INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, the loss and other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SAs"). 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

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 Company's Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

  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.

Other Matters

The comparative financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by the predecessor auditors, M/s A Sardana & Co., who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated June 23, 2020. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 A', 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, Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided any remuneration to its directors during the year ended March 31, 2021.

(h) 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.

For Ajay Sardana Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016827N

Rahul Mukhi
Partner
Membership No.099719
New Delhi , June 17, 2021
UDIN: 21099719AAAACX5673

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021

Report on the statement of matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

(i) ln respect of its Fixed Assets:

(a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

(b) These fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals in accordance with a regular programme of verification. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not own immovable properties.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventories; accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into transactions in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (v) are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 Companies Act, 2013 to the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (vi) are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, to the extent applicable to it. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any dues of income tax or sales tax or goods and service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any dues in respect of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys raised by way of public issue, follow-on offer (including debt instruments) and term loans, during the year under audit.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting on the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable and the details have been disclosed in Note 29 to the Financial Statements as required by the accounting standards and Companies Act, 2013.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

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

(xvi) 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.

For Ajay Sardana Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016827N

Rahul Mukhi
Partner
Membership No.099719
New Delhi , June 17, 2021
UDIN: 21099719AAAACX5673

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021

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 Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Ajay Sardana Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016827N

Rahul Mukhi
Partner
Membership No.099719
New Delhi , June 17, 2021
UDIN: 21099719AAAACX5673

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	41.16	49.29
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	100.00	100.05
Deferred tax assets(net)	6	-	29.09
Total non-current assets		**141.16**	**178.43**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	32.10	991.89
Current tax assets (net)	8	6.59	31.54
Other current assets	9	213.04	180.64
Total current assets		**251.73**	**1,204.07**
Total assets		**392.89**	**1,382.50**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	500.00	500.00
Other equity	11	(122.49)	710.95
Total equity		**377.51**	**1,210.95**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Other current liabilities	12	15.38	171.55
Total current liabilities		**15.38**	**171.55**
Total equity and liabilities		**392.89**	**1,382.50**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Ajay Sardana Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016827N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Mukhi
Partner
Membership No. 099719
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Mohd Vaseem Raja
Director
DIN: 07709789
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Naveen
Director
DIN: 07145185

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

		Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
I	Other income	13	171.92	114.77
II	**Total revenue**		**171.92**	**114.77**
III	**Expenses**			
	Finance costs	14	0.02	0.10
	Depreciation	4	8.13	304.52
	Other expenses	15	968.12	126.91
	Total expenses (III)		**976.27**	**431.53**
IV	**Loss before exceptional items and tax (II-III)**		**(804.35)**	**(316.76)**
V	**Exceptional items**		**-**	**-**
VI	**Loss before tax (IV-V)**		**(804.35)**	**(316.76)**
VII	Tax expense	16		
	Current tax		-	(78.79)
	Deferred tax		29.09	-
	Total tax expenses		**29.09**	**(78.79)**
VIII	**Loss for the year (VIII+XI)**		**(833.44)**	**(237.97)**
IX	**Other comprehensive income**		**-**	**-**
X	**Total comprehensive loss for the year (XII+XIII)**		**(833.44)**	**(237.97)**
	Earnings per equity share	17		
	Basic (Rs.)		(16.67)	(4.76)
	Diluted (Rs)		(16.67)	(4.76)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For Ajay Sardana Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016827N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Mukhi
Partner
Membership No. 099719
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Mohd Vaseem Raja
Director
DIN: 07709789
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Naveen
Director
DIN: 07145185

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities :**		
	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	(804.35)	(316.76)
	Adjustments for :		
	Profit on sale of Investments in units of mutual funds	(7.45)	(49.71)
	Interest on fixed deposit	(6.29)	(6.28)
	Excess Provisions Written Back	(156.55)	-
	Bad debt written off	-	0.14
	Depreciation	8.13	304.52
	Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	(966.51)	(68.09)
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Other current liabilities	0.38	-
	Other current assets	(32.40)	(10.84)
	Other financial assets	0.05	0.01
	Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(998.48)	(78.92)
	Income taxes (paid)/refund (net)	24.95	839.79
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(973.53)**	**760.87**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities :**		
	Interest on fixed deposit	6.29	6.28
	Proceeds from redemption of / (Investment in) units of mutual funds (Net)	7.45	49.71
	Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	**13.74**	**55.99**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from/(repayment of) other short term borrowings (Net)	-	-
	Interest Paid	-	-
	Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**-**	**-**
D	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	**(959.79)**	**816.86**
E	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year**	**991.89**	**175.03**
F	**Cash and cash equivalents at the close of the year (D + E) [Refer Note: 7]**	**32.10**	**991.89**

Note:

1 The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows' as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

For Ajay Sardana Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016827N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Mukhi
Partner
Membership No. 099719
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Mohd Vaseem Raja
Director
DIN: 07709789
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Naveen
Director
DIN: 07145185

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	Number	**Amount**
Balance as at 1 April 2019	50,000	500.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	50,000	500.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	50,000	500.00

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**948.92**	**948.92**
Loss during the year	(237.97)	(237.97)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**710.95**	**710.95**
Loss during the year	(833.44)	(833.44)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**(122.49)**	**(122.49)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date

For Ajay Sardana Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016827N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Mukhi
Partner
Membership No. 099719
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Mohd Vaseem Raja
Director
DIN: 07709789
Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2021

Naveen
Director
DIN: 07145185

Note - 1
Company Overview:
Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited ("ICPL" or "the Company") was incorporated on 6 July 2016. The Company is engaged primarily in the business of LED lighting and related consultancy services. Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dhani Services Limited (formerly Indiabulls Ventures Limited).

Note - 2
2.1 General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA')). The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 17, 2021.

2.2 Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee which is the functional currency of the Company. These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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 statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

2.3 Current versus Non Current Classifications
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset as current when it is :
(i). Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
(ii). Held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii). Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv). Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when :
(i). It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
(ii). It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii). It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv). There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

Note - 3
Significant Accounting Policies:

a) **Use of estimates and judgements:**
In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

b) **Revenue Recognition:**
- Revenue from sale of traded goods is recognized when the good have been delivered, in accordance with the terms of the underlying sales contract.
- Income from fee based consultancy is recognised on an accrual basis.
- Revenues are shown net of sales tax, value added tax, service tax, GST and applicable discounts and allowances.
- Income from interest from fixed deposits is recognized on accrual basis using EIR method.
- Dividend Income on units of Mutual Fund is recognized when the right to receive dividend is unconditionally established and any gains/losses are recognized on the date of redemption.

Note - 3 (Continued):

c) Taxes on Income:

Current tax

Current Tax is determined at the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year as per the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the financial statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Entity's current tax is calculated using tax rate that has been enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Entity expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

d) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Assets costing less than Rs. 5,000 each are fully depreciated in the year of capitalisation.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured at the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

f) Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount.

g) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

h) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. Contingent liability is disclosed for (1) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (2) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent Assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised.

Note - 3 (Continued):

i) 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.

I. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

i) Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value through OCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
(b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value.
Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in entities other than tax free bonds and fixed deposits are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss. Investments in tax free bonds and fixed deposits are measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Note - 3 (Continued):

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables under Ind AS 18.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

II. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

i) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

j) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or 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.

Note - 3 (Continued):

k) Recent accounting pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or noncurrent.

Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.

Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.

Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.

If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

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Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 5
Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
In fixed deposit accounts with banks		
- in fixed deposit accounts having original maturity of more than twelve months	100.00	100.05
	100.00	**100.05**

Note - 6
Deferred tax assets/(Deferred tax liabilities) [net]

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(a) Deferred tax assets:			
Preliminary expenses under section 35D of the Income Tax Act, 1961		-	-
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement		-	29.69
(Total)	**(a)**	**-**	**29.69**
(b) Deferred tax liabilities:			
Arising on account of temporary differences due to:			
Property, plant and equipment		-	0.60
(Total)	(b)	**-**	**0.60**
		-	**29.09**

	As at 31 March 2020	Recognized in statement of profit and loss	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets:			
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	29.69	29.69	-
Less: Deferred tax liabilities:			
Arising on account of temporary differences due to:			
Property, plant and equipment	0.60	0.60	-
Total (net)	**29.09**	**29.09**	**-**

	As at 31 March 2019	Recognized in statement of profit and loss	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Arising on account of temporary differences due to:			
Property, plant and equipment	3.20	2.60	0.60
Less: Deferred tax assets:			
Preliminary expenses under section 35D of the Income Tax Act, 1961	2.60	2.60	-
Total (net)	**0.60**	**-**	**0.60**

***Expiry date of minimum alternate tax credit**	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Expiry financial year (as per Income Tax Act)		
01 April 2033 -31 March 2034	-	29.69
	-	**29.69**

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 7
Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks		
- in current accounts	32.10	991.89
	32.10	**991.89**

Note -8
Current tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
- Advance income tax/tax deducted at source (net)	6.59	31.54
	6.59	**31.54**

Note - 9
Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances with government authorities	213.04	180.64
	213.04	**180.64**

Note - 10
Equity Share capital

i. Authorized

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each	500,000	5,000.00	500,000	5,000.00
	500,000	**5,000.00**	**500,000**	**5,000.00**

i. Issued, subscribed and paid up

Equity shares of face value of Rs. 10	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00
	50,000	**500.00**	**50,000**	**500.00**

iii. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Equity shares, fully paid-up

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	50,000	500.00	50,000	500
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**50,000**	**500.00**	**50,000**	**500**

iv. Term/rights attached to the equity shares:

a. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of fully paid up equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

b. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 10
Equity Share capital (continued)

v. Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares and holding company:

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares held	**% of Holding**	**No. of shares held**	**% of Holding**
Dhani Services Limited (formerly Indiabulls Ventures Limited) and its nominees	50,000	100%	50,000	100%
	50,000	**100%**	**50,000**	**100%**

vi. The Company has not issued any bonus shares during the current year and five years immediately preceding current year.

vii. There are no shares issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus issue. The Company has not bought back shares during the last five years.

viii. For employee stock option scheme, Refer Note: 21

Note - 11
Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Retained earnings	(122.49)	710.95
	(122.49)	**710.95**

Note - 12
Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Statutory liabilities	0.38	-
Expenses and others payable	15.00	171.55
	15.38	**171.55**

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Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 13
Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on fixed deposits	6.29	6.28
Balances written back	156.55	-
Profit on redemption of Mutual Funds	7.45	49.71
Interest income from Income Tax Refund	1.63	58.78
	171.92	**114.77**

Note - 14
Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on taxes	0.02	0.10
	0.02	**0.10**

Note - 15
Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Stamp duty	-	0.62
Rates and taxes	16.50	6.15
Legal and professional	921.50	97.50
Auditor's remuneration		
- as statutory auditor	30.00	22.50
Bad debts written off	-	0.14
Miscellaneous expenses	0.12	-
	968.12	**126.91**

Note - 16
Tax expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax		
Tax expenses	-	(78.79)
Deferred tax charge	29.09	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**29.09**	**(78.79)**

The major components of tax expense and its reconciliation to expected tax expense based on the enacted tax rate applicable to the Company 25.168% (31 March 2020: 25.168%) and the reported tax expense in statement of profit or loss are as follows:

Accounting profit/(loss) before tax expense	(804.35)	(316.76)
Income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Expected tax expense	-	-
Tax effect of adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous years	-	(78.79)
Deferred tax	29.09	-
Income tax expenses recognized in the Statement of profit and loss	**29.09**	**(78.79)**

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 17
Earnings per share:

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable, had the shares been actually issued at fair value.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless they have been issued at a later date. The number of equity shares and potential diluted equity shares are adjusted for stock split, bonus shares and the potential dilutive effect of employee stock option plan as appropriate.

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Net Profit/(Loss) available for Equity Shareholders (Rs.)	(833.44)	(237.97)
Nominal Value of Equity Shares – (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of Equity Shares used for	50,000	50,000
Earnings Per Share – Basic (Rs.)	(16.67)	(4.76)
Earnings Per Share – Diluted (Rs.)	(16.67)	(4.76)

Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 4
Property, plant and equipment

	Gross Block (At Cost)				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
Particulars	**As at 01 April 2020**	**Additions during the year**	**Adjustments/ Sales during year**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 01 April 2020**	**Additions during the year**	**Adjustments during the year**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Office Equipment	4.75	-	-	4.75	3.00	1.00	-	4.00	0.75	1.75
Furniture and fixtures	66.82	-	-	66.82	19.73	6.68	-	26.41	40.41	47.09
Computers	944.69	-	-	944.69	944.24	0.45	-	944.69	-	0.45
TOTAL	**1,016.26**	**-**	**-**	**1,016.26**	**966.97**	**8.13**	**-**	**975.10**	**41.16**	**49.29**
Previous Year	**1,016.26**	**-**	**-**	**1,016.26**	**662.45**	**304.52**	**-**	**966.97**	**49.29**	**353.81**

(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 18

Financial instruments

A Financial assets and liabilities

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

Particulars	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Other financial assets	5	100.00	100.05
Cash and cash equivalents	7	32.10	991.89
Total		**132.10**	**1,091.94**

B Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the financial statements are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments in an active market;
Level 2: Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

B.1 Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows, these fair values are calculated using Level 3 inputs:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	100.00	100.00	100.05	100.05
Cash and cash equivalents	32.10	32.10	991.89	991.89
Total	**132.10**	**132.10**	**1,091.94**	**1,091.94**

The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, loans and trade payables approximate their respective carrying amounts, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Note - 19

Financial risk management

i) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company risk management framework. The Company's risk are managed by a treasury department under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances investments, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	Ageing analysis	Highly rated bank deposits and diversification of asset base and collaterals taken for assets
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, debt securities, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Committed borrowing and other credit facilities and sale of loan assets (whenever required)
Market risk - foreign exchange	Financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging, if required
Market risk -	Variable rates borrowings and debt securities	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors
Market risk - security price	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Diversification of portfolio, with focus on strategic investments

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

A) Credit risk

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

(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 19
Financial risk management (continued)

a) Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

(i) Low credit risk
(ii) Moderate credit risk
(iii) High credit risk

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

Nature	Assets covered	Basis of expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents and Other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss

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

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets that expose the entity to credit risk*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(i) **Low credit risk**		
Non-Current		
Other financial assets	100.00	100.05
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	32.10	991.89
(ii) **Moderate credit risk**	-	-
(iii) **High credit risk**	-	-

* These represent gross carrying values of financial assets, without deduction for expected credit losses

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes interest receivable . Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously.

b) Credit risk exposure

i) Expected credit losses for financial assets

As at 31 March 2021	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Non-Current			
Other financial assets	100.00	-	100.00
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	32.10	-	32.10

As at 31 March 2020	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Non-Current			
Other financial assets	100.05	-	100.05
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	991.89	-	991.89

(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 19

Financial risk management (continued)

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

The Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors the Company's liquidity positions (also comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company also takes into account liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial assets and liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

As at 31 March 2021	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 year**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Non-derivatives				
Cash and cash equivalents	32.10	-	-	32.10
Other financial assets	-	100.00	-	100.00
Total undiscounted financial assets	**32.10**	**100.00**	**-**	**132.10**
Non-derivatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	**32.10**	**100.00**	**-**	**132.10**

As at 31 March 2020	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 year**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Non-derivatives				
Cash and cash equivalents	991.89	-	-	991.89
Other financial assets	-	-	100.05	100.05
Total undiscounted financial	**991.89**	**-**	**100.05**	**1,091.94**
Non-derivatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total undiscounted financial	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	**991.89**	**-**	**100.05**	**1,091.94**

(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 19

Financial Risk Management (continued)

C) Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company has not entered into any foreign currency transactions and is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company. The Company did not have any foreign currency receivables and payables as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

b) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

ii) Assets

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

c) Price risk

i) Exposure

As at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 , the Company did not have financial assets subject to price risk.

Note - 20

Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to comply with externally imposed capital requirement and maintain strong credit ratings, if applicable
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

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

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Net debt*	-	-
Total equity	377.51	1,210.95
Net debt to equity ratio	-	-

* Net debt includes debt securities + borrowings other than debt securities + interest accrued - cash and cash equivalents.

(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 21
Employee stock option schemes:

The employees of the Company have been granted option as per the existing schemes of Dhani Services Limited ('Holding Company') Formerly known as Indiabulls Ventures Limited). On exercise, the employees will be allotted shares of the Holding Company.

A. Grants during the year:

The Holding Company has established the “Udaan Employee Welfare Trust” (“Udaan – EWT”) (earlier known as Indiabulls Ventures Limited - Employees Welfare Trust” (“Trust”) for the implementation and management of its employees benefit scheme viz. the “Dhani Services Limited - Employee Stock Benefit Scheme – 2019” (Scheme), for the benefit of the employees of its company and subsidiaries. Pursuant to Regulation 3(12) of the SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014, fully paid up equity shares of 10,400,000 lying in Trust have been appropriated towards the Scheme for grant of Share Appreciations Rights (SARs) to the employees of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). The Holding Company will treat these SARs as equity and therefore, these will be treated as equity settled SARs and have been appropriately accounted for in these financial statements.

B. Employees Stock Options Schemes:

(i) Employees Stock Option Scheme - 2008 (DSL ESOP - 2008)

	DSL ESOP - 2008			
Total options under the scheme (Nos.)	**20,000,000**			
Options granted (Nos.)	**20,000,000**	**9,700,000 (Regrant)**	**500,000 (Regrant)**	**880,600 (Regrant)**
Vesting period and percentage	Ten years, 1st Year - 15% 2nd year to 9th year - 10% each year 10th year - 5%	Five years, 20% each year	Five years, 20% each year	Five years, 20% each year
Vesting date	25th January each year, commencing 25 January 2010	2nd July each year, commencing 2 July 2017	2nd September each year, commencing 2 September 2018	25th March each year, commencing 25 March 2019
Exercisable period	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date
Exercise price (Rs.)	17.40	24.15	219.65	254.85
Outstanding at the beginning of 1 April 2019 (Nos.)	**870,916**	**9,700,000**	**500,000**	**693,600**
Granted/ regranted during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year (Nos.)	-	10,000	500,000	152,000
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	870,916	5,050,800	-	25,800
Expired during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31 March 2020 (Nos.)	**-**	**4,639,200**	**-**	**515,800**
Vested and exercisable as at 31 March 2020 (Nos.)	-	769,200	-	192,640
Remaining contractual life (weighted months)	-	66	-	73
Outstanding at the beginning of 1 April 2020 (Nos.)	-	4,639,200	-	515,800
Granted/ regranted during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year (Nos.)		14,400		429,000
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31 March 2021 (Nos.)	**-**	**4,639,200**	**-**	**515,800**
Vested and exercisable as at 31 March 2021 (Nos.)	-	2,697,000	-	-
Remaining contractual life (weighted months)	-	54	-	73

Weighted average exercise price of share during the year ended 31 March 2021: Not applicable (31 March 2020: Rs. 198.22).

Note - 21
Employee Stock Option Schemes *(continued)*

(ii) Employees Stock Option Scheme - 2009 (DSL - ESOP 2009)

	DSL ESOP - 2009	**DSL ESOP - 2009**	**DSL ESOP - 2009**	**DSL ESOP - 2009**
Total options under the Scheme (Nos.)	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Options granted (Nos.)	2,050,000	9,500,000 (Regrant)	10,000,000 (Regrant)	669,400 (Regrant)
Vesting period and percentage	Ten years, 10% each year	Five years, 20% each year	Five years, 20% each year	Five years, 20% each year
Vesting date	13th April each year, commencing 13 April 2011	13th May each year, commencing 13 May 2017	2nd September each year, commencing 2 September 2018	25th March each year, commencing 25 March 2019
Exercisable period	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date
Exercise price (Rs.)	31.35	16.00	219.65	254.85
Outstanding at the beginning of 1 April 2019 (Nos.)	**150,000**	**6,487,700**	**9,880,000**	**219,400**
Granted/ regranted during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year (Nos.)	-	165,000	195,500	-
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	100,000	3,225,100	852,600	40,000
Expired during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31 March 2020 (Nos.)	**50,000**	**3,097,600**	**8,831,900**	**179,400**
Vested and exercisable as at 31 March 2020 (Nos.)	50,000	-	3,034,400	47,760
Remaining contractual life (Weighted Months)	60	67	67	77
Outstanding at the beginning of 1 April 2020 (Nos.)	**50,000**	**3,097,600**	**8,831,900**	**179,400**
Granted/ regranted during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year (Nos.)	-	572,000	6,146,300	179,400
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31 March 2021 (Nos.)	50,000	2,525,600	2,685,600	-
Vested and exercisable as at 31 March 2021 (Nos.)	50,000	1,262,800	-	-
Remaining contractual life (Weighted Months)	48	55	71	-

Weighted average exercise price of share during the year ended 31 March 2021: Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. 187.29)

(iii) Dhani Services Limited - Employee Stock Benefit Scheme 2019 (“Scheme”) ("DSL-ESBS 2019").

The Scheme has been adopted and approved pursuant to: (a) a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Holding Company at its meeting held on 22 October 2019; and (b) a special resolution of the shareholders’ of the Holding Company passed through postal ballot on 4 December 2019, result of which were declared on 5 December 2019.

This Scheme comprises:
a. Dhani Services Limited Employees Stock Option Plan 2019 (“ESOP Plan 2019”)
b. Dhani Services Limited Employees Stock Purchase Plan 2019 (“ESP Plan 2019”)
c. Dhani Services Limited Stock Appreciation Rights Plan 2019 (“SARs Plan 2019”)

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 (the “SBEB Regulations”), the Holding Company has set up "Udaan - Employee Welfare Trust" ("Trust") for the purpose of implementation of the Scheme as per the terms of the respective Schemes as aforesaid. The Trust, in compliance with the “SBEB Regulations”, is authorised to purchase upto an aggregate of 10,500,000 (One Crore Five lakh) fully paid-up equity shares, being not more than 2% (Two percent) of the fully paid-up equity share capital of the Holding Company as on the date of approval of shareholders, from the secondary market. The Holding Company has appropriated its 10,400,000 fully paid up equity shares purchased by the Trust under the Scheme.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)
Note - 21
Employee Stock Option Schemes *(continued)*

	DSL-ESBS 2019
Total options under the Scheme (Nos.)	10,500,000
Options granted (Nos.)	10,400,000
Vesting period and percentage	Three years, 33.33% each year
Vesting date	17th August each year, commencing 17 August 2021
Exercisable period	5 years from each vesting date
Exercise price (Rs.)	250.00
Outstanding at the beginning of 1 April 2020 (Nos.)	**-**
Granted during the year (Nos.)	10,400,000
Forfeited during the year (Nos.)	-
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	-
Expired during the year (Nos.)	-
Outstanding as at 31 March 2021 (Nos.)	**10,400,000**
Vested and exercisable as at 31 March 2021 (Nos.)	-
Remaining contractual life (Weighted Months)	77

(iv) Dhani Services Limited - Employee Stock Benefit Scheme 2020 (“Scheme”) ("DSL-ESBS 2020").

The Scheme has been adopted and approved pursuant to: (a) a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Holding Company at its meeting held on 23 January 2020; and (b) a special resolution of the shareholders’ of the Holding Company passed through postal ballot on 20 March 2020, result of which were declared on 21 March 2020.

This Scheme comprises:
a. Dhani Services Limited Employees Stock Option Plan 2020 (“ESOP Plan 2020”)
b. Dhani Services Limited Employees Stock Purchase Plan 2020 (“ESP Plan 2020”)
c. Dhani Services Limited Stock Appreciation Rights Plan 2020 (“SARs Plan 2020”)

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 (the “SBEB Regulations”), the Holding Company has set up "Udaan - Employees Welfare Trust" (Trust) for the purpose of implementation of the Scheme as per the terms of the respective Schemes as aforesaid. The Trust, in compliance with the “SBEB Regulations”, is authorised to purchase upto an aggregate of 9,300,000 (Ninety Three lakh) fully paid-up equity shares, being not more than 2% (Two percent) of its fully paid-up equity share capital as on the date of approval of shareholders, from the secondary market. The Holding Company has not granted any options/ SARs under the said scheme as at 31 March 2021.

C. Fair Valuation:
The details of the Fair value of the options / SARs as determined by an Independent firm of Chartered Accountants, for the respective plans using the Black-Scholes Merton Option Pricing Model:-

	DSL ESOP - 2008			
	20,000,000 Options	**9,700,000 Options Regranted**	**500,000 Options Regranted**	**880,600 Options Regranted**
1. Exercise price (Rs.)	17.40	24.15	219.65	254.85
2. Expected volatility *	79.00%	42.97%	46.70%	47.15%
3. Expected forfeiture percentage on each vesting date	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Option Life (Weighted Average) (in years)	11	6	6	6
5. Expected Dividends yield	22.99%	10.82%	1.27%	1.10%
6. Risk Free Interest rate	6.50%	7.45%	6.54%	7.56%
7. Fair value of the options (Rs.)	0.84	4.31	106.31	130.05

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 21
Employee Stock Option Schemes *(continued)*

	DSL-ESBS	DSL ESOP – 2009			
	10,400,000 SARs	2,050,000 Options	9,500,000 Options Regranted	10,000,000 Options Regranted	669,400 Options Regranted
1. Exercise price (Rs.)	250.00	31.35	16.00	219.65	254.85
2. Expected volatility *	68.45%	48.96%	40.74%	46.70%	47.15%
3. Expected forfeiture percentage on each vesting date	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Option Life (Weighted Average) (in years)	4 Years	10 Years	6 Years	6 Years	6 Years
5. Expected dividends yield	1.71%	6.86%	16.33%	1.27%	1.10%
6. Risk free interest rate	4.17%	8.05%	7.45%	6.54%	7.56%
7. Fair value of the options (Rs.)	55.49	9.39	1.38	106.31	130.05

* The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data.

D. Share based payment expense:

No Share based payments expense was required to be recorded by the Company (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) in the Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021.

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(All amounts in Rs.thousands unless stated otherwise)

Note - 22

The Company has taken into account all the possible impacts of COVID-19 in preparation of these financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of, liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets and impact on revenue recognition. The Company has carried out this assessment based on available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of these financial statements and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements owing to the nature and duration of COVID-19. There has been no material change in the controls or processes followed in the closing of these financial statements of the Company.

Note - 23

As per the best estimate of the management, no provision is required to be made as per Indian Accounting Standard 37 (Ind AS 37) - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, in respect of any present obligation as a result of a past event that could lead to a probable outflow of resources, which would be required to settle the obligation.

Note - 24

The Company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the year. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures as at 31 March 2021 (Previous year Rs. Nil).

Note - 25

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	Nil	Nil
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	Nil	Nil
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	Nil	Nil

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note - 26

There are no capital or other commitments to be reported as at 31 March 2021 (Previous year Rs. Nil).

Note - 27

There are no borrowing costs to be capitalised as at 31 March 2021 (Previous year Rs. Nil).

Note - 28

Segment reporting

Considering the nature of the Company's business and operations and based on the information available with the management, there are no reportable segments (business and/or geographical) as per Ind AS 108 on ‘Segment Reporting’. Hence, no further disclosures are required in respect of reportable segments, other than those already provided in the financial statements.

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Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Note - 29

Disclosures in respect of Ind AS - 24 ‘Related Party Disclosures’ as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended:

(a) Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	**Name of the Party**
(i) where control exists	
Holding Company	Dhani Services Limited (formerly Indiabulls Ventures Limited)
Fellow Subsidiary Companies (with whom transactions took place)	Evinos Buildwell Limited (w.e.f June 17, 2019)

(b) Significant Transactions with Related Parties during the year ended 31 March 2021:

Nature of transactions	**Fellow subsidiary companies**	**Total**
Expenses		
Professional and Consultancy expenses	760.00	760.00
	-	*-*

Note: Figures in italics relate to the previous year

(c) Outstanding at year ended 31 March 2021 Nil (Previous year Nil)

In accordance with Ind AS 24, disclosures in respect of transactions with identified related parties are given only for such period during which such relationships existed. Related Party relationships are given above are as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

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Indiabulls Consumer Products Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Note - 30
In respect of amounts as mentioned under Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, there were no dues required to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as on 31 March 2021 (Previous year Rs. Nil).

As per our report of even date

For Ajay Sardana Associates Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 016827N	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
Rahul Mukhi Partner Membership No. 099719 Place : New Delhi Date : June 17, 2021	Mohd Vaseem Raja Director DIN: 07709789 Place : New Delhi Date : June 17, 2021	Naveen Director DIN: 07145185