



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Lyka BDR International Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Lyka BDR International Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement, the 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.

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 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020, and its loss, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We would also like to draw your attention regarding the financial statement being prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the fact that the company has incurred a loss of Rs. 1,46,67,124/- for the year ended March 31, 2020 and has negative worth of Rs. 4,78,02,549/- as at March 31, 2020. The appropriateness of the said basis is inter alia dependent on the fact that the management is hopeful of better prospects in future. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There are no key audit matters to be disclosed.





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 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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.





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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 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:





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- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has disclosed the pending litigations which has impact on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 38 to the standalone financial statements.
 - The Company did not have any on long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2020.

For D. Kothary & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 105335W


Mehul N. Patel
(Partner)
Membership No. 132650
UDIN: 20132650AAAACD4559



Place: Mumbai
Date: 9th June 2020



Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

- i. In respect of its Property, plant & Equipment:
 - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant & equipment on the basis of available information.
 - b) As explained to us, all the property, plant & equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties including leasehold land, as disclosed in Note 3 on property, plant and equipment to the Financial Statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. In respect of its inventories:
 - a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed.
- iii. The Company has not granted any Secured or unsecured loans to Companies, Firms, LLP or Other Parties, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore, the said Provision is not applicable to the company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from Public.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities rendered by the Company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
 - a) Undisputed statutory dues in respect of sales tax, service tax, withholding taxes, provident fund, and employees' state insurance, cess as applicable and any other statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax, Custom Duty, GST, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.





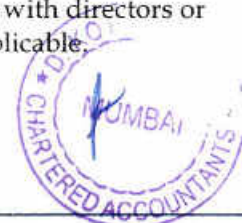
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- b) Following statutory dues have not been deposited on account of disputes pending with various forums.

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs. In)	Period to which the amount relates	Name of the forum
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002.	VAT Liability Including interest, Penalty.	Rs. 9,97,769	April 2011 to March 2012	Asst. Commissioner of Tax Department.
Income Tax Act, 1961	Compounding Fees	Rs. 22,36,604	April 2013 to March 2014	Chief Commissioner of Income Tax.

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no default in repayment of loans or borrowings from financial institutions, Banks, Government and due to debenture holders.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. The Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in the books of accounts in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Therefore, the said clause is not applicable.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.





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

For D. Kothary & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 105335W

Mehul N. Patel
(Partner)
Membership No. 132650
UDIN: 20132650AAAACD4559



Place: Mumbai
Date: 9th June 2020



D. KOTHARY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Lyka BDR International Limited

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 **Lyka BDR International Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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





Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, 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 D. Kothary & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 105335W)


Mehul N. Patel
Partner
Membership No. 132650
UDIN: 20132650AAAACD4559



Place: Mumbai
Date: 9th June 2020

Lyka BDR International Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	248,864	250,947
(b) Capital Work- In- Progress	3	-	-
(c) Intangible assets	4	636,996	851,527
(d) Intangible assets under development	4	13,556,569	13,556,569
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	1,584,856	1,362,660
(f) Other Non Current Assets	7	816,879	816,879
(g) Non Current Tax Assets	8	2,806,808	2,727,824
(h) Deferred tax assets(net)	9	2,785,990	7,198,936
		22,436,962	26,765,342
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	10	10,263,592	6,374,634
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	11	26,096,071	84,813,412
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	14,940,223	15,528,784
(iv) Loans	13	138,485	84,962
(v) Other Financial Assets	14	104,352	5,714,105
(c) Other Current Assets	15	35,804,131	35,753,514
		87,346,854	148,269,412
Total Assets		109,783,817	175,034,753
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	16	225,000,000	225,000,000
(b) Other Equity	17	(272,802,549)	(258,891,692)
		(47,802,549)	(33,891,692)
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	-	-
(b) Provisions	20	3,722,649	5,112,224
		3,722,650	5,112,224
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	59,240,237	32,685,775
(ii) Trade Payable	22	13,803,362	68,945,137
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	23	40,911,848	41,275,611
(b) Other Current Liabilities	24	36,781,444	57,377,322
(c) Provisions	25	3,126,825	3,530,374
		153,863,716	203,814,219
Total Equity and Liabilities		109,783,817	175,034,753

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date,

For D Kothary & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 105335W

CA Mehdi N Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 132650

Place : Mumbai

Date : 09-06-2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kunjal Gandhi
Director
DIN: 01516156

Y. B. Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Arun Rao
Executive Director
DIN: 02346252

Seema Sanehi
Company Secretary

Lyka BDR International Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
INCOME			
Income from Operations	26	160,135,019	281,187,515
Other Operating Income	26	7,309,234	13,245,734
		167,444,253	294,433,249
Other Income	27	12,070,934	5,302,904
Total Income		179,515,187	299,736,153
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	28	-	-
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		129,871,909	190,951,447
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock in Trade	29	(3,888,958)	8,034,125
Employee Benefits Expense	30	17,100,286	18,768,675
Finance Costs	31	9,912,154	12,419,615
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3 & 4	339,411	6,101,342
Other Expenses	32	39,491,643	71,603,701
Total Expenses		192,826,446	307,878,905
(Loss) before Exceptional items		(13,311,259)	(8,142,752)
Exceptional items	34	(3,130,395)	6,102,245
(Loss) before tax		(10,180,864)	(14,244,997)
Prior Period Adjustments (Net)			
Tax Expense:			
Deferred Tax		4,412,947	(1,373,275)
Current Tax		73,314	
Extra Ordinary Items			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(14,667,124)	(12,871,722)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)		(756,267)	(1,522,211)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(756,267)	(1,522,211)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		(13,910,857)	(11,349,511)
Earnings per share (of Rs. 10 /- each):			
Basic / Diluted		(0.65)	(0.50)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date,

For D Kothary & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No: 105335W



CA Mehul N Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 132650

Place : Mumbai

Date : 09-06-2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Kunal Gandhi
 Director
 DIN: 01516156



Y. B. Shah
 Chief Financial Officer



Arun Rao
 Executive Director
 DIN: 02346252



Seema Sanei
 Company Secretary

Lyka BDR International Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2020

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 16)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	22,500,000	225,000,000	22,500,000	225,000,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of reporting year	22,500,000	225,000,000	22,500,000	225,000,000

B. Other Equity (Refer note 17)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserve	General Reserve		
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	(262,281,073)	-	4,187,780	(798,399)	(258,891,692)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(14,667,124)	-	-	-	(14,667,124)
Add/(Less) : On Issue/Sale of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	756,267	756,267
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(276,948,197)	-	4,187,780	(42,132)	(272,802,549)

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

3 Property Plant and Equipment

Carrying amounts of :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Land	-	-
Buildings	-	-
Plant and Machinery	133,229.00	-
Computers	115,628.73	6,734.73
Vehicles	-	-
Furnitures and Fixtures	-	-
Office Equipments	6.00	6.00

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Computers	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Block (Cost or Deemed Cost) :					
Balance at 31st March, 2019	2,221,015.00	2,536,100.00	2,534,529.00	61,747.00	7,353,391.00
Additions		122,800.00			122,800.00
Disposals			(892,042.00)		(892,042.00)
Balance at 31st March, 2020	2,221,015.00	2,658,900.00	1,642,487.00	61,747.00	6,584,149.00
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment :					
Balance at 31st March, 2019	1,976,842.00	2,529,365.27	2,534,496.00	61,741.00	7,102,444.27
Depreciation for the year	110,944.00	13,906.00	33.00		124,883.00
Disposals			892,042.00		892,042.00
Balance at 31st March, 2020	2,087,786.00	2,543,271.27	1,642,487.00	61,741.00	8,119,369.27
Carrying amounts of :					
Balance at 31st March, 2019	244,173.00	6,734.73	33.00	6.00	250,946.73
Balance at 31st March, 2020	133,229.00	115,628.73	-	6.00	248,863.73

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

4 Intangible Assets

Carrying amounts of :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Computer Software	6,031.86	34,490.86
Registration Right(Including Capitalised Reg. exp)	630,964.92	817,036.00
Registration Rights (Revalued)	-	-

Particulars	Computer Software	Registration Right(Including Capitalised Reg. exp)	Registration Rights (Revalued)	Total
Gross Block (Cost or Deemed Cost) :				
Balance at 31st March, 2019	834,594.00	432,830,353.00	204,907,827.03	638,572,774.03
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2020	834,594.00	432,830,353.00	204,907,827.03	638,572,774.03
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment :				
Balance at 31st March, 2019	800,103.14	432,013,317.00	204,907,827.03	637,721,247.17
Amortisation for the year	28,459.00	186,071.08	-	214,530.08
Balance at 31st March, 2020	828,562.14	432,199,388.08	204,907,827.03	637,935,777.25
Carrying amounts of :				
Balance at 31st March, 2019	34,490.86	817,036.00	-	851,526.86
Balance at 31st March, 2020	6,031.86	630,964.92	-	636,996.78

Details of Intangible Assets under Development

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	13,556,569.32	14,486,922.32
Capitalised	-	930,353.00
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	13,556,569.32	13,556,569.32

5 Non-Current Investments - NOT APPLICABLE

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No of Shares/units	Amount	No of Shares/units	Amount
Investments :				
(a) Investments in Equity Shares (Unquoted) (At cost):				
(i) Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up in _____	-	-	-	-
(a) Investments in Equity Shares (Quoted) (At cost):				
(i) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in (10000 Eq.Shs of Rs_____/-)	-	-	-	-
(i) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in _____-Shares Transactions A/c	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

6 Other Non-current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security Deposit	1,584,856.00	1,362,660.00
Others - Deposit	-	-
Total	1,584,856.00	1,362,660.00

7 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital Advances	-	-
Balance with Government Authorities	816,879.17	816,879.17
Others	-	-
Total	816,879.17	816,879.17

8 Non-Current Tax Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Advance Tax and Tax deducted at source	2,806,807.64	2,727,823.62
Total	2,806,807.64	2,727,823.62

9 Deferred Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Deferred Tax Assets	2,844,851.36	7,198,936.00
Less: Deferred Tax Liabilities	(58,862.00)	-
Total	2,785,989.36	7,198,936.00

Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) in relation to:	FY 2019-20			FY 2018-19		
	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Fair Value Adjustments	576,120.89	(227,361.00)	348,759.89	466,219.59	109,901.30	576,120.89
ECL Provisions	6,622,815.11	(4,126,723.64)	2,496,091.47	5,359,441.41	1,263,373.70	6,622,815.11
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(58,862.00)	(58,862.00)	-	-	-
Total	7,198,936.00	(4,412,946.64)	2,785,989.36	5,825,661.00	1,373,275.00	7,198,936.00

10 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Raw Materials	-	-
Packing Material	-	-
Work-in-Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	10,263,592.00	6,374,634.00
Total	10,263,592.00	6,374,634.00

11 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(Unsecured)		
Considered Good	26,096,071.00	107,793,429.81
Considered Doubtful	25,403,733.00	-
Less: Provision for doubtful debts / Expected Credit Loss	(25,403,733.00)	(22,980,018.00)
Total	26,096,071.00	84,813,411.81

12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(A) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Banks	30,208.21	90,465.64
Cash on hand	135,791.00	302,522.25
(B) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Deposits with Banks held as margin money including interest accrued	14,774,223.60	15,135,796.52
Total	14,940,222.81	15,528,784.41

13 Current Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan to Employees	138,485.00	84,962.00
Loan to Related Party	-	-
Loan to Others	-	-
Total	138,485.00	84,962.00

14 Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Deposits	-	2,258,508.00
Advance as Margin Money	-	3,307,419.00
Advance payment of taxes	104,352.00	148,178.02
Others	-	-
Total	104,352.00	5,714,105.02

15 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Trade Advances	5,232,998.57	5,484,186.57
Prepaid Expenses	186,489.40	546,493.40
Balance with Government Authorities	7,311,569.06	13,023,506.33
Claims Receivable	16,699,328.00	16,699,328.00
Others	6,373,746.00	-
Total	35,804,131.03	35,753,514.30

16 Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount (In Rs.)	Number of shares	Amount (In Rs.)
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	25,000,000	250,000,000.00	25,000,000	250,000,000.00
	25,000,000	250,000,000.00	25,000,000	250,000,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	22,500,000	225,000,000.00	22,500,000	225,000,000.00
Total	22,500,000	225,000,000.00	22,500,000	225,000,000.00

16.1 Rights, preferences and restriction attached to equity shares :

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

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing AGM except in case of Interim Dividend.

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

16.2 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding as at the beginning and end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the Year / Period	22,500,000	22,500,000
Add : Issued during the Year / Period	-	-
Balance as at the end of the Year / Period	22,500,000	22,500,000

16.3 Details of Shares held by the Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholders	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No of Shares held	% of Shares	No of Shares held	% of Shares
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Lyka Labs Limited	14,674,995	65.22%	14,674,995	65.22%
BDR Pharmaceuticals International Pvt. Ltd.	7,474,995	33.22%	7,474,995	33.22%

17 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Securities Premium Account	-	-
Revaluation Reserve	-	-
General Reserve	4,187,780.00	4,187,780.00
Retained Earning	(276,948,197.43)	(262,281,073.12)
Other item of other Comprehensive income (Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan)	(42,132.00)	(798,399.00)
Total	(272,802,549.43)	(258,891,692.12)

Lyka BDR International Limited

18 Non Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Secured Loan:		
Term Loans from Banks	-	-
Term Loans from Other	-	-
Finance Lease Obligations	-	-
Unsecured Loan:		
Inter Corporated Debts	-	-
Total	-	-

19 Other Non-current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Security Deposit	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

20 Non Current Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Employee Benefits:		
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,244,538.00	2,474,159.00
Provision for Gratuity	2,478,111.24	2,638,065.00
Provision for Superannuation		
Provision for Taxation		
Total	3,722,649.24	5,112,224.00

21 Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Secured Loans		
From Bank		
Bill Discounting- UCO Bank	10,171,259.00	22,700,156.00
Packing Credit Loan From Uco Bank	19,999,121.26	9,985,619.00
Unsecured		
Loans and Advances from related parties	29,069,857.00	-
Inter Corporate Deposits	-	-
Short Term Loans	-	-
Total	59,240,237.26	32,685,775.00

22 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	13,803,361.37	68,945,137.00
Total	13,803,361.37	68,945,137.00

22.1 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 as per the records of the Company.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Principal Amount outstanding to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 beyond the appointed date	-	-
Interest accrued on the dues to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (Other than interest) beyond the appointed date, during the year	NIL	NIL
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 (other than Section 16)	NIL	NIL
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 (Section 16)	NIL	NIL
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 for payments already made	NIL	NIL
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

23 Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Employee dues	5,531,175.00	1,983,941.00
Creditors for:		
Expenses	35,380,673.09	39,291,669.63
Capital Expenditure		
Trade Acceptances		
Total	40,911,848.09	41,275,610.63

24 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Other Payables:		
Statutory dues	3,046,420.00	4,228,766.00
Advance from Customers	29,416,978.87	24,509,031.00
Provision of expenses	551,588.00	522,903.00
Other Advance / Liability	3,766,457.00	28,116,622.00
Total	36,781,443.87	57,377,322.00

25 Current Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Employee Benefits:		
Provision for Bonus	-	-
Provision for Gratuity	1,309,663.00	1,545,794.00
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,817,162.00	1,984,580.00
Tax Provision:		
Provision for Taxation	-	-
Total	3,126,825.00	3,530,374.00

Lyka BDR International Limited

26 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Sale of products (Gross)	172,884,329.00	281,187,515.00
Less: Sales Return	(12,749,310.00)	-
Total	160,135,019.00	281,187,515.00

26.2 Other Operating Revenue

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Export Incentive	7,309,234.00	13,245,734.01
Total	7,309,234.00	13,245,734.01

27 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Interest Income	2,874,905.40	1,374,946.02
Other Income:		
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	3,188,492.35	3,598,340.98
Miscellaneous Income	5,854,168.00	-
Profit on Sales of Vehicles	153,368.00	329,617.00
Total	12,070,933.75	5,302,904.00

27.1 Interest Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Interest from banks on deposits	1,051,258.00	1,358,092.02
Other interest	1,823,647.40	16,854.00
Total	2,874,905.40	1,374,946.02

28 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening stock of raw material and packing material	-	-
Add: Purchases	-	-
Less: Closing stock of raw material and packing material	-	-
Total	-	-

Lyka BDR International Limited

29 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
<u>As at the beginning of the year:</u>		
Finished Goods	6,374,634.00	14,408,759.00
Work-in-Progress	-	-
Total Opening Stock (a)	6,374,634.00	14,408,759.00
<u>As at the end of the year:</u>		
Finished Goods	10,263,592.00	6,374,634.00
Work-in-Progress	-	-
Total Closing Stock (b)	10,263,592.00	6,374,634.00
Net decrease in Finished Goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade(a)-(b)	(3,888,958.00)	8,034,125.00

30 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Salaries and Wages	15,609,608.77	16,113,898.00
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds		
Provident / ESI Fund	761,718.00	1,117,769.00
Superannuation Fund	-	-
Provision for Gratuity	550,617.00	1,360,347.00
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	178,342.00	176,661.00
Total	17,100,285.77	18,768,675.00

31 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Borrowing Others:		
Bill Discounting Charges	1,963,590.00	3,686,527.00
Bank Charges	1,792,818.13	2,982,788.83
Interest Expenses	2,477,192.96	5,339,877.00
Others	3,678,553.00	410,422.50
Total	9,912,154.09	12,419,615.33

Lyka BDR International Limited

32 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Power & Fuel	454,220.00	589,249.00
Rent including Lease Rentals	3,862,117.00	4,040,190.00
Repairs and Maintenance - Others	243,337.32	504,687.00
Insurance	820,064.00	19,821.00
Communication Expenses	277,764.81	486,182.18
Commission Expenses	1,511,267.00	14,507,821.00
ECL Provision /Prov. For Doubtful Debt	2,423,715.00	4,859,129.00
Travelling and Conveyance	3,973,929.00	3,867,126.00
Legal and Professional Charges	3,722,602.45	2,689,620.00
Payments to Auditors	674,500.00	540,285.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,612,884.14	8,206,487.23
Freight & Forwarding Expenses	8,896,606.67	18,481,456.00
Quality Claims	7,318,752.00	3,323,777.00
Advertisement and Sales Promotion	699,884.00	9,487,870.66
Total	39,491,643.39	71,603,701.07

33 Exceptional Items

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Other Balance/ Claims Written Off	(4,457,171.65)	(110,380.00)
Duty Drawback Refund- Past Years	378,321.50	
Market Focus income Receivable- Past Years	948,455.00	
Quality Claims raised by Customers		918,517.00
Claim for Non-Moving Goods		5,294,108.00
Total	(3,130,395.15)	6,102,245.00

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

34. Going concern:

The company had in the past net loss and had over the years come out with profits. The previous year had sales of Rs 28.11 cr. and negative bottom line of Rs 1.13 cr. The current year too had similar challenges, but the sales declined to Rs 16.01 cr. The Total Comprehensive Income too declined but was still negative at Rs 1.39 cr. despite increase in sales and various cost control measures.

The net worth of the company is negative, as the balance in Other Equity now is negative at Rs 27.28 cr. which exceed the Share Capital of Rs 22.50 cr.

The management is upbeat with the future plans which shall be better than current year and hence the management expect significant improvement in the bottom line in current year. The accounts of the company are thus based on the principles of Going Concern in the current year

The appropriateness of the said basis is inter alia dependent on the fact that the management is hopeful of better prospects in future.

35. Non-Confirmation of Balances:

The balances under Trade Receivables, Other Financial Assets, Trade Payables, Other Financial Liabilities, Other Current Liabilities are subject to confirmation and adjustments, if any on reconciliation of accounts. Since the extent to which these balances are subject to confirmation is not ascertainable, the resultant impact of the same on the accounts cannot be ascertained and shall be adjusted in the year in which the confirmation process is completed.

36. Reinstatement of Opening Balances of Assets and Other Equity for the previous financial year:

The company has reinstatement of Opening Balances of Assets and Other Equity for the previous financial year (which is the earliest prior period presented), pertaining to errors in adjusting the expenses of previous financial years against revaluation reserves, due to which the Revaluation Reserve was understated and Profit and Loss balance was overstated to that extent. The same has been rectified by restating the opening balances of Revaluation Reserve and Profit and Loss Balance of previous financial year.

37. Contingent Liability:

- a. The company has received claims for unpaid Commission, Claims of Defective Products etc, from overseas customers. The claims are negotiated and reviewed before accepting the same. The company has on precautionary basis, provided for all possible claims which can result in accepting the same after due negotiation and considering the facts of each case. Those claims which not accepted and settled with customers are not provided.
- b. The Company has filed appeal Income tax appeal against the income tax assessment order for Assessment year 2014-15 for disallowance of claim of Rs 68 lacs due to reduction in Brand Value. As the matter is sub-judice, no liability is provided as the company.
- c. The company has received notice from Mumbai Port Trust for recovery of destruction and other charges of Rs 21,82,863/- towards goods returned by overseas customer and for which legal suit for recovery of charges is filed by them. The same is contested in court for non-payment and no liability is provided as the matter is sub-judice.

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

38. The Actuarial Valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation in respect of Gratuity has been carried out as at 31st March 2020. The following table set out the amounts recognized in the financial statements as at 31st March 2020 for the defined benefit plans

AMOUNT TO BE RECOGNIZED IN BALANCE SHEET		
Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Present Value of Funded Obligations	37,87,774	42,28,859
Fair Value of Plan Assets	48,471	45,020
Net Liability	37,39,303	41,83,839
<u>Amount in Balance sheet</u>		
Liability	37,87,774	41,83,859
Net Liability is bifurcated as follows:		
Current	13,09,663	15,45,794
Non-Current	24,78,111	26,38,065
Net Liability	37,87,774	41,83,859

39. The Actuarial Valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation in respect of Leave Salary has been carried out as at 31st March 2020.

The following table set out the amounts recognized in the financial statements as at 31st March 2020 for the defined benefit plans.

AMOUNT TO BE RECOGNIZED IN BALANCE SHEET		
Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	30,61,700	44,58,739
Net Liability	30,61,700	44,58,739
<u>Amount in Balance sheet</u>		
Liability	30,61,700	44,58,739
Net Liability is bifurcated as follows:		
Current	18,17,162	19,84,580
Non-Current	12,44,538	24,74,159
Net Liability	30,61,700	44,58,739

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

40. Related Party Transaction

As per Ind AS 24 – Related Party Disclosure, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

a) List of Related Parties & their relationship: -

Sr No	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Lyka Labs Limited	Holding Company
2	Lyka Exports Limited Lyka Healthcare Limited BDR Pharmaceuticals International Private Limited	Associate Company Associate Company Associate Company
3	Kunal N Gandhi Arun Rao (Whole-Time Director) Rajiv Malviya (Chief Financial Officer) – Left the Company Dated 30/11/2019 Yogesh Shah (Chief Financial Officer) – Joined as a CFO Dated 04/02/2020 Seema Sanei (Company Secretary)	Director Key Management Personnel (KMP) Key Management Personnel (KMP) Key Management Personnel (KMP) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

b) List of Related Party transaction

Sr.No	Nature of Transactions	Related Party	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Purchases of Finished Goods	Lyka Labs Limited	12,93,72,951	18,56,59,856
2	Rent Paid	Lyka Labs Limited	33,00,000	34,01,162
3	Finance Charges	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	4,25,354
4	Purchase of Sample	Lyka Labs Limited	15,288	18,026
5	Electricity Expenses	Lyka Labs Limited	3,90,220	4,44,579
6	Telephone Charges	Lyka Labs Limited	68,227	95,592
7	Bank Charges	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	Nil
8	Excise Duty on Purchases	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	Nil
9	Analytical Charges	Lyka Labs Limited	5,59,320	14,37,032
10	Registration Charges	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	1,89,587
11	Travelling & Visa Expenses	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	43,965
12	Freight Charges	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	Nil
13	Misc. Expenses	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	269
14	Labour charges	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	23,520
15	Legal & Professional Fees	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	90,000
16	Salary paid	Lyka Labs Limited	9,99,498	9,00,000
17	Transport charges-Inward	Lyka Labs Limited	1,057	49,02,041
18	Claim of Expired Goods	Lyka Labs Limited	Nil	59,29,400
19	Loan Received	Lyka Labs Limited	3,23,53,749	Nil
20	Loan Repaid	Lyka Labs Limited	43,00,000	Nil
21	Interest Paid	Lyka Labs Limited	2,85,918	Nil
19	Purchase of Sample	Lyka Healthcare Ltd	Nil	1,96,000
20	Loan Repaid	Lyka Healthcare Ltd	3,47,164	Nil
21	Remuneration (Payments/ Provision)	Arun Rao	45,60,715	33,78,600
22	Remuneration (Payments/ Provision)	Rajiv Malviya	11,67,100	12,50,400
23	Remuneration (Payments/ Provision)	Yogesh Shah	1,00,000	Nil
24	Remuneration (Payments/ Provision)	Seema Sanei	4,67,708	3,79,350
25	Loan Received	N I Gandhi	9,35,000	Nil
26	Loan Repaid	N I Gandhi	Nil	2,00,000
27	Interest Paid	N I Gandhi	90,116	Nil

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

c. Balance for the year ended:

	Account Head	Related Party	As on 31 st March 2020	As on 31 st March 2019
1	Borrowings- Loan Received	N I Gandhi	10,16,108(Cr)	Nil
		Lyka Labs Limited	2,80,53,749(Cr)	Nil
2	Trade Payables	Lyka Labs Limited	1,40,49,944 (Cr)	6,08,68,992(Cr)
		BDR Pharmaceuticals International Private Limited	NIL	3,14,723(Cr)
3	Other Financial Liabilities	Lyka Healthcare Limited	NIL	3,47,164(Cr)
		Arun Rao	25,92,259(Cr)	12,17,117 (Cr)
		Rajiv Malviya	15,21,200(Cr)	6,56,008 (Cr)
		Seema Sanei	39,030(Cr)	38,070 (Cr)
4	Other Current Liabilities	Lyka Exports Ltd	37,66,457(Cr)	37,66,457(Cr)

41. Segmental Reporting: -

Segment Information for primary segment reporting (By geographical segments)

Based on the guiding principles given in Ind AS 108 on Operating Segments , primary segment of the company is geographical segment, which comprises of Domestic and Export sales. The company operates in only one business segment- pharmaceutical products. There is no secondary segment.

The company has a customer base within and outside India: In the opinion of the Management, Current Assets have values at equal to the amount shown in the Balance Sheet, if realized in ordinary course of business. The provisions for depreciation and all known liabilities are not in excess of the amount reasonably considered to be necessary.

42. DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Financial Instruments by category: -

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as of 31st March 2020.

Particulars	Measured at FVTOCI	Measured at FVTPL	Cost/ Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assets			104,352	1,04,352
Trade Receivables			2,60,96,071	2,60,96,071
Loans			1,38,485	1,38,485
Total	-	-	2,63,38,908	2,63,38,908
Financial Liabilities				
Other Financial Liabilities			4,09,11,848	4,09,11,848
Borrowings			5,92,40,237	5,92,40,237
Trade Payable			1,38,03,362	1,38,03,362
Total	-	-	11,39,55,447	11,39,55,447

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2019.

Particulars	Measured at FVTOCI	Measured at FVTPL	Cost/ Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assets			57,14,105	57,14,105
Trade Receivables			8,48,13,411	8,48,13,411
Loans			84,962	84,962
Total	-	-	9,06,12,478	9,06,12,478
Financial Liabilities				
Other Financial Liabilities			4,12,75,611	4,12,75,611
Borrowings			3,26,85,775	3,26,85,775
Trade Payable			6,89,45,137	6,89,45,137
Total	-	-	14,29,06,523	14,29,06,523

B. Fair value hierarchy

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:

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.

As the company does not have any assets/liabilities for which fair value measurement is carried out, accordingly disclosure with respect to fair value hierarchy is not given.

C. Valuation technique to determine fair value

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments

- I. The management assesses that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- II. The fair values of the equity investment which are quoted, are derived from quoted market prices in active markets. The Investments measured at fair value and falling under fair value hierarchy Level 3 are valued on the basis of valuation reports provided by external valuers with the exception of certain investments, where cost has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair values within that range. The carrying value of those investments is individually immaterial.

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

D. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises of risks relating to interest rate risk and other price risks such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks mainly include borrowings, deposits and investments.

Foreign currency risk management

Foreign exchange risk arises on future commercial transactions and on all recognised monetary assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company's management has set policy wherein exposure is identified, benchmark is set and monitored closely, and accordingly suitable hedges are undertaken. Policy also includes mandatory initial hedging requirements for exposure above a threshold.

The Company's foreign currency exposure arises mainly from foreign exchange imports, exports and other income/expenses in foreign currency, primarily with respect to USD.

As at the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities in respect of the primary foreign currency i.e. USD and derivative to hedge the exposure, are as follows:

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure and Derivatives (Outstanding) as at Balance Sheet date:

Particulars	Currency	As on 31st March 2020	As on 31st March 2019
Trade Receivable	USD	5,04,968	10,95,348
Advance from Customer	USD	(3,24,621)	(3,49,616)
Trade Payable	USD	(1,28,263)	(1,63,933)
Net		56,084	5,81,799
Forward Contracts to Sell (Hedge of Receivables)	USD	-	-
Net Exposure		56,084	5,81,799

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes from all other currencies is not material.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant

(in Rupees)

Impact on profit before tax	Currency	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
INR/USD - Increase by 5%	USD	75,27,620	1,06,89,182
INR/USD - Decrease by 5%	USD	(75,27,620)	(1,06,89,182)

Interest rate risk management

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations and investments in debt instruments including debt mutual fund.

Interest rate sensitivity

The below table demonstrate the sensitivity of the company's profit before tax to a reasonable possible change in interest rate with all other variables being constant.

(in Rupees)

Particulars		Change in interest rate	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Interest expense	Increase	100 basis point	24,772	53,544
	Decrease	100 basis point	(24,772)	(53,544)

E. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivable

Customer credit risk is managed by SCM team subject to the company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and followed up.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk

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. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate source of financing through the use of bank deposits and cash credit facilities. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to its debt and concluded it to be low.

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments

Particulars	Year	< 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	31st March 2020	1,19,33,753	18,69,608	1,38,03,362
	31st March 2019	6,89,45,137	-	6,89,45,137
Borrowings				
	31st March 2020	5,92,40,237	-	5,92,40,237
	31st March 2019	3,26,85,775	-	3,26,85,775
Other Financial Liabilities				
	31st March 2020	2,17,95,266	1,87,00,621	4,09,11,848
	31st March 2019	4,12,75,611	-	4,12,75,611

F. Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. Company believes that there is no such excessive risk concentration.

43. Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to ensure the going concern operation and to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support the corporate strategy and meet shareholders expectations. The policy of the company is to borrow through banks supported by committed borrowing facility to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The capital structure is governed by policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Short Term Debt (Including Current Maturities of long-term loan)	5,92,40,237	3,26,85,775
Long Term Debt	-	-
Trade Payables	1,19,33,753	6,89,45,137
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,49,40,223	1,55,28,784
Net Debt	5,62,33,767	8,74,81,537
Equity	(4,78,02,549)	(3,38,91,693)
Capital and net Debt	84,31,218	5,35,89,844
Net Debt to Capital Ratio (Debt/ Equity plus debt)	6.72	1.65

Lyka BDR International Limited
Significant Accounting Policies for the year ended 31st March 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

“Lyka BDR International Limited “is unlisted entity incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company is a subsidiary of Lyka Labs Limited which is Listed Company. The address of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the introduction to the annual report.

Company is engaged in the business of exports of pharmaceutical products.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

A. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The Ind-AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and the Guidance Notes and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP, including accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. Refer to Note No.33 (XVII) for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS, including the details of the first time adoption exemptions availed by the company.

The Ind-AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy no. 2.9 regarding financial instruments). 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 fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies for the year ended 31st March 2020

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the 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.

2.2 Current and Non-Current Classification of Assets and Liabilities and Operating Cycle:

An asset is considered as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised 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 considered as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified 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 business purpose and their realisation into cash and cash equivalents.

B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment are recorded at their cost of acquisition, net of MODVAT/CENVAT, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost thereof comprises of its purchase price, including import duties, if any, and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost for bringing 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 Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Significant Accounting Policies for the year ended 31st March 2020

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as on 1st April 2017 measured as per previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is being provided on "Written down Value method" basis at the Useful lives/rates specified as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation in respect of addition to the fixed assets is provided on Pro-rata basis from the date in which such assets are acquired / installed / put to use.

The residual value, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising out of de-recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

b) Intangible Assets:

Intangible Assets are recorded at their cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost thereof comprises of its purchase price, borrowing costs and directly attributable cost for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

An item of intangible asset 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 intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the intangible asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its Intangible Asset recognised as on 1st April, 2017 measured as per previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition.

Depreciation on Intangible Asset is being provided on "Written down Value Method" basis at the Useful lives/rates specified as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, except of Registration Rights which are depreciated on "Straight Line Method" basis considering estimated useful life of 15 years. Depreciation in respect of addition to the Intangible Assets is provided on Pro-rata basis from the date in which such assets are acquired or put to use.

The residual value, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising out of de-recognition of Intangible Asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

c) Inventories

The Company has complied with Ind AS -2 Inventories issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, to the extent practicable keeping in mind the peculiar nature of the industry.

Inventories are valued at lower of cost, determined on the basis of weighted average, or net realisable value and valued by using FIFO method of valuation. In the opinion of the management of the Company, this does not have any material impact on the operating results of the Company.

d) Impairment of non-financial asset- property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called as cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment Loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an assets fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate and risk specific to the assets.

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

e) Provisions

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

f) Employee Benefits:

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified contributions towards Provident Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity as applicable under the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972.

The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India, exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The said contributions are charged to profit and loss account in the year in which they accrue. Contribution paid/ payable for the year/ period to Defined Contribution Retirement Benefit Plans is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss account. The gratuity fund has been approved by respective IT authorities.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

Liabilities towards Defined Benefit Schemes viz. Gratuity benefits and other long term benefit viz. compensated absences are determined based on Actuarial Valuation. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding effect in the Statement of Other

Significant Accounting Policies for the year ended 31st March 2020

Comprehensive Income. Past service cost is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

g) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from Operation: - Revenue from sales of formulations is recognized on dispatch of goods to Customs port by clearing & forwarding agents of the Company. Both in respect of CIF sales and FOB Sales, irrespective of significant risk & reward, the ownership of product is transferred to customers. Sales are stated net of discounts and exclusive of taxes recovered.

Other Operating Revenue:- Export Incentive Entitlement in form of Duty Drawback & Market Focus Scheme Income is accounted when the right to receive credit as per terms of the scheme is established in respect of export made and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of export proceeds. Market Focus Income has been reinstated at customs foreign exchange rate at the year end and they are discounted by 7% of the realizable value considering its normal realization potential.

Other Incomes: Other operating income is accounted for on accrual basis.

h) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency prevailing rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the year-end rates of the functional currency. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss except in cases where they relate to acquisition of fixed assets in which case, they are adjusted to the carrying cost of such assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item. (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

i) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are considered as a part of cost of such assets less interest earned on the temporary investment. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for the intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

j) Taxes on Income:

Current Tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income / Equity and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Taxes:

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 measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised 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 recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset and liabilities are reviewed at each reporting date

k) 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:

A) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets and liabilities are recognised 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.

B) Subsequent Measurement:

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

- i) Financial assets at Amortised Cost (AC)
- ii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income. (FVTOCI)
- iii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss. (FVTPL)

i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost (AC):

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and, the 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.

ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss. (FVTPL):

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

C) De-recognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) 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.

D) Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss of Financial assets at amortised cost.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. The ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period in the statement of profit and loss and the cumulative loss is reduced from the carrying amount of the asset until it meets the write off criteria, which is generally when no cash flows are expected to be realised from the asset.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date) or Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12-month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full 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 recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Lyka BDR International Limited
Significant Accounting Policies for the year ended 31st March 2020

ii) Financial Liabilities:

A) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, trade and other payables.

There is no significant impact on valuation of Financial Liabilities at fair value through comprehensive income and hence no profit or loss on such valuation is provided.

B) Subsequent Measurement:

This is dependent upon the classification thereof as under:

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

There is no significant impact on valuation of Financial Liabilities at fair value through comprehensive income and hence no profit or loss on such valuation is provided.

iii) Offsetting of Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise an asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv) De-recognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

i) Contingent Liabilities:

A Contingent Liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of enterprise or a present obligation that arises from past events that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes.

Lyka BDR International Limited
Notes forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

44. Capitalization for expenses related to Registration Right:

The Management of the Company had considered capitalization of expenses of Rs 9,30,353/- in the previous year towards pending registrations and the same has been shown as Intangible under development (Refer note -5). During the year, there have been no capitalization of expenses and the balance of Rs 1,35,56,569/- shall be capitalized during the year when the certificate for the same is received.

45 Previous year's figures are reclassified/ regrouped, wherever necessary.


For D Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No: - 105335W



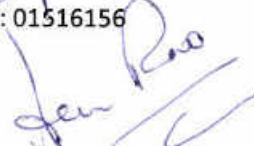
CA Mehul N. Patel
(Partner)
Membership No. 132650



For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Kunal Gandhi, Director
DIN: 01516156



Arun Rao, Executive Director
DIN: 02346252



Yogesh Shah, Chief Financial Officer

Date: 09th June 2020

Seema Sanei, Company Secretary
Date: 09th June 2020