



V.R. BANSAL & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

B-11, Sector-2, Noida (UP) 201301

Tel.: 0120-4522970 • Mob.: 9810052850, 9810186101

E-mail : audit@cavrb.com, cavrbansals@gmail.com

Website : www.cavrb.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members Of
LLOYD CONSUMER PRIVATE LIMITED
904, 9th Floor Surya Kiran Building,
K G Marg, Connaught Place,
New Delhi- 110001

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of LLOYD CONSUMER PRIVATE LIMITED, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

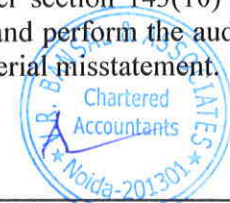
Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and change in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.





V.R. BANSAL & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

B-11, Sector-2, Noida (UP) 201301

Tel.: 0120-4522970 • Mob.: 9810052850, 9810186101

E-mail : audit@cavrb.com, cavrbansals@gmail.com

Website : www.cavrb.com

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs to the Company as at March 31 2018;
- b) In the case of the Statement of Profits and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, of the loss for the period ended on that date;
- c) In the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the period ended on that date.
- d) In the case of the Statement of Changes in Equity, the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 'A', a statement on the matters specified in 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 clause(c) is not applicable, since the Company has no branch office;
 - (d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;





V.R. BANSAL & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

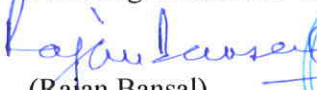
B-11, Sector-2, Noida (UP) 201301
Tel.: 0120-4522970 • Mob.: 9810052850, 9810186101
E-mail : audit@cavrb.com, cavrbansals@gmail.com
Website : www.cavrb.com

- (e) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (f) There are no observations or comments on financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- (g) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018, from being appointed as a director, in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- (h) In our opinion, there is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith;
- (i) The requirement of clause (i) of sub section (3) of section 143 of the Company Act 2013, with regard to applicability of adequacy of internal financial control over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such control are not applicable to the company, since company is a private company and is exempted from reporting vide clause 9A of Notification dated 13 June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India;
- (j) 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:
1. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.
 2. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 3. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Place: Delhi
Dated: 8th May 2018

For V. R. Bansal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 016534N


(Rajan Bansal)
Partner

Membership No.093591



Annexure-A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of LLOYD CONSUMER PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31.03.2018. We report that:

- i. The clauses i (a), (b), (c) are not applicable to the Company, since the Company has no fixed assets.
- ii. The clause (ii) is not applicable; since there are no inventories.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under sections 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly provisions of clauses iii (a), (b), (c) are not applicable.
- iv. The clause (iv) is not applicable since there are no loans, investment, guarantees, and security provided under the provisions of the section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed thereunder.
- vi. In our opinion, cost records under sections 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not required to be maintained by the Company.
- vii. a)The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income tax, Sales-Tax, Wealth tax, Service tax, Excise Duty, Custom Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other undisputed statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, wherever applicable. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at 31st March, 2018, concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they becomes payable;
b)In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company is not liable to pay any dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax on account of any dispute;
- viii. The Company has not taken any loan or borrowings from financial institutions, banks, Government, or debenture holders therefore the clause (viii) is not applicable.
- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of public offers (including debt instruments) and term loans, therefore clause (ix) is not applicable.
- x. During the checks carried out by us and as per information made available to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. The Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration, therefore clause (xi) is not applicable.
- xii. The Company has not Nidhi Company and therefore clause (xii) is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, there are no related parties' transactions under the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013.
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under the provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act 2013.



- xv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him under the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act 2013.
- xvi. In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For V. R. Bansal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 016534N


(Rajan Bansal)
Partner
Membership No.093591



Place: Delhi
Dated: 8th May 2018

**LLOYD CONSUMER PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018**

**AS AT
March 31, 2018
(Rs.)**

	Notes	
ASSETS		
1 Non-current assets		Nil
2 Current assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	35,920
Other bank balances	4	463,078
Total Assets		498,998
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1 Equity		
Equity Share Capital	5	500,000
Other Equity	6	(7,695)
		492,305
2 Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Other current financial liabilities	7	5,900
Current tax liabilities(net)	8	793
		6,693
Total Equity and Liabilities		498,998
Summary of significant accounting policies	2	
Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations	12	
Other notes on accounts	13	

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

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For V.R. Bansal & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 016534N

Rajan Bansal
Per Rajan Bansal

Partner

Membership No. 093591

Delhi May 08, 2018



Anil Rai Gupta

Anil Rai Gupta
Director
DIN.00011892

Ameet Kumar Gupta

Ameet Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN.00002838

Shivcharan Gupta
Shivcharan Gupta

Auth.signatory

LLOYD CONSUMER PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

	Notes	Period ended March 31, 2018 (Rs.)
I INCOME		
Revenue from operations	9	Nil
Other income	10	3,078
Total Income		<u><u>3,078</u></u>
II EXPENSES		
Other expenses	11	9,980
Total Expenses		<u><u>9,980</u></u>
III Profit/(Loss) before tax		(6,902)
IV Tax expenses	8	
Current tax		793
Deferred tax		-
Total tax expense		<u>793</u>
V Profit (Loss) for the year		<u><u>(7,695)</u></u>
VI Other comprehensive income		-
		<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>-</u>
VII Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u><u>(7,695)</u></u>
VIII Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share Rs.10/-)		
Basic (Rs.)		(0.37)
Diluted (Rs.)		(0.37)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2	
Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations	12	
Other notes on accounts	13	

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

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For V.R. Bansal & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 016534N

Rajan Bansal

Per Rajan Bansal

Partner

Membership No.093591

Delhi May 08,2018



Anil Rai Gupta

Anil Rai Gupta

Director

DIN.00011892

Ameet Kumar Gupta

Ameet Kumar Gupta

Director

DIN.00002838

Shivcharan Gupta

Auth.signatory

Lloyd Consumer Private Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Nos.	(Rupees)
Opening Balance	Nil	Nil
Add: Equity shares issued during the period	50,000	500,000
As at March 31, 2018	50,000	500,000

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of OCI	Total
	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement Other Reserve (Items of OCI)		
Opening Balance	Nil	-	-	Nil
Profit(Loss) for the period	(7,695)	-	-	(7,695)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2018	(7,695)	-	-	(7,695)

Summary of significant accounting policies	1
Contingent liabilities, commitments and litigations	12
Other notes on accounts	13

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

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For V.R. Bansal & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 016534N

Rajan Bansal

Partner

Membership No. 093591



Delhi May 08, 2018

Anil Rai Gupta

Director

DIN.00011892

Ameet Kumar Gupta

Director

DIN.00002838

Shivcharan Gupta

Auth.signatory

LLOYD CONSUMER PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31 ,2018

A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Period ended March 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(6,902)
Interest income	(3,078)
<u>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows</u>	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	(9,980)
<u>Movement in working capital</u>	
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	5,900
Cash generated from/(used) in operations	(4,080)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-
Net Cash flow from/(used) in Operating Activities (A)	(4,080)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Fixed deposits made during the year	460,000
Direct taxes paid (TDS)	-
	460,000
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from share capital issued	500,000
Net Cash Flow from/(used) in Financing Activities (C)	500,000
Net increase / decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	35,920
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	Nil
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	35,920

Notes :

- 1 The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of cash flows".
- 2 Components of cash and cash equivalents :-

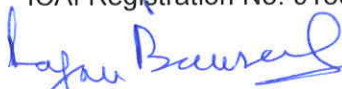
a) **Cash and cash equivalents**

	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks:	
Current accounts	35,920
Total	35,920

As per our report of even date

For V.R. Bansal & Associates

Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Registration No. 016534N



Per Rajan Bansal
 Partner
 Membership No. 093591



Delhi May 08,2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors


Anil Rai Gupta
 Director
 DIN.00011892


Ameet Kumar Gupta
 Director
 DIN.00002838


Shivcharan Gupta
 Auth.signatory

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2018

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary Company of ' Havells India Limited, Delhi and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act 2013.(18 of 2013) The Company is a Private Limited Company domiciled in India.The Company is to carry on the business of manufacturing,assembling, altering, exchanging, buying, selling,importing,exporting, trading or otherwise dealing in all types of electrical goods and instruments.electronic and audio -visual goods of every nature and description

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.01 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR').

2.02 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non- current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - It is held primarily for purpose of trading
 - It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other liabilities are classified as non current.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are classified as non- current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.03 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

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss)
- Those measured at amortized cost

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 of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Equity instruments

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss(i.e. fair value through profit or loss),or recognized in other comprehensive income(i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) **Business Model Test** : The objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).
- b) **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

This category is most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR.EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.The EIR amortization is included in finance income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if following criteria are met:

- a) **Business Model Test** : The objective of financial instrument is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets.
- b) **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Financial Asset 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 other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of interest income, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognized in profit and loss. On derecognition of asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.



(ii) **Financial liabilities:**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

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.

2.04 Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

a) Current Tax

i) Current income tax, assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and the tax laws that are enacted at the reporting date.

ii) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the "Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961", the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement" under other non-current assets. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

iii) Current income tax relating to item recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transactions either in OCI or directly in equity.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or direct in equity.

2.05 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Amounts disclosed are inclusive of Excise Duty, and net of returns, trade discounts, rebates, value added taxes and amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and is measured at fair value of consideration received/receivable, net of returns and allowances, discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts.

Revenue is usually recognized when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, amount of revenue can be measured reliably and entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

b) Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rates and is disclosed in 'other income.'

2.06 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.07 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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



0.01 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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.

Contingent liabilities

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

0.02 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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:

(i) In the principal market for asset or liability, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

0.03 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported results. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

Fair value measurement of financial instrument

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impairment of Financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected 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.



Lloyd Consumer Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the period ended March 31, 2018

As at
March 31, 2018
(Rs.)

3 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Balances with banks:

Current accounts

35,920

35,920

4 OTHER BANK BALANCES

Fixed deposit account with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months.

463,078

The deposits maintained by the Company with banks comprise of the time deposits which may be withdrawn by the Company at any point of time without prior notice depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

463,078

5 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorised

50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/-each

500,000

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up

50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/-each

(held by holding company Havells India Limited, Delhi)

500000

(1000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each are held by nominee shareholders)

b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Number of shares at the beginning of the period

Issued during the year

Outstanding at the end of the year

As on 31.03.2018

No. of shares	Amount
Nil	Nil
50,000	500,000
50,000	500,000

c) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/-per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of 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 shareholders.

d) Equity shares held by holding Company

M/s Havells India Limited *(Nos.)

50000

* out of 50000 equity shares of Rs.10/-each, 1000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each are held by nominee shareholders.

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% is set out below

Havells India Limited, Delhi

* out of 50000 equity shares of Rs.10/-each, 1000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each are held by nominee shareholders.

f) Equity shares issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash

Nil

6 OTHER EQUITY

a) Retained Earnings

Opening balance

Add : Profit(Loss) for the year

-

(7,695)

(7,695)

Total Reserves and Surplus

(7,695)



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

12 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Nil Nil

13 OTHER NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

- The Company is a Private Limited Company incorporated on 05th May ,2017 under the Companies Act 2013.The accounts of the Company relate to the period from 05th May ,2017 to 31st March,2018. This being first year of operations of the Company, the figures for previous year have not been given .
- In the opinion of the Board, the assets,other than fixed assets and non current investment have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated and provision for all known liabilities have been made.
- Disclosures required by Ind AS - 37 relating to ' Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'**
The provisions has recognised on the basis of the probable settlement of the present obligation during the period. The Company has carried current tax provisions as under:

	31.03.2018 (Rs.)
Opening Balance	Nil
Addition	793
Utilisation	Nil
Closing Balance	793

4 Segment Reporting

The Company has earned income from other sources.Since there is no reportable segment, the requirements of , Ind AS-108 "Operating Segments" are not applicable to the Company.

5 Related party transactions

The related parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24,"Related Party Disclosures", (specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015) are disclosed below:-

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship :

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) Holding Company
Havells India Limited (wef 17th November,2017)</p> <p>b) Enterprises in which directors exercise significant influence
QRG Central Hospital & Research Centre Limited
QRG Medicare Limited
QRG Enterprises Limited
QRG Foundation
QRG Wellness LLP
Promptech Renewable Energy Solutions Private Limited
The Vivekananda Ashrama
QRG Investments and Holdings Limited
Guptajee & Company
Havells Global Limited</p> | <p>b) Key Management Personnel
Shri Anil Rai Gupta
Shri Ameet Kumar Gupta</p> |
|--|--|

(B) Transactions during the period :

Particulars	Holding Company		Amount (Rs.)
Equity shares issued			
Havells India Limited	Nos.	50,000	500,000
(1000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each are held by nominee shareholders)			

6 Earnings per share

	31.03.2018
	Amount (Rs.)
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	
<u>Numerator for earning per share</u>	
Profit after taxation	(7,695)
<u>Denominator for earning per share</u>	
Weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the period	Nos. 20985
Earning per share-Basic and Diluted (one equity share of Rs. 10/- each)	Rs. (0.37)

7 Fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Financial instruments by category

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at March31,2018		As at March 31,2018	
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	35,920		35,920	
Other Bank balances	463,078		463,078	
	498,998		498,998	
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost				
Other financial liabilities (current)	5,900		5,900	
	5,900		5,900	

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as on March 31, 2018

Assets carried at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed	Carrying Value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	35,920			35,920
Other Bank balances	463,078			463,078
Liabilities carried at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed				
Other financial liabilities (current)	5,900			5,900



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink.

8 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The main purpose of the financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of the risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the company are accountable to the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance to Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and That financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company policies and Company risk objective.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made in bank deposits and other risk free securities. The limit are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments

As at March 31,2018

Financial assets for which allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)

Cash and cash equivalents	35920
Other bank balances	463078
	<u>498,998</u>

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides the details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

		As at March 31,2018
Other current financial liabilities	(Less than 1 year)	5,900

9 Capital Management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2018 .

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 0% to 20%

Particulars	March 31,2018 Rs.
Other Financial Liabilities	5,900
Net Debt	<u>5,900</u>
Equity	492,305
Total Capital	<u>492,305</u>
Capital and Net Debt	498,205
Gearing ratio	1.18%

10 The figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupees.

11 Note No.1 to 13 form integral part of the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss .

As per our Report of even date
For V.R.Bansal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 016534N)

Rajan Bansal
Rajan Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 093591



Delhi May 08,2018

Anil Rai Gupta
Anil Rai Gupta
Director
DIN.00011892

Ameet Kumar Gupta
Ameet Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN.00002838

Shivcharan Gupta
Shivcharan Gupta
Auth.signatory