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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PILL FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Pill Finance and Investments Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March, 2019, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and a summary of select explanatory notes.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March, 2019, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the 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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report. Our opinion on the Ind AS standalone 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 Ind AS 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the 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 changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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 section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
    a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
    c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the cash flows statement and the 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant Rules issued thereunder;
    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these [standalone] [Ind AS] financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report; and
    g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2018; and
    h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
        i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
        ii. Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
        iii. There is no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.S.KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
SUNIL WAHAL
Partner
Membership No. 087294

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30 April, 2019

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PILL FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED DATED 30 APRIL, 2019.

Report on the matters specified in paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section.

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year, the frequency of which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii. The present Company's operations do not give rise to any inventory.

iii. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, clauses 3(iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable. Hence, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act, and the Rules framed thereunder.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for the Company's activities. Hence, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii.a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing its undisputed statutory dues including Employees' Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise duty, Cess and any other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities during the year and there are no such undisputed amounts payable which have remained outstanding as at 31 March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. We are informed that there are no dues in respect of Sales Tax, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax and Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not taken loans from financial institutions or banks. Accordingly, clauses 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.

ix. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company.

x. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.

xi. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

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

xiii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of audit, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Act where ever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the books of account, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence not commented upon.

xv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.S.KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
SUNIL WAHAL
Partner
Membership No. 087294

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30 April, 2019

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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PILL FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED DATED 30 APRIL, 2019.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Pill Finance and Investments Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 Act, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

b) 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

c) 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, 2018, 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 S.S.KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
SUNIL WAHAL
Partner
Membership No. 087294

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30 April, 2019

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

(₹ in Lacs)

	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Assets			
Non current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	4	12.36	12.36
Financial assets			
Investments	5(a)	50.27	53.07
Deferred tax asset	5(b)	-	0.73
Total non-current assets		**62.63**	**66.16**
Current asset			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	11.13	9.64
Bank balances other than above	6(b)	340.67	327.37
Total current assets		**351.80**	**337.01**
Total assets		**414.43**	**403.17**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	36.00	36.00
Other equity	8	376.64	364.58
Total equity		**412.64**	**400.58**
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	9(a)	0.50	0.50
Total non current liabilities		**0.50**	**0.50**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	9(b)	0.27	0.27
Current tax liabilities (net)	10	0.99	1.79
Other current liabilities	11	0.03	0.03
Total current liabilities		**1.29**	**2.09**
Total equity & liabilities		**414.43**	**403.17**
Significant accounting policy	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PILL Finance and Investments Limited

Sd/-
Sunil Wahal
Partner
M. No. 087294

Sd/-
MAYANK SINGHAL
Director
Din: 000006651

Sd/-
RAJNISH SARNA
Director
Din: 06429468

Place: Gurgaon
Date:- 30 April, 2019

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Revenue from operations	12	21.53	17.07
Other income	13	0.25	9.39
Total revenue		**21.78**	**26.46**
Expenses:			
Finance costs	14	0.06	0.19
Other expenses	15	4.38	1.23
Total expenses		**4.44**	**1.42**
Profit before tax		**17.34**	**25.04**
Tax expenses	16		
- Current tax		4.55	4.81
- Deferred tax		0.73	(0.73)
- Tax for earlier years		0.00	(3.38)
Profit for the year		**12.06**	**24.34**
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		**12.06**	**24.34**
Earnings per equity shares	**17**		
1) Basic (in ₹)		3.35	6.76
2) Diluted (in ₹)		3.35	6.76
Face value per share (in ₹)		10.00	10.00
Significant accounting policies and accompanying notes referred to above formed the integral part of the financial statements	3		

As per our report of even date

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PILL Finance and Investments Limited

Sd/-
Sunil Wahal
Partner
M. No. 087294

Sd/-
MAYANK SINGHAL
Director
Din: 000006651

Sd/-
RAJNISH SARNA
Director
Din: 06429468

Place: Gurgaon
Date:- 30 April, 2019

Inspired by Science

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

a. Equity share capital

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	36.00	36.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the reporting year	**36.00**	**36.00**

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total Other Equity
	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at 1 April, 2017	35.00	305.24	340.24
Profit for the year	-	24.34	24.34
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2018	**35.00**	**329.57**	**364.57**
Profit for the year	-	12.06	12.06
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**35.00**	**341.64**	**376.64**

As per our report of even date

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PILL Finance and Investments Limited

Sd/-
Sunil Wahal
Partner
M. No. 087294

Sd/-
MAYANK SINGHAL
Director
Din: 000006651

Sd/-
RAJNISH SARNA
Director
Din: 06429468

Place: Gurgaon
Date:- 30 April, 2019

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / Loss before tax and Extraordinary items	17.34	25.04
Adjustment for :		
Net gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2.77	(9.10)
Dividend received	(0.25)	(0.29)
Interest Received	(20.99)	(16.53)
Provision for diminution in the value of investment	0.02	0.05
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(1.10)**	**(0.83)**
Adjustment for :		
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	0.05	(7.32)
Increase/ (Decrease) in loans	-	
Decrease/(Increase) in other bank balances	(13.30)	(5.11)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**(14.35)**	**(13.26)**
Direct taxes paid	(5.39)	0.74
Net cash (used in) operating activities	**(19.74)**	**(12.51)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received	20.99	16.53
Dividend received	0.25	0.29
Net cash flow from investing activities	21.24	16.82
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) financing activities	**-**	**-**
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**1.49**	**4.31**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	9.64	5.33
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**11.13**	**9.64**

Note: Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise of the following:-t

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
- Cash on hand	-	-
- Balances with Scheduled Banks in Current account	11.13	9.64
Total	**11.13**	**9.64**

As per our report of even date

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PILL Finance and Investments Limited

Sd/-
Sunil Wahal
Partner
M. No. 087294

Sd/-
MAYANK SINGHAL
Director
Din: 000006651

Sd/-
RAJNISH SARNA
Director
Din: 06429468

Place: Gurgaon
Date:- 30 April, 2019

Inspired by Science

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

4 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount
Freehold Land	
Goss Block as at April 01, 2017	12.36
Add: Addition/(Deletion) during the year	-
Goss Block as at March 31, 2018	12.36
Add: Addition/(Deletion) during the year	-
Goss Block as at March 31, 2019	12.36
Total	**12.36**

Financial assets

5(a) Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Investment in Equity Instruments (fully paid up)		
Quoted at FVTPL		
700(700) Equity Shares of United Credit Ltd. of ₹ 10/- each fully paid	0.13	0.12
12 (12) Equity Shares of Summit Securities Ltd. of ₹10/- each fully paid	0.07	0.09
50(50) Equity Shares of Akzo Nobel India Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	0.89	0.90
976(976) Equity Shares of BASF India Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	14.38	18.63
900(900) Equity Shares of Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd. of ₹ 1/- each fully paid	3.10	3.95
2070 (2070) Equity Shares of Rallis India Ltd. of ₹ 1/- each fully paid	3.42	4.90
66(66) Equity Shares of Bayer Cropscience Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	2.89	2.77
248(248) Equity Shares of Punjab Chemicals & Crop Protection Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	1.72	0.97
29(29) Equity Shares of Pfizer Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid (Erstwhile Wyeth Ltd.)	0.96	0.63
100(100) Equity Shares of Sanofi India Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	5.84	5.16
150(150) Equity Shares of L.M.L.Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	0.01	0.01
940(188) Equity Shares of United Sprits Ltd. of ₹ 2/-each fully paid	5.20	5.88
360(360) Equity Shares of RPG Life Sciences Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	0.89	1.38
100(100) Equity Shares of Voltas Ltd. of ₹ 1/-each fully paid	0.63	0.62
2530(2300) equity shares of ICICI Bank Ltd. of ₹ 2/- each fully paid	10.14	7.04
Unquoted at FVTPL		
160(160) Equity Shares of Syngenta India Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	0.02	0.02
100(100) Equity Shares of Ciba CKD Biochem Ltd. of ₹ 10/-each fully paid	0.05	0.05
Less :		
Provision for diminution in investment in Syngenta India Ltd. and Ciba CKD Biochem Ltd.	(0.07)	(0.05)
Total	**50.27**	**53.07**

Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	**50.27**	**53.05**
Aggregate amount of un-quoted investments	**0.07**	**0.07**
Provision for diminution in investment	**0.07**	**0.05**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

5(b) Deferred tax asset

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Deferred Tax Asset	0.73	-
Less :		
MAT credit (utilization)/entitlement	(0.73)	0.73
Total	**-**	**0.73**

6(a) Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
- Cash on hand	-	-
- Balance with banks		
- Balances with Scheduled Banks in Current account	11.13	9.64
Total	**11.13**	**9.64**

6(b) Other bank balances

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Fixed deposits with bank	340.67	327.37
TOTAL	**340.67**	**327.37**

7 Equity share capital

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Authorised shares	**50.00**	**50.00**
5,00,000 (31March 2018 : 5,00,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each		
35,000 (31 March 2018 : 35,000) Reedemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each	35.00	35.00
Total	**85.00**	
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up shares	36.00	
3,60,000 (31 March 2018 : 3,60,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Share capital is held by-Holding Company PI Industries Ltd. and its nominees)		
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**36.00**	**36.00**

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

Equity shares - Issued, subscribed & fully paid up shares	Equity Share (No. of Shares)		Equity Share (Value of Shares)	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Shares outstanding at beginning of year	**360,000**	**360,000**	**36.00**	**36.00**
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at end of year	**360,000**	**360,000**	**36.00**	**36.00**

b. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019		As at 31 March, 2018	
	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding
PI Industries Limited and its nominees	360,000	100%	360,000	100%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

c. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share (Previous Year ` 10 per share). Each holder of equity shares 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 Annual General meeting, except interim dividend. However, company has not proposed any dividend in the current and previous year.

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

d. During the last five years,the company has not issued any bonus shares nor are there any shares bought back and issued for consideration other than cash.

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

8 Other equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	329.58	305.24
Add : Net profit during the year	12.06	24.34
Total	**341.64**	**329.58**
Capital redemption reserve		
Capital redemption reserve pertains to reserve created on redemption of preference shares.		
Total	**35.00**	**35.00**
Total	**376.64**	**364.58**

Financial liabilities

9(a) Other non current financial liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Security deposits	0.50	0.50
TOTAL	**0.50**	**0.50**

9(b) Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Others	0.27	0.27
TOTAL	**0.27**	**0.27**

10 Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Provision for income taxes	9.58	5.00
Advance tax	(8.59)	(3.21)
TOTAL	**0.99**	**1.79**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

11 Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Statutory dues payable	0.03	0.03
TOTAL	**0.03**	**0.03**

12 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Interest received	20.99	16.53
Lease rent	0.54	0.54
Total	**21.53**	17.07

13 Other income

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Dividend	0.25	0.29
Net gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	9.10
Total	**0.25**	9.39

14 Finance costs

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Interest on income tax	0.06	0.19
Total	**0.06**	0.19

15 Other expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Rates and taxes	0.77	0.60
Legal and professional fees	0.45	0.26
Auditor's remuneration	0.35	0.30
Net loss on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2.77	-
Provision for diminution in investment	0.02	0.05
Bank charges	0.02	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	-	0.01
Total	**4.38**	**1.23**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

16 Income tax

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Income tax recognized in statement of profit and loss		
Current tax expense		
Current tax on profits for the year	4.55	4.81
Adjustment of current tax for prior year periods	0.00	(3.38)
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		-
MAT credit entitlement	0.73	(0.73)
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss	**5.28**	**0.70**

b) **Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Accounting profit before tax	17.34	25.04
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate @ 26.00% (previous year 25.75%)	4.51	7.48
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	0.00	(3.38)
Effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income	0.77	(3.40)
	5.28	0.70

17 Earnings per equity shares

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Net profit after tax	12.06	24.34
Weighted Average number of equity shares (No.)	360,000	360,000
Earning Per Share - Basic (₹)	3.35	6.76
Earning per share - Diluted (₹)	3.35	6.76

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

1 Corporate Information

PILL Finance and Investments Limited (the Company) is a company limited by shares, domiciled in India and has its registered office at Udaisagar Road, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India. The principal activities of the Company are to carry the business of Investment. PI Industries Limited owns 100% of the Company's equity share capital.

2 Basis of preparation

a Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') as amended time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2019.

b Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values.

c Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

d Current or Non current classification

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of services provided and time between the rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

e Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with Ind AS, which requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent liabilities and contingent assets at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

3 Significant accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

a Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment being land are measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

b Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

c Financial instruments

a) Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

b) Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. Except Trade receivables, the impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

d) Derecognition

Financial Assets

Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

e) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

d Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair values for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 - This includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Level 2 – The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

e Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in notes.

Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

f Revenue Recognition

a) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest income is included in revenue from operations in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established, and is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

g Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

a) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year after taking credit of the benefits available under the Income Tax Act and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

i) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax bases used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the forseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

i) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

h Segment Reporting

An operating segment is defined as a component of the entity that represents business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. The operating segments are based on the Company's internal reporting structure and the manner in which operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the CODM by the Company.

i Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

j Cash flow statement

Cash flow statements are prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as explained in the Accounting Standard on Statement of Cash Flows (Ind AS - 7). The cash flows from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activity of the Company are segregated.

k Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is 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.

For the purpose of calculating diluted Earning 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 effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

l New and amended standards

- Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

  Ind AS 115 was issued on 28 March 2018 and supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

  Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

  These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements as Company is doesn't have any revenue from customer.

  - Some other amendedment is also there i.e.
  - Ind AS 38 Intangible asset acquired free of charge
  - Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations
  - Amendments to Ind AS 40 Transfers of Investment Property
  - Amendments to Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Clarification that measuring investees at fair value through profit or loss is an investment-by-investment choice
  - Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for unrealised losses

These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

18 Financial instruments

1 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Financial instruments by category

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2019			31 March, 2018		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Non-current						
Investments	50.27	-	-	53.07	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11.13	-	-	9.64
Other balances with Banks	-	-	340.67	-	-	327.37
	50.27	**-**	**351.80**	**53.07**	**-**	**337.01**
Financial liabilities						
Non-current						
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
Current						
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.27	-	-	0.27
	-	**-**	**0.77**	**-**	**-**	**0.77**

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2019			31 March, 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investments in equity instruments	50.27	-	0.00	53.05	-	0.07
	50.27	**-**	**0.00**	**53.05**	**-**	**0.07**

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other balances with bank and current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount, largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value :

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices for Investments.
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

Non-current investments in unquoted equity instruments, being insignificant, have not been fair valued.

2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk management framework

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

i. **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure and is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks :

The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents and Deposits with banks have low credit risk based on good external credit ratings of counterparties. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and other financial instruments has been measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures.

Exposure to credit risk :

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment losses (if any) recognized represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March, 2019 and 31 March, 2018 was as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	11.13	9.64
Bank balances other than above	340.67	327.37
	351.80	**337.01**

ii. **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(a) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

(₹ in Lacs)

31 March, 2019	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other non current financial liabilities	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
Other current financial liabilities	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.77**	**0.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.50**

	Contractual cash flows					
31 March, 2018	Total	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other non current financial liabilities	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
Other current financial liabilities	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.77**	**0.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.50**

iii. **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to any foreign currency risk as at the reporting date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Company's investments are primarily in fixed deposits which are short term in nature and do not expose it to interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	340.67	327.37
	340.67	**327.37**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Price risk

There is no material price risk relating to the Company's equity investments.

19 Related party disclosure

The following transactions were carried out with holding company PI Industries Ltd. in the ordinary course of activities:

a) List of related parties

i)	**Enterprises which control the entity**	PI Industries Ltd.
ii)	**Enterprises under common control**	PI Life Science Research Ltd. & PI Japan Co. Ltd.
iii)	**Key Managerial Personnel & their relatives (KMP)**	
	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	
	Mr. Mayank Singhal	Director
	Mr. Rajnish Sarna	Director

b) The following transactions were carried out with the holding company PI Industries Ltd. in the ordinary course of business:

(₹ in Lacs)

Nature of Transaction	2018-19			2017-18		
	Transactions during the period		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)	Transactions during the period		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)
	Recd/Pur.	Paid/Sales		Recd/Pur.	Paid/Sales	
Transaction during the year						
Rent received	0.54	-	-	0.54	-	-
Balance outstanding at year end						
Security deposit	-	-	(0.50)	-	-	(0.50)

c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The services rendered to and from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

20 Capital management

The Company’s policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The primary objective of the Company's Capital management is to maximise shareholder's value. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions.

21 Operating segment

An operating segment is defined as a component of the entity that represents business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. The operating segments are based on the Company’s internal reporting structure and the manner in which operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The Company has evaluated its applicability of segment reporting and is of the opinion that since it is not engaged in providing any product or service, is working entirely in investing activities and is being reviewed by CODM on same lines, accordingly the Company has only one reportable business segment.

Non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and post employment benefit assets) by geographic area:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
India	12.36	12.36
Total	**12.36**	**12.36**

22 In the opinion of the Management, the assets other than Property, Plant and Equipment have a realisable value, in the ordinary course of business, approximately of the amount at which they are stated in these financial statements. Balances of parties are subject to confirmation.

23 As per information available with the Management and as certified by them, there is no contingent liability as at 31 March, 2019.

24 As per the information available with the Management and as certified by them, there is no outstanding capital commitment as on 31 March, 2019.

25 Recent accounting pronouncement

Ind AS 116 – Leases is notified by the government on March 30, 2019, which replaces Ind AS 17 Leases and related interpretations. The new standard will require lessees to adopt a uniform approach to the presentation of leases. Correspondingly, assets must be recognised for the right of use received and liabilities must be recognised for payment obligations entered into for all leases. The current assessment is that the application of Ind AS 116 will not materially impact the Company’s financial statements.

26 There are no present obligations requiring provision in accordance with the guiding principles as enunciated in IND AS -37, as it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required.

27 Previous year's figures are regrouped or rearranged to make them comparable with those of current year.

As per our report of even date

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PILL Finance and Investments Limited

Sd/-
Sunil Wahal
Partner
M. No. 087294

Sd/-
MAYANK SINGHAL
Director
Din: 000006651

Sd/-
RAJNISH SARNA
Director
Din: 06429468

Place: Gurgaon
Date:- 30 April, 2019