance	2,514,929	1,695,406
Consumable Office Supplies	552,252	715,966
Insurance	232,035	24,756
Power and Fuel	663,804	512,258
Repair and Maintenance		
Computers, Air Conditioners and Other Equipments	254,670	164,453
Others	1,290,379	796,801
Packing, Freight, Clearing and Forwarding	456,392	633,035
Charity & Donation	-	130,000
Bank Charges	110,333	86,426
Selling Expenses	5,721,176	3,391,774
Project Grant Expenses	24,770	823,657
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,216,760	134,527
	21,329,205	14,133,869

*Payments to Auditors#

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
Statutory Auditors		
As Audit Fee	50,000	40,000
As Tax Audit Fee	20,000	20,000
For Other Services	-	-
Taxation Matters	15,000	15,000
Total	85,000	75,000

30 TAX EXPENSE

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (Amount in Rs.)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 (Amount in Rs.)
(a) Tax expense recognised in Profit or Loss		
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	2,240,387	-
Adjustments/(credits) related to previous years (net)	-	-
Total (A)	2,240,387	-
Deferred Tax and MAT Credit Entitlement		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(69,956)	(179,298)
MAT Credit Entitlement	(995,387)	-
Total (B)	(1,065,343)	(179,298)
Total (A+B)	1,175,044	(179,298)

(b) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

The tax (charge)/credit arising on income and expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is as follows:

On items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss

Remeasurements gain/(loss) of the Defined Benefit Plans	33,489	56,122
Total	33,489	56,122

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	11,451,496	(820,027)
Tax using the Company's Domestic Tax Rate @ 26% (Prev Year 25.75%)	2,977,389	(211,157)
Reduction in tax rate		
Tax Effect of:		
Tax related to previous years		
Effect of tax related to expenses not deductible for income tax	149,345	
Effect of Brought Forward Losses	(1,890,442)	
Effect of tax due to different tax rate on certain items		
Effect of income not taxable		
Rounding off Tax (including interest)	(61,248)	31,859
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	1,175,044	(179,298)



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

31 Financial Instruments – Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instruments by Category	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	FVTPL	FVOCI	FVTPL	FVOCI
Financial Assets				
Loans (Non-Current)	-	1,670,573	-	598,456
Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)	-	12,076,985	-	11,018,870
Trade Receivables (Current)	-	29,673,686	-	7,306,770
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current)	-	924,617	-	1,725,234
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current)	-	33,795	-	84,360
Total	-	44,379,657	-	20,733,690
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (Current)	-	44,076,820	-	23,974,900
Trade Payables (Current)	-	10,390,165	-	9,824,827
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	-	2,077,276	-	1,658,660
Total	-	56,544,261	-	35,458,387

Financial Instruments by category

Particulars	Total Carrying Value	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Financial Assets		
Loans (Non-Current)	1,670,573	598,456
Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)	12,076,985	11,018,870
Trade Receivables (Current)	29,673,686	7,306,770
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current)	924,617	1,725,234
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current)	33,795	84,360
Total	44,379,657	20,733,690
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings (Current)	44,076,820	23,974,900
Trade Payables (Current)	10,390,165	9,824,827
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	2,077,276	1,658,660
Total	56,544,261	35,458,387

Fair Value Hierarchy:

Level 3: All amortized cost financial assets and liabilities are classified as level 3 inputs.

Notes:

- Trade receivables comprise amounts receivable from the sale of goods and services.
- The Management considers that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.
- Bank balances and cash comprise cash and short-term deposits held by the Company. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.
- Loans (non-current) comprise of security deposits paid which have been discounted and the same approximates their fair value.
- Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and on-going costs. The Management considers that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.
- Financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.



32 Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- (a) Credit Risk;
- (b) Liquidity Risk; and
- (c) Market Risk

Risk Management Framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and company activities. The Company's Board of Directors oversees how the management monitors compliance with Company's risk management policies and procedures, and review adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

(a) Credit Risk:

Credit risk is a risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in financial loss to the Company. The credit risk for the Company primarily arises from credit exposures to trade receivables, deposits with landlords for properties taken on leases and other receivables including balances with banks.

The Company mitigates this risk by attempting to ensure appropriate credit worthiness of its customers.

The Company also carries credit risk on lease deposits with landlords for properties taken on leases, for which agreements are signed and property possessions timely taken for operations. The risk relating to refunds after premises shut down is managed through successful negotiations or appropriate legal actions, where necessary.

The Company's experience of delinquencies and customer disputes have been minimal.

(b) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligations on a timely basis through its cash and cash equivalents, and funds available by way of committed credit facilities from banks.

Management manages the liquidity risk by monitoring rolling cash flow forecasts and maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents and additional undrawn financing facilities.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile (remaining period of contractual maturity at the balance sheet date) of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

The details of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as of 31st March 2019 are as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short Term Borrowings	30,537,845	13,538,975	-	44,076,820
Trade Payables	10,390,165	-	-	10,390,165
Unpaid/Unclaimed Dividend	33,795	-	-	33,795
Other Accruals	2,043,481	-	-	2,043,481
	43,005,286	13,538,975	-	56,544,261

The details of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as of 31st March 2018 are as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short Term Borrowings	23,974,900	-	-	23,974,900
Trade Payables	9,824,827	-	-	9,824,827
Unpaid/Unclaimed Dividend	84,360	-	-	84,360
Other Accruals	1,574,300	-	-	1,574,300
	35,458,387	-	-	35,458,387

(c) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market place could affect the future cash flows to the Company. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is not exposed to market risk related to foreign exchange rate risk as there are no receivables or payables in foreign currency.



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

33 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard continuity as a going concern, provide appropriate return to shareholders and maintain a cost efficient capital structure. The capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Board of Directors seek to maintain a balance of higher returns by sound capital composition and accordingly the Company does not have any long term borrowings as at 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018. The Company has availed short term credit facilities from banks during the year ended 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of total debt to total equity on a periodic basis. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	44,076,820	23,974,900
Total Debt	44,076,820	23,974,900
Equity Share Capital	6,331,800	6,331,800
Other Equity	14,286,974	3,977,033
Total Equity	20,618,774	10,308,833
Debt-Equity Ratio	2.14	2.33

The Company's objective is to keep the debt equity ratio as low as possible which it has achieved in these years.



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

34 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As required by Ind AS - 24 'Related Parties Disclosures', the disclosure are as follows:

A. Related parties with whom the Company had transactions:

- (i) Parties which have significant influence over the Company (either individually or with others)
 - Fatmida Overseas Private Limited

- (ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives
 - Sumita Ghose

Other Directors

- Ramesh Kumar Saran (Up to March 27, 2019)
- Rewala Ram Panwar
- Pushpa Purohit
- Vivek Rishi
- Devendra Kumar Sharma (w.e.f. October 22, 2018)
- Petronella Celestine Tacoma (Up to February 7, 2019)
- Dipal (w.e.f. March 27, 2019)
- Dulchand Solanki (w.e.f. March 27, 2019)

Managing Director

- Director
- Director
- Director
- Nominee Director
- Nominee Director
- Director
- Additional Director
- Additional Director

B. Summary of the transactions with related parties is as follows:

Nature of transaction	Entities which significantly influence the Company (either individually or with others)		Key Management Personnel, Other Directors and their relatives		TOTAL	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Sale of Goods	30,357,151	48,084,456	-	-	30,357,151	48,084,456
Remuneration (Included under Salary and Wages)	-	-	1,221,936	1,091,000	1,221,936	1,091,000
Interest Received	4,825	-	-	-	4,825	-
Interest Paid	374,550	808,838	-	-	374,550	808,838
Reimbursement of Expenses Paid	31,654	-	286,385	126,843	296,039	126,843
Advance Received	6,100,000	30,308,100	-	-	6,100,000	30,308,100
Advance Received Paid Back	13,350,000	23,189,438	-	900,000	13,350,000	24,089,438
Outstanding Balances	Entities which significantly influence the Company (either individually or with others)		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		(Amount in Rs.)	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18		
Outstanding Payables	2,600,000	9,513,080	-	5,692		
Outstanding Receivables	7,836,817	-	-	-		57,159

Terms and conditions:

1. All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis.
2. None of the balances outstanding are secured.
3. Transactions relating to dividends were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of director and other member of Key Management Personnel during the year was as follows:

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Short-Term Benefits	1,221,936	1,091,000
Post-Employment Benefits	-	-
Other Long-Term Benefits	-	-
Share Based Payments	-	-
Termination Benefits	-	-
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	1,221,936	1,091,000

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognized as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

C. Disclosure in respect of all related party transactions during the year as follows:

Particulars	2018-19 (Amount in Rs.)	2017-18 (Amount in Rs.)
Sale of Goods		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	30,357,151	48,084,456
Remuneration (Included under Salary and Wages)		
Sumita Ghose	1,221,936	1,091,000
Interest Received		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	4,825	-
Interest Paid		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	374,550	808,838
Reimbursement of Expenses Paid		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	31,654	-
Sumita Ghose	266,385	126,843
Advance Received		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	6,100,000	30,308,100
Sumita Ghose	-	-
Advance Received Paid Back/ Adjusted		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	13,350,000	23,199,438
Sumita Ghose	-	900,000
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
	(Amount in Rs.)	(Amount in Rs.)
Outstanding Receivable		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	7,836,817	-
Outstanding Payable		
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	2,600,000	9,513,080
Sumita Ghose	5,692	57,159



35 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:-

(a) Contribution to Provident Fund (Defined Contribution Plan)

An amount of Rs. 866,054/- (Previous Year- Rs. 634,046/-) has been recognized as an expense in respect of the Company's contribution to Provident Fund deposited with the relevant authorities and has been shown under personnel expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

(b) Contribution to Gratuity Fund (Defined Benefit Plan)

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan (unfunded) wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days of total basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on retirement, separation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2019. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(c) Compensated Leave of Absence Plan (Other Long Term Benefit Plan)

The Company permits encashment of leave accumulated by their employees on retirement and separation. The liability for encashment of privilege leave is determined and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the date of the balance sheet.

Actuarial valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan and other long term benefit plan based on the following assumptions-

Economic Assumptions

The discount rate and salary growth rate are the key financial assumptions and should be considered together; it is the difference or 'gap' between these rates which is more important than the individual rates in isolation.

Discount Rate

The discounting rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities & salary growth rate. For the current valuation a discount rate of 7.60 % p.a. (Previous Year 7.70% p.a.) compound, has been used in consultation with the employer.

Salary Growth Rate

The salary growth rate usually consists of at least three components, viz. seniority, regular increments and promotional increase and price inflation. The assumptions used are summarized in the following table:

	Gratuity (Unfunded)		Compensated Absences Earned Leave (Unfunded)	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Discount rate (per annum)	7.60%	7.70%	7.70%	7.70%
Future salary increase (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
In Service Mortality	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
Retirement Age	58 years	58 years	58 years	58 years
Withdrawal rates : Ages/ withdrawal rate				
-upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
-upto 44 years	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
-above 44 years	1.00%	2.00%	1.00%	2.00%

(Amount in Rs.)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)		Compensated Absences (Unfunded)	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
1. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation				
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,479,929	1,251,628	222,274	329,985
Interest Cost	113,955	92,620	17,115	24,419
Current Service Cost	403,835	353,632	37,033	54,916
Benefits Paid	(22,608)	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation	(128,805)	(217,951)	(115,183)	(187,046)
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	1,846,306	1,479,929	161,239	222,274
2. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of Plan Assets				
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Employer Contribution	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-	-	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
3. Reconciliation of fair value of Assets and Obligations				
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Present value of Obligation	1,846,306	1,479,929	161,239	222,274
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet (Surplus/(Deficit))	(1,846,306)	(1,479,929)	(161,239)	(222,274)
4. Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss				
Current service cost	403,835	353,632	37,033	54,916
Net Interest Cost	113,955	92,620	17,115	24,419
Net actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized in the period	-	-	(115,183)	(187,046)
Net Cost	517,790	446,252	(61,035)	(107,711)
5. Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income				
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Obligation	(128,805)	(217,951)	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense in OCI	(128,805)	(217,951)	-	-



35 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

6. Sensitivity Analysis of the Defined Benefit Obligation:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)			
	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Increase by 1.00%	Decrease by 1.00%	Increase by 1.00%	Decrease by 1.00%
Impact of the change in Discount Rate (1.00% movement)	(1,668,605)	2,063,611	(1,336,161)	1,655,777
Impact of the change in Salary Increase Rate (1.00% movement)	2,068,647	(1,661,865)	1,659,983	(1,330,649)

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change due to these are not calculated.

7. Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such the Company is exposed to various risks as follow -

- A). Interest Rate Risk - A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.
- B). Salary Escalation Risk - Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
- C). Demographic Risk - The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
- D). Liquidity Risk - This may arise due to non-availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.



35 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:-

(a) Contribution to Provident Fund (Defined Contribution Plan)

An amount of Rs. 866,054/- (Previous Year- Rs. 634,046/-) has been recognized as an expense in respect of the Company's contribution to Provident Fund deposited with the relevant authorities and has been shown under personnel expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

(b) Contribution to Gratuity Fund (Defined Benefit Plan)

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan (unfunded) wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days of total basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on retirement, separation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2019. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(c) Compensated Leave of Absence Plan (Other Long Term Benefit Plan)

The Company permits encashment of leave accumulated by their employees on retirement and separation. The liability for encashment of privilege leave is determined and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the date of the balance sheet.

Actuarial valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan and other long term benefit plan based on the following assumptions-

Economic Assumptions

The discount rate and salary growth rate are the key financial assumptions and should be considered together; it is the difference or 'gap' between these rates which is more important than the individual rates in isolation.

Discount Rate

The discounting rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities & salary growth rate. For the current valuation a discount rate of 7.60 % p.a. (Previous Year 7.70% p.a.) compound, has been used in consultation with the employer.

Salary Growth Rate

The salary growth rate usually consists of at least three components, viz. seniority, regular increments and promotional increase and price inflation. The assumptions used are summarized in the following table:

	Gratuity (Unfunded)		Compensated Absences Earned Leave (Unfunded)	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Discount rate (per annum)	7.60%	7.70%	7.70%	7.70%
Future salary increase (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
In Service Mortality	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
Retirement Age	58 years	58 years	58 years	58 years
Withdrawal rates : Ages/ withdrawal rate				
-upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
-upto 44 years	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
-above 44 years	1.00%	2.00%	1.00%	2.00%

(Amount in Rs.)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)		Compensated Absences (Unfunded)	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
1. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation				
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,479,929	1,251,628	222,274	329,985
Interest Cost	113,955	92,620	17,115	24,419
Current Service Cost	403,835	353,632	37,033	54,916
Benefits Paid	(22,608)	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation	(128,805)	(217,951)	(115,183)	(187,046)
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	1,846,306	1,479,929	161,239	222,274
2. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of Plan Assets				
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Employer Contribution	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-	-	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
3. Reconciliation of fair value of Assets and Obligations				
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Present value of Obligation	1,846,306	1,479,929	161,239	222,274
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet (Surplus/(Deficit))	(1,846,306)	(1,479,929)	(161,239)	(222,274)
4. Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss				
Current service cost	403,835	353,632	37,033	54,916
Net Interest Cost	113,955	92,620	17,115	24,419
Net actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized in the period	-	-	(115,183)	(187,046)
Net Cost	517,790	446,252	(81,035)	(107,711)
5. Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income				
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Obligation	(128,805)	(217,951)	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense in OCI	(128,805)	(217,951)	-	-



35 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

6. Sensitivity Analysis of the Defined Benefit Obligation:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)			
	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Increase by 1.00%	Decrease by 1.00%	Increase by 1.00%	Decrease by 1.00%
Impact of the change in Discount Rate (1.00% movement)	(1,668,605)	2,063,611	(1,336,161)	1,655,777
Impact of the change in Salary Increase Rate (1.00% movement)	2,068,647	(1,661,865)	1,659,983	(1,330,649)

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change due to these are not calculated.

7. Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such the Company is exposed to various risks as follow -

- A). Interest Rate Risk - A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.
- B). Salary Escalation Risk - Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
- C). Demographic Risk - The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
- D). Liquidity Risk - This may arise due to non-availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

36 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

- A** The Company has Nil contingent liabilities as at 31st March 2019 (31st March 2018: Nil).
- B** The Company has Nil capital and other commitments as at 31st March 2019 (31st March 2018: Nil).

37 EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts has been calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts has been calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 <i>(Amount in Rs.)</i>	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 <i>(Amount in Rs.)</i>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	10,214,625	(640,729)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	633,180	633,180
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Earnings per equity share		
Basic	16.13	(1.01)
Diluted	16.13	(1.01)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares outstanding for Basic EPS	633,180	633,180
Add: Effect of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares (including dilutive shares) outstanding for Diluted EPS	633,180	633,180

38 DUE TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED ACT, 2006

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 <i>(Amount in Rs.)</i>	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 <i>(Amount in Rs.)</i>
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	913,863	5,123,310
Interest due on above	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amounts of payments made to supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-

39 OTHER NOTES

- (a) Debit and credit balances of trade payables, trade receivables, loans and advances to the extent not confirmed are subject to confirmation and reconciliation with the parties.
- (b) As per the requirement of Schedule III of the Act, the Board of Directors have considered the values of all assets of the Company other than fixed assets, and have come to a conclusion that these have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business which is not less than the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet.
- (c) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable.

"Signatures to Notes 1 to 39"

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR DAIYA TIWARI & SONI
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration Number: 004268C



[Handwritten Signature]

BRIJ GOPAL DAIYA
 PARTNER
 Membership Number: 082385

UDIN - 19082385AAAAB06188

PLACE: NEW DELHI
 DATE: JULY 11, 2019

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[Handwritten Signatures]

SUMITA GHOSE
 Managing Director
 DIN: 01016426

DEVENDRA KUMAR SHARMA
 Director
 DIN: 01392856

[Handwritten Signature]

RAHUL JOHN NOBLE SINGH
 Chief Finance Officer

1. Corporate Information

RangсутraCrafts India Limited ('the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

The Company is engaged in the business of sale of readymade garments and made up articles of textiles and home furnishing items. The said goods are not manufactured in the premises of the Company but are fabricated in the premises of job workers.

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on 11th July, 2019.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b) Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(i) Employee Benefits:

Provision for employee benefits in the nature of gratuity and unpaid leave balance is estimated on actuarial basis using a number of assumptions which include assumptions for discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates, attrition rates for employees, return on planned assets, etc. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of these provisions. Key assumptions are disclosed in Note No. 39.

(ii) Income Tax:

Tax expense is calculated using applicable tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted. In arriving at taxable profit and tax bases of assets and liabilities the Company adjudges taxability of amounts in accordance with tax enactments, case law and opinions of tax

UDIN - 19082385AAAA886188



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

counsel, as relevant. Where differences arise on tax assessment, these are booked in the period in which they are agreed or on final closure of assessment.

(iii) Decommissioning liability:

The liability for decommissioning costs are recognized when the Company has obligation to perform store/shop restoration activity. The recognition and measurement of decommissioning provisions involves the use of estimates and assumptions which includes the timing of handing over the licensed premises which would depend upon the lease period, the carpet area and pre-tax rate applied for discounting.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets:

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

(v) Depreciation/ amortization, useful lives and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets:

Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortized over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortization to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortization for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(vi) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

c) Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act and Ind AS-1 – "Presentation of Financial Statements" based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment

- (i) Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost comprises of all cost of purchase, construction and expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Subsequent expenditures relating to Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.
- (ii) Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost comprises of all cost of purchase, construction and expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Subsequent expenditures relating to Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

- (iii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment has been charged on Straight Line method on the life of assets and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 on prorata basis from the date of additions and/or disposal.
- (iv) The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for prospectively.
- (v) Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for intended use on the date of balance sheet are disclosed as "Capital Work- in- Progress".

e) Intangible Assets

- (i) Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and cost of the asset can be measured reliably in accordance with the notified Ind AS- 38 on "Intangible Assets".
- (ii) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses (if any).
- (iii) Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of ten years.

f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets- Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use) of the asset is estimated, or, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated. If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

g) 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.

(i) Financial Assets

Financial assets include investments, trade receivables, advances, security deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition of financial assets. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized using trade date accounting.

Subsequent Measurement

- i. Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost:



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- ii. **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):**
A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- iii. **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL):**
A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) such as investments, trade receivables, advances and security deposits held at amortized cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected credit losses are assessed and loss allowances recognized if the credit quality of the financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities primarily comprise of trade payables.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Subsequent Measurement

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

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS-109 "Financial Instruments".

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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



h) Inventories

Inventories (including stock-in-transit) are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translations

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains and losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit or Loss are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit or Loss, respectively).

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

j) Revenue Recognition Revenue Recognition

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2018. Accordingly, the comparative amounts of revenue and the corresponding contract assets / liabilities have not been retrospectively adjusted. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as Goods and Services Tax, etc. Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

(i) Sales of Goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company considers, whether there are other promises in the contract in which there are separate performance obligations, to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(ii) Export Benefits

Revenue from export benefits arising from Duty entitlement pass book (DEPB scheme) and duty drawback scheme are recognised as and when the same are processed and admitted by the concerned authorities and are received during the year.




RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

- (iii) Consultancy and receipts from projects, as disclosed under miscellaneous income, are based on services provided and invoices raised during the year.
- (iv) In case of operating leases, rental income is accounted for on accrual basis.
- (v) Insurance claims/Government Claims, as disclosed under miscellaneous income, are accounted for as and when processed and accepted by the Insurance Companies/Government Authorities.
- (vi) Dividend income from investments is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established.
- (vii) Interest income is accounted for by using effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial assets. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flow by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

k) Employee Benefits

- (i) Short-Term Employee Benefits
The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

- (ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

The Company makes specified monthly contribution towards Provident Fund. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The liability in respect of gratuity is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation to determine the amount of deficit or surplus. The net defined benefit liability / (asset) is determined as the amount of the deficit or surplus, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The net defined benefit liability / (asset) is recognized in the balance sheet.

Defined benefit costs are recognised as follows:

- a) Service cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss
- b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in the Statement of Profit and Loss
- c) Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) in Other Comprehensive Income

Compensated Leave of Absence

Accrual for leave encashment benefit is based on actuarial valuation as on the date of balance sheet in pursuance of the Company's leave rules.

l) Share-Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to eligible employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date in accordance with Ind AS - 102, "Share-Based Payment".



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Stock Option Outstanding Account.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

m) Tax Expenses

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the taxpayable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity. In which case, the tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the future tax consequences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Minimum Alternative Tax

Minimum Alternative Tax credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

n) Earnings Per Equity Share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to



RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

p) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques on hand, cash in transit, balance with banks in current accounts, balance in deposit accounts with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown under Short Term Borrowings in the Balance Sheet.

q) Dividend Distribution

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

r) Leases

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance Lease

Assets acquired under finance lease are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Leased assets are depreciated over the useful life/ lease term of the asset.

Operating Lease

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

s) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either -

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy classifies the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels, which are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3- Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

t) Borrowing Costs



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Soni', written over the stamp.

RANGSUTRA CRAFTS INDIA LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

Borrowing Cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, as defined in Ind AS-23 – "Borrowing Costs" are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

u) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

On 30th March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116 'Leases' and amendments to certain Ind AS. The Standard / amendments are applicable to the Company with effect from 1st April 2019.

i. Ind AS-116: Leases

The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single 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.

As per Ind AS 116, the lessee needs to recognize 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.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the right-of-use asset.

Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The standard has no impact on the actual cash flows of the Company. However, operating lease payments currently expensed as operating cash outflows will instead be capitalised and presented as financing cash outflows in the statement of cash flows.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact on account of implementation of Ind AS 116 which might have significant impact on key profit & loss and balance sheet ratio i.e. earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), asset coverage, debt equity, interest coverage, etc.

ii. Other Amendment

The MCA has notified below amendments which are effective 1st April 2019:

- a) Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income taxes
- b) Amendments to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations
- c) Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments
- d) Amendments to Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements
- e) Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits
- f) Amendments to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs
- g) Amendments to Ind AS 28, Investments to Associates and Joint Ventures

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

UPIN - 190823BSAAAABB6188

