

EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT
F.Y.- 2018-19**

EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the 68th Annual General Meeting of the Members of EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 90/31, Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata – 700038 on Monday the 30th September, 2019 at 12.30 P.M. to transact the following business.

1. To receive, approve and adopt the Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the Balance Sheet as that date and the reports of the Auditors and \ Directors thereon.
2. To appoint Director in place of Mr. Ashok Kumar (DIN 00170051) who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

Registered Office:
90/31, Diamond Harbour Road
Kolkata – 700038

Dated, the 3rd September, 2019

By Order of the Board
Sd/-
JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL
(DIN 06740278)
DIRECTOR

NOTES:

- 1) A member entitled to attend and vote may also appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead and the proxy need not be a member of the Company. Proxies in order to be effective must be received by the Company not later than 48 hours before the meeting.
The Register of Members and Share Transfer books of the Company shall remain Closed from 23rd September, 2019 to 30th September, 2019 (both days inclusive)
- 3) Members are requested to notify immediately any change in their addresses to the Company.
- 4) Equity shares are listed on Calcutta Stock Exchange .

EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Directors hereby present their 68th Annual Report together with the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2019, the working results of which are summarized thousand below:

	<u>Rs. In thousand)</u>
Profit for the year	5,403
Less: Depreciation	<u>858</u>
Profit before Taxation	4,545
From which have been deducted	
Provision for Income Tax current year and earlier years etc.	<u>1,062</u>
Profit after Taxation	3,483

DIVIDEND AND RESERVE

The Directors do not recommend any Dividend for the year under review. The Company do not propose to transfer any amount to reserves.

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS & FUTURE OUTLOOK

The nature of business of the Company is Extraction & Sale of Marble. There is no change in the nature of the business of the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGES & COMMITMENTS

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position between the end of the financial year and date of this report.

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Ashok Kumar retires by rotation from directorship of the Company and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Directors confirm:-

- i) That in the preparation of annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2019, the applicable accounting standards had been followed;
- ii) That the selected accounting policies were applied consistently, and the directors made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2019 and of the profit/loss of the year ended on that date.
- iii) That proper and sufficient care had been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- iv) That the Annual accounts had been prepared on a going concern basis.
- v) That the directors had laid internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively and
- vi) That the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETING

The Board Directors met 5 (Five) times during the year ended 31st March, 2019 to review the operations of the Company and to discuss the financial results as well as future business plans/strategy of the Company.

Statement indicating the manner in which formal annual evaluation has been made by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors

The Company being a Listed Company, policy on Director's Appointment is to follow the criteria as laid down under the companies Act, 2013 and the listing Agreement with Stock Exchange and good corporate governance practices. Emphasis is given to persons from diverse fields or professions.

The guiding Policy on remunerations of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel's and employees of the Company is that:

Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Executives, Staff and Workmen is commensurate with the Industry Standards in which it is operating taking into account the performance leverage and factors so as to attract and retain talent

For Director's, it is based on Shareholder's Resolution, provisions of the Companies act, 2013 and Rules framed therein, Circulars, Guidelines issued by the Central Government and other authorities from time to time.

Details of Subsidiary

As on 31 March, 2019, our Company do not have any subsidiary.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

There being no such employee in receipt of remuneration in excess of the prescribed limit, the particulars of employees as required under of the Companies Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel Rule, 2014 are not applicable.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO

Particulars required for conservation of energy & Technology absorption in terms of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 are not applicable in case of your Company. There were no foreign exchange inflow/outflow during the year.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The Company has not given any loans or guarantee for loans taken by others under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and also not made any investments beyond the limits prescribed under the aforesaid section during the year.

Audit Committee

The Company has duly constituted Audit Committee in place with 3 Directors as its members, 2 directors being Independent. The Audit committee had met four times during the year under review.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The provision of Corporate Social responsibility u/s 135(1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

As per Section 178(3), of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review, there was no change in the Board of Directors. In terms of the policy, the Non-Executive Directors and the Independent directors shall not receive any remuneration, for attending the meetings of the board and its Committees.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has a robust business risk management framework to identify, evaluate business risks and opportunities. This framework seeks to create transparency, minimize adverse impact on the business objectives and enhance the Company's competitive advantage.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business and the provisions of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not attracted. The details of the transactions with related party are given in the notes to the financial Statement forming part of the Annual Report.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in Form MGT-9 is annexed herewith as "Annexure A".

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals that would impact the going concern status of the Company or its future operations.

DEPOSITS

The Company did not invite or accept any deposit from the public under Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS

M/s. JKVS & Co. (Formerly M/s. Jitendra K. Agarwal & Associates) Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.318086E) retire at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board recommends the appointment of M/s. JKVS & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 318086E) as Statutory Auditors of the Company from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 72 second Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2023. The Company has received written consent and certificate u/s 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 from M/s. JKVS & Co. that their appointment, if made, will be in accordance with the condition as may be prescribed.

The Auditors' report alongwith notes on accounts is self explanatory and therefore, does not call for any further consent under section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Secretarial Audit Report

A Secretarial Audit was carried out by the Secretarial Auditor Mr. K. C. Khowala, Practicing Company Secretary pursuant to provision of Section 204 of the companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Auditor's Report is annexed herewith and forms part of the Director's Report.

DISCLOSURE UNDER SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMAN AT WORK PLACE(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)

The Company has in place a policy for prevention of sexual harassment in accordance with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Woman at Work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. The Company did not received any complaint during the year under review.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors place on record their sincere appreciation to all stakeholders and employees of the Company to the continued growth and prosperity of the Company.

Sd/-
JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL
(DIN 06740278)

Registered Office:
90/31, Diamond Harbour Road,
Kolkata – 700038
3rd Day of September, 2019

Sd/-
VEENA KEJRIWAL
(DIN 00358339)
DIRECTOR

FORM NO. MGT 9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
As on financial year ended on 31.03.2019

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:		
1	CIN	L01131WB1952PLC020342
2	Registration Date	03.04.1952
3	Name of the Company	EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
4	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company Limited by Shares Indian Non -Government Company
5	Address of the Registered office & contact details	90/31, Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata - 700038.
6	Whether listed company	Listed
7	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

(All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated)

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	SALE OF MARBLE LUFFER		100.00%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

SN	Name and address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

(Equity share capital breakup as percentage of total equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year [As on 31-March-2018]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2019]				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	-	100,580	100,580	50.29%	-	100,580	100,580	50.29%	0.00%
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
d) Bodies Corp.	-	93,220	93,220	46.61%	-	93,220	93,220	46.61%	0.00%
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
f) Any other	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (1)	-	193,800	193,800	96.90%	-	193,800	193,800	96.90%	0.00%
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI Individuals	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Other Individuals	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%

d) Any other	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (2)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL (A)	-	193,800	193,800	96.90%	-	193,800	193,800	96.90%	0.00%
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
g) FIs	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.		-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
i) Indian	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Overseas			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	-	6,200	6,200	3.10%	-	6,200	6,200	3.10%	0.00%
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	-	-	-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Others (specify)		-	-	0.00%		-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Non Resident Indians			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Overseas Corporate Bodies			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Nationals			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Clearing Members			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Trusts		-	-	0.00%		-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Bodies - D R			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	6,200	6,200	3.10%	-	6,200	6,200	3.10%	0.00%
Total Public (B)	-	6,200	6,200	3.10%	-	6,200	6,200	3.10%	0.00%
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs			-	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	200,000	200,000	100.00%	-	200,000	200,000	100.00%	0.00%

(ii) Shareholding of Promoter

SN	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year	Shareholding at the end of the year	% change in shareholding
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		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	during the year
1	MR HARSH VARDHAN KEJRIWAL	72,280	36.14%	0	72,280	36.14%	0	0.00%
2	MRS VEENA KEJRIWAL	16,100	8.05%	0	16,100	8.05%	0	0.00%
3	MS SUHASINI KEJRIWAL	11,000	5.50%	0	11,000	5.50%	0	0.00%
4	MR NAWAL KISHORE KEJRIWAL	1,000	0.50%	0	1,000	0.50%	0	0.00%
5	HARSH VARDHAN KEJRIWAL (HUF)	200	0.10%	0	200	0.10%	0	0.00%
6	RUNGAMATTEE TEA & INDUSTRIES LTD	19,500	9.75%	0	19,500	9.75%	0	0.00%
7	RAW JUTE TRADING & INDUSTRIES LTD	19,700	9.85%	0	19,700	9.85%	0	0.00%
8	PAPER DISTRIBUTORS PVT LTD	38,020	19.01%	0	38,020	19.01%	0	0.00%
9	ALWAR INVESTMENT CO LTD	16,000	8.00%	0	16,000	8.00%	0	0.00%

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

SN	Particulars	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
	At the beginning of the year			NO CHANGE			
	Changes during the year						
	At the end of the year						

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders

(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

SN	For each of the Top 10 shareholders	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
1							
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-18		-		-	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-		-	0.00%
	At the end of the year	31-03-19		-		-	0.00%

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

SN	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
1	MRS VEENA KEJRIWAL						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-18		16,100	8.05%		8.05%
	Changes during the year					-	0.00%
	At the end of the year	31-03-19				16,100	8.05%
2	MR JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-18		-	0.00%		0.00%
	Changes during the year					-	0.00%

At the end of the year	31-03-19					-	0.00%

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

(Amt. Rs./Lacs)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
* Addition	-	-	-	-
* Reduction	-	-	-	-
Net Change	-	-	-	-
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WT/ Manager		Total Amount
	Name	NIL	NIL	(Rs/Lac)
	Designation	NIL	NIL	
1	Gross salary			
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	-
2	Stock Option	NIL	NIL	-
3	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL	-
4	Commission			-
	- as % of profit	NIL	NIL	-
	- others, specify	NIL	NIL	-
5	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL	-
	Total (A)	NIL	NIL	-
	Ceiling as per the Act			

B. Remuneration to other Directors (in Rs.)

SN.	Name of Directors	Particulars of Remuneration			Total Amount
		SITING FEES	COMMISSION	OTHERS	(Rs/Lac)
1	Independent Directors	NIL	NIL	NIL	
	MR AJAY KUMAR DHANDHANIA	250.00	NIL	NIL	250.00
	MR ASHOK KUMAR	250.00	NIL	NIL	250.00
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
	Commission	NIL	NIL	NIL	-

	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
	Total (1)	500.00	-	-	500.00
2	Other Non-Executive Directors	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
	MR JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL	250.00	NIL	NIL	250.00
	MRS VEENA KEJRIWAL	250.00	NIL	NIL	250.00
	Total (2)	500.00	-	-	500.00
	Total (B)= (1+2)	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
	Total Managerial Remuneration	NIL	NIL	NIL	1,000.00
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act				

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
		Name			(Rs/Lac)
		Designation	CHIEF EXECUTIVE	SENIOR EXECUTIVE	EXECUTIVE
1	Gross salary	NIL	NIL	NIL	
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
2	Stock Option	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
3	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
4	Commission	NIL	NIL	NIL	
	- as % of profit	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
	- others, specify	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
5	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL	NIL	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Sd/-
VEENA KEJRIWAL
Director
(Din No.00358339)

Sd/-
JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL
Director
(Din No.06740278)

K.C.KHOWALA

(Practicing Company Secretary)

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FORM NO. MR - 3

For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2019

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and

Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,

The Members,

Eastern General Industries Limited

90/31, Diamond Harbour Road

Kolkata- 700038

West Bengal

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Eastern General Industries Limited, (hereinafter called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit. We hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

27, Weston Street, 2nd Floor, Room No.: 205, Kolkata- 700 012.

Ph: 033-22114023, (M) 9831025638.

E-Mail: khowalake_5@hotmail.com



K.C.KHOWALA

(Practicing Company Secretary)

- (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008.
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018.
- (v i) All other laws applicable to the company in general. However, no Industry specific law is applicable to the Company. We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its Directors and its officers for system and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under the applicable acts, laws and regulations to the Company.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- i. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- ii. The Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited.

During the audit period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

- A. The Company was required to appoint Chief Financial Officer, Managing Director or CEO or Manager and Company Secretary to ensure compliance with the provision of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- B. The Company has not complied with any of the provisions of Listing Agreement with the Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited.
- C. The Company has not appointed any Internal Auditor as per section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- D. The Company has not constituted any of the committees which the company is required to constitute under the various provisions of the Acts and the Rules there under..
- E. The Company is yet to file Form ADI - I for appointment of Statutory Auditor with effect from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2023

I further report that

- a) The Board of Directors of the Company is not duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.
- b) Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings. Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.



K.C.KHOWALA

(Practicing Company Secretary)

- e) Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded, if any, as part of the minutes.

I further report that subject to the observations above there are systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the Audit Period the Company had not gone through any specific events having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance to the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

This report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as **Annexure A** and forms as an integral part of this report.

Place: Kolkata
Date: 3rd September 2019



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "K. C. Khowala".

K. C. Khowala
Company Secretary in practice
ACS No. 4695
CP No. 2421

K.C.KHOWALA

(Practicing Company Secretary)

"Annexure A"

(To the Secretarial Audit Report of Eastern General Industries Limited for the financial year ended March 31, 2019)

To,
The Members,
Eastern General Industries Limited
90/31, Diamond Harbor Road
Kolkata- 700038
West Bengal

My Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices followed provide a reasonable basis for an opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules, regulations and happening of events, etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, and standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Place: Kolkata
Date: 3rd September 2019



K. C. Khowala
Company Secretary in practice
ACS No. 4695
CP No. 2421

J K V S & CO

Chartered Accountants

5-A, Nandalal Jew Road, Kolkata-700026 (India)

Phone : +91 33 2476 5068 • E-mail : kolkata@jkvs.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the 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, except for the matters described in Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, 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 31st March, 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In view of reason mentioned in Note No. 35, the valuation of Investment in Alwar Investment Co. Ltd. And Paper Distributors (P) Ltd. has been stated as per basis explained in note instead of stating at Fair Value as required as per IND AS-109 "Financial Instruments" The impact of the same on "Profit after tax" for the year and "Other Equity" at the Balance Sheet date is unascertainable

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

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.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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. 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these 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) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; prudent selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and 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 Ind AS 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 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 Ind AS 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(1)(b) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal control 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 Ind AS 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 financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, make it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements.

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.

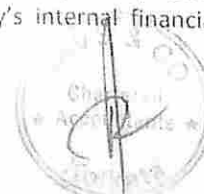
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable that:

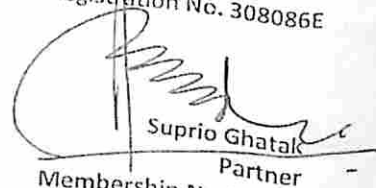
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit *except as mentioned in Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph;*
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income], the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, *except for the matters described in Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above*, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The matter described in *Basis of Qualified Opinion Paragraph*, in our Opinion, may not have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- (g) 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



- (h) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 and therefore the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company;
- (i) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements; (Refer Note 34 to the Ind AS financial statements).
 - The Company did not have any 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.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.



For JKVS & CO
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 308086E


Suprio Ghatak
Partner

Membership No. 051889
UDIN: 19051889AAAAFX9150

Place: Kolkata
Date: 3rd September, 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



Place: Kolkata

Date: 3rd September, 2019

For JKVS & CO.
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 308086E

(Suprio Ghatak)
Partner
Membership No. 051889
UDIN: 19051889A\\AAFX9150

JKVS & CO

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i)
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company..
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loan to one Body Corporate covered in the register maintain under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - a) In our opinion, the rate of interest and other terms and conditions on which the loan has been granted were not, prima-facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
 - b) In case of loan granted to the body corporate covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, the loan and interest are payable on demand.
 - c) There is no overdue amounts in respect of loan granted to body corporate covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (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 Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans and making investments. However, the Company has not provided any guarantees and securities.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public and hence reporting under clause (v) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records .
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods & Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods & Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) Details of dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2019 on account of disputes are given below:



<i>Name of statute</i>	<i>Nature of dues</i>	<i>Forum where dispute is pending</i>	<i>Period to which the amount relates</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT (A)	2005-06	3,40,000

- (viii) The Company did not have any outstanding dues to financial institutions, bank or debenture holders during the year.
- (viii) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (ix) 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 year course of our audit.
- (x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the financial year and hence provision of section 197 read with schedule V to the Act is not applicable.
- (xi) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiii) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company as applicable or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xv) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.



For JKVS & CO.
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 308086E

[Signature]
Suprio Ghatak

Partner
Membership No. 051889
UDIN: 19051889AAAAFX9150

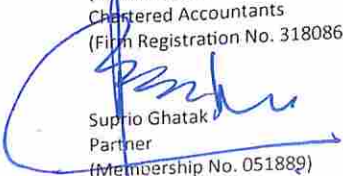
EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN No. L01131WB1952PLC020342
BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Thousands)

	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	
ASSETS				
1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
a Property, Plant and Equipment	5	2,997	3,904	
b Intangible Assets	6	38	41	
c Investment Property	7	506	506	4,451
d Financial Assets	8	40,362	48,328	
i Investments	9	635	635	
ii Loans	10	464	572	49,535
iii Other Financial Assets	11		168	129
e Non Current Tax Assets				
2 CURRENT ASSETS	12	-	-	
a Inventories				
b Financial Assets	13	2,864	1,190	
i Trade Receivables	14	29,778	31,323	
ii Cash and Cash Equivalents	15	4,749	2,347	
iii Other Financial Assets	16	636	485	35,346
c Other Current Assets				
Total Assets		83,197	89,461	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
a Equity Share Capital	17	2,000	2,000	
b Other Equity	18	76,741	81,274	83,274
LIABILITIES				
1 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
a Provisions	19	1,031	813	
b Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	1,187	3,517	4,330
2 CURRENT LIABILITIES				
a Financial Liabilities	21			
i Trade Payables		-	-	
- Dues to Micro and Small enterprises		963	569	
- Others	22	451	-	
ii Other Current Financial Liabilities				
b Provisions	23	575	533	
c Current Tax Liabilities	24	-	381	
d Other Current Liabilities	25	249	374	1,857
Total Equity and Liabilities		83,197	89,461	


Basis of Accounting 2
Significant Accounting Policies 3
Significant Judgement & Key Estimate 4
Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

JKVS & CO.
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 318086E)

Suprio Ghatak
Partner
(Membership No. 051889)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL
(DIN: 06740278)


VEENA KEJRIWAL
(DIN: 00358339)

Kolkata
(Date: 03-09-2019)



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN No. L01131WB1952PLC020342

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
INCOME	26	42,810	35,894
Revenue from Operations	27	3,217	14,835
Other Income			
Total Income (A)		46,027	50,729
EXPENSES	28	-	400
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	29	4,066	3,642
Employee Benefits Expense	30	858	1,176
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		3,552	3,396
Power and Fuel	31	33,006	27,854
Other Expenses			
Total Expenses (B)		41,482	36,469
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax		4,545	14,260
Exceptional Items	(C)		-
Profit before Tax	(A-B-C)	4,545	14,260
Tax Expense:	32		
Current Tax		1,165	2,800
Deferred Tax		(26)	9
Taxes for earlier years		(77)	17
Total Tax Expenses		1,062	2,826
Profit after Tax	(D)	3,483	11,434
Other Comprehensive Income			
<u>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</u>			
a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(121)	55
b) Equity instrument through Other Comprehensive Income		(10,198)	(225)
c) Income tax relating to above items		2,303	252
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)	(E)	(8,016)	82
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(D+E)	(4,533)	11,516
Earnings per Equity Shares of par value of Rs. 10 each			
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	33	(22.67)	57.17

Basis of Accounting 2
Significant Accounting Policies 3
Significant Judgement & Key Estimate 4
Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

J K V S & CO.
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 318086E)

Suprio Ghatak
Partner
(Membership No. 051889)



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL
(DIN: 06740278)

VEENA KEJRIWAL
(DIN: 00358339)

Kolkata
(Date: 03-09-2019)

EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN No. L01131WB1952PLC020342
CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March, 2019

		(₹ in Thousands)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2019	For the year ended 31 st March, 2018	
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	4,545	14,260	
Profit Before TAX			
Adjustments for:	858	1,176	
Depreciation	(33)	(92)	
Income from Dividend	107	-	
Assets Discarded	(2,867)	(2,784)	
Income from Interest	-	(11,272)	
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets(Net)	-	484	
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Investments (Net)	(315)	(652)	
(Profit)/Loss on Revaluation of Investments through FVTPL (Net)	-	39	
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Discarded	261	121	
Other Provisions Created/(utilised)	(121)	55	
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	2,435	1,336	
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes			
Movement in Working Capital :	(1,674)	(916)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-	400	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(2,402)	(29)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(150)	604	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	395	263	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	451	(35)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities	(125)	102	
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities			
Cash Generated from Operations	(1,070)	1,725	
Direct Taxes Paid	(1,509)	(2,882)	
Net Cash Flow generated from Operating Activities	(2,579)	(1,157)	
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(1,918)	(16,682)	
Investment in Shares & Mutual Funds	-	4,142	
Sale of Investment in Shares	101	(248)	
Investment in Fixed Deposit	-	12,400	
Sale of Fixed Assets	(55)	(386)	
Purchase of Fixed Assets	2,873	2,753	
Interest Received	33	92	
Dividend Received	1,034	2,072	
Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities			
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-	-	
Repayments of Short Term Borrowings	-	-	
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent (A+B+C)	(1,545)	915	
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	31,323	30,408	
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year	29,778	31,323	

Notes:

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- The composition of Cash & Cash Equivalent has been determined based on the Accounting Policy No. 3.2.
- Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped wherever considered necessary.
- Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.

Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

J K V S & CO.
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 318086E)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Suprio Ghatak
Partner
(Membership No. 051889)



JAI VARDHAN KEJRIWAL
(DIN: 06740278)

Veena Kejriwal
(DIN: 00358339)

(₹ in Thousands)

a) Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 1st April 2018 2,000
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year
Balance as at 31st March 2019 2,000

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Retained Earnings	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Equity instrument through Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	44,356	-	25,401		69,758
Profit for the year					
Other Comprehensive Income	11,434	-	-		11,434
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	55	28		82
Transfer of Remeasurements of defined benefit plans to Retained Earnings	11,434	55	28		11,516
	55	(55)	-		-
	55	(55)	-		-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	55,845	-	25,429		81,274
Profit for the year	3,483	-	-		3,483
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(121)	(7,895)		(8,016)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	3,483	(121)	(7,895)		(4,533)
Transfer of Remeasurements of defined benefit plans to Retained Earnings	(121)	121	-		-
	(121)	121	-		-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	59,207	-	17,534		76,741

Basis of Accounting
Significant Accounting Policies
Significant Judgement & Key Estimate
Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

J K V S & CO.
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 318086E)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Supra Ghatak
Partner
(Membership No. 051889)

JAI VAISHAN KEIRIMAL
(DIN: 06740278)

Veena Keirimal
VEENA KEIRIMAL
(DIN: 00358339)

Kolkata
(Date: 03-09-2019)



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Eastern General Industries Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled and incorporated in India under the Companies Act 1913 and has its listing on the CSE Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at Kolkata, West Bengal. The Company's principal business is Extraction and Sale of Marble (Block).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION & PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2.1. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019 has been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 3rd September, 2019.

2.2. Basis of Measurement

The Company maintains accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for followings:

- Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities is measured at Fair value/ Amortized cost (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Defined Benefit Plans – Plan assets measured at fair value.

2.3. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR or ₹), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees (with two places of decimal) as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.4. Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/ materialized.

2.5. Presentation of Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Indian Accounting Standards and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended).

2.6. Current and 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 Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other assets are classified as non-current.



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A liability is 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.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

2.7. Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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.

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets & liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management of the company considering the requirements of Ind AS and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

2.8. Adoption of new accounting standards

The Company has applied the following accounting standards and its amendments for the first time for annual reporting period commencing 1st April, 2018:

- Ind AS 115-Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes
- Amendment to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- Amendment to Ind AS 28 - Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Amendment to Ind AS 112 - Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- Amendment to Ind AS 40 – Investment property
- Amendment to Ind AS 20 – Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure of Government assistance

The company had to change its accounting policies following the adoption of Ind AS – 115. Most of the above amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current and future periods.



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

2.9. New Standards / Amendments to Existing Standard issued but not yet effective upto the date of issuance of the Company's Financial Statement are disclosed below:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Company has not applied as they are effective from 1st April, 2019. The Company will adopt new standard and amendment to existing standards with effect from 1st April, 2019.

- Ind AS 116 Leases – Ind AS 116 will supersede the existing Ind AS 17. The new standard provides a comprehensive model to identify lease-arrangements and the treatment thereof in the financial statements of both the lessee and lessor. The new standard requires entities to make more judgments and estimates (e.g., determining when a customer has the right to direct the use of an identified asset, estimating the incremental rate of borrowing) and make more disclosures (e.g., discount rate, weighted average lease term, other qualitative and quantitative information).
- Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Ind AS 17 required classifying leases as finance lease and operating lease, the same is not required under Ind AS 116. Under Ind AS 116, a lessee measures right-of-use assets similar to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities.
- On initial application, the Company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases of premises and other assets. The nature of expenses related to those leases will change from lease rent in previous periods to a) amortization charge for the right-to-use asset, and b) interest accrued on lease liability.
- Requirements with regard to lessor accounting are substantially similar to accounting requirements contained in Ind AS 17. Accordingly, a lessor will continue to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. The Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116 without adjusting the Comparatives. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on its financial statement.
- Ind AS 12 – Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments) - The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.
- Amendment to Ind AS 19– plan amendment, curtailment or settlement- Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', On 30th March, 2019, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.
- Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs -The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any significant impact from this amendment.

- Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 – Joint Arrangements : The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. This amendment is currently not applicable to the Company.
- Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation : The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

3.1. Inventories

Raw Materials, Packing Materials, Work in Progress, Stores and Finished goods are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost is determined on FIFO Basis.

3.2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3.3. Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit & loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3.3.1. Current Tax:

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

3.3.2. Deferred Tax

- Deferred Tax assets and liabilities is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
- Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.
- Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.
- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

- Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

3.4.1. Tangible Assets

3.4.1.1. Recognition and Measurement:

- Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any), except for freehold land which are carried at historical cost.
- Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
- If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
- Profit or loss arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.4.1.2. Subsequent Expenditure:

- Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced.
- Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any Unamortized part of the previously recognized expenses of similar nature is derecognized.

3.4.1.3. Depreciation and Amortization:

- Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on Written down value method in terms of life span of assets prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or as reassessed by the Company based on the technical evaluation.
- Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).
- Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Buildings	Useful Life
Non-Factory Building (RCC Frame Structure)	30/60
Plant and machinery	
Other than Continuous Process Plant	8
Computer equipment	
Servers and networks	6
Others	3
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Office equipment	5/15



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Vehicles	
Motor cycles, scooters	10
Others	8/10

3.4.1.4. Disposal of Assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3.4.1.5. Capital Work in Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred in connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial production.

3.4.1.6. Stripping Cost

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is recognized as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and following criteria are met.

- It is probable that the future economic benefits (improved access to an ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the entity;
- The entity can identify the component of an ore body for which access has been improved; and
- The costs relating to the improved access to that component can be measured reliably.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated on a unit of production basis over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity and is then stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The expenditure which cannot be specifically identified to have been incurred to access ore is charged to revenue based on stripping ratio as per the mining plan.

3.5. LEASES

3.5.1. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

3.5.2. Company as lessee

➤ Finance Lease

Finance Leases, which effectively transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the lower of the fair value and present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease term and disclosed as leased assets. Lease Payments under such leases are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability based on the implicit rate of return. Finance charges are charged directly to the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs are capitalized.

If there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of lease term, capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

➤ Operating Lease

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risk and reward is retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rental are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where scheduled increase in rent compensates the Company with expected inflationary costs.



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

3.6. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", that replaces Ind AS 18 "Revenue" and Ind AS 11 "Construction Contracts" and related interpretations, introduce one single new model for recognition of revenue which includes a 5-step approach and detailed guidelines. Among other, such guidelines are on allocation of revenue to performance obligations within multielement arrangements, measurement and recognition of variable consideration and the timing of revenue recognition. The Company considers the terms of the contract in determining the transaction price. The transaction price is based upon the amount the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring of promised goods and services to the customer after deducting incentive programs, included but not limited to discounts, volume rebates etc.

3.6.1. Sale of Goods:

➤ Revenue from the sale of jute products is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes any taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government. Company recognises revenue at a point in time, when control is transferred to the customer, and the consideration agreed is expected to be received. Control is generally deemed to be transferred upon delivery of the components in accordance with the agreed delivery plan.

➤ The company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between transfer of promised goods or services to the customer and payment by customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

3.6.2. Other Income:

3.6.2.1. Interest Income: For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

3.6.2.2. Dividend Income: Dividend income is accounted in the period in which the right to receive the same is established.

3.6.2.3. Other Income: Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

3.7. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

3.7.1. Short Term Benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

3.7.2. Post-Employment Benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

➤ Defined Contribution Plan

Defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred and paid to Authority.

➤ Defined Benefit Plans

The liability or asset recognized in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The liability recognized for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The benefits are discounted using the government securities (G-Sec) at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognized in other comprehensive income. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

3.8. BORROWING COSTS

- Borrowing Costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs also includes foreign exchange difference to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.
- Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of that asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.
- Transaction costs in respect of long term borrowing are amortized over the tenure of respective loans using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.9. 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.

3.9.1. Financial Assets

➤ Recognition and Initial Measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is initially measured 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.

➤ Classification and Subsequent Measurement:

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

- Measured at Amortized Cost;
- Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);
- Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- Equity Instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

- Measured at Amortized Cost: A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
 - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- Measured at FVTOCI: A debt instrument is measured at the FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:
 - The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
 - The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in other



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in investment income.

- Measured at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.
 - Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI: For equity instruments, which has not been classified as FVTPL as above, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. In case the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment.
- Derecognition:
The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

- Impairment of Financial Assets:
The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS – 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes impairment loss for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction using expected credit loss model, which involves use of a provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

3.9.2. Financial Liabilities

- Recognition and Initial Measurement:
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
- Subsequent Measurement:
Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.
- Derecognition:
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

3.9.3. Offsetting financial instruments

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



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

3.10. Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effects of potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

3.11. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net selling price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful lives of the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (Cash Generating Units – CGU).

An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

3.12. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.12.1. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

➤ Restoration (including Mine closure), rehabilitation and decommissioning

It includes the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, the removal of residual materials and the remediation of disturbed areas for mines. This provision is based on all regulatory requirements and related estimated cost based on best available information. Restoration/ Rehabilitation/ Decommissioning costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arises based on the net present value of the estimated future costs of restoration to be incurred.

3.12.2. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising 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 the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. The Company discloses the existence of contingent liabilities in Other Notes to Financial Statements.

3.12.3. Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.13. Intangible Assets

3.13.1. Recognition and Measurement

Mining Rights

- Mining Rights are initially recognized at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Acquisition Cost i.e., cost associated with acquisition of licenses, and rights to explore including related professional fees, payment towards statutory forestry clearances, as and when incurred, are treated as addition to the Mining Right.



13.2. Amortization

- Mining Rights are amortized on the basis of Written Down Value method.

3.14. Investment properties

- Investment Property is property (comprising land or building or both) held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.
- Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost. Subsequently they are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.
- The depreciable investment property i.e., buildings, are depreciated on a straight line method at a rate determined based on the useful life as provided under Schedule II of the Act.
- Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from the use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The net difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

3.15. Operating Segment

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker of the Company is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly is identified as the chief operating decision maker.

The Company has identified one reportable segment "Extraction and Sale of Marble(Luffer & Block)" based on the information reviewed by the CODM.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Information about Significant judgments and key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:** The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgment is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.
- **Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets (tangible and intangible):** Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to actual normal wear and tear that may change the utility of plant and equipment.
- **Classification of Leases:** The Company enters into leasing arrangements for mines. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.
- **Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO):** Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.
- **Provisions and Contingencies:** The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

- **Impairment of Financial Assets:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortized cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication of impairment. If recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
- **Fair value measurement of financial Instruments:** When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The input to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN No. L01131WB1952PLC020342

Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	(₹ in Thousands)								
	Year Ended 31st March 2019								
	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount
	As at 31st March 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Discarded	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	Depreciation charged During the year	Deductions	As at 31st March 2019	
Freehold Land	108	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	108
Buildings	562	-	-	562	53	24	-	77	485
Plant and Machinery	4,536	-	24	4,512	2,078	608	1	2,685	1,827
Furniture & Fixtures	110	-	-	110	42	12	-	54	56
Office Equipment	173	-	98	75	56	24	18	62	14
Vehicles	997	55	5	1,047	523	158	-	681	366
Electrical Installation	248	-	-	248	78	29	-	107	141
Total	6,734	55	127	6,662	2,830	855	19	3,665	2,997

(₹ in Thousands)

₹ in thousands)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2018								
	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount
	As at 31st March 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Discarded	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	Depreciation charged During the year	Deductions	As at 31st March 2018	
Freehold Land	108	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	108
Buildings	562	-	-	562	27	26	-	53	509
Plant and Machinery	4,206	330	-	4,536	1,236	842	-	2,078	2,458
Furniture & Fixtures	110	-	-	110	26	16	-	42	68
Office Equipment	117	56	-	173	20	36	-	56	117
Vehicles	997	-	-	997	304	219	-	523	474
Electrical Installation	248	-	-	248	42	36	-	78	170
Total	6,348	386	-	6,734	1,655	1,175	-	2,830	3,904



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN No. L01131WB1952PLC020342

Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2019							
	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Amortisation			
	As at 31 st March 2018	Additions	Disposals	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	Amortisation charged During the year	Deductions	As at 31st March 2019
Leasehold Mine	46	-	-	46	5	3	-	8
Total	46	-	-	46	5	3	-	8

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2018							
	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Amortisation			
	As at 31 st March 2017	Additions	Disposals	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	Amortisation charged During the year	Deductions	As at 31st March 2018
Leasehold Mine	46	-	-	46	3	3	-	5
Total	46	-	-	46	3	3	-	5



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN No. L01131WB1952PLC020342

Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

7 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

(₹ in Thousands)

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening gross carrying amount/Deemed Cost	506	1,674
Addition/Other Adjustments	-	(1,168)
Closing gross carrying amount	506	506
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	2
Depreciation charged during the year	-	-
Addition/Other Adjustments	-	(2)
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	506	506

7.1 The fair value of the Company's investment properties as at 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019 is ₹98,51,204 and ₹1,44,95,646/- respectively. The fair value of the properties have been arrived on the basis of circle rate after giving a discount of 25% on the circle rate.

7.2 The amounts recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in relation to the investment properties is NIL.



(₹ in Thousands)

8 NON - CURRENT INVESTMENTS
(Fully Paid up except otherwise stated)

Particulars

INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Face Value (Rs.)	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
Investments in Quoted Equity Instruments	10	18	12	18
Cheviot Company Ltd.*	10	40	0	40
Delta Industries Ltd. **	10	15	13	15
Grasim Industries Limited	10	21	2	21
Aditya Birla Capital****	10	1	4	1
Ultratech Cement Limited***	10	39,250	334	39,250
Raw Jute Trading & Ind. Ltd.**	5	500	4	500
Hindustan Motors	1	8,000	1,644	8,000
Hindalco Industries Ltd	1	1,000	2,002	-
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.	10	2,550	4,538	2,550
Indusind Bank		8,553		6,669
		7,620		5,703

Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments at cost

Investments in Unquoted Equity Instruments	10	9,000	24	9,000	24
Alwar Investment Co. Ltd.	10	1,10,500	5,957	1,10,500	7,384
Paper Distributors (P) Ltd.	10	25,000	-	25,000	-
Prana Foods Pvt. Ltd.	100	2,400	391	2,400	570
Siyaram Platex Private Limited	10	49,150	15,470	49,150	24,028
Rungamatttee Tea & Ind. Ltd.		21,842			32,007
		3,443			3,443

Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments at cost

INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS A/C

Investments in Mutual Fund	1,31,633	4,757	1,31,633	4,732
L & T India Value Fund - Growth	1,07,053	5,210	1,07,053	4,920
SBI Magnum Multicap Fund- Regular Plan- Growth		9,967		9,652
		9,000		9,000
Aggregate Amount of Investment in Mutual Fund		40,362		48,328
Aggregate Amount of Investment in Mutual Fund at cost		20,063		18,145

Aggregate Amount of Investment
Aggregate Amount of Investment at cost

- * Budge Budge Jute & Industries Ltd has been amalgamated in Cheviot Company Ltd in earlier year.
- ** In absence of availability of Market value, cost of shares has been taken as Market Value
- *** As per the demerger scheme of Grasim Industries Limited and subsequent amalgamation of Samruddhi Cement Ltd. with Ultratech Cement Ltd.
- **** Aditya Birla Capital shares has been received on the account of Demerger of Grasim Industries Limited

9 NON CURRENT LOANS (Unsecured and Considered good)
Security deposits

Refer Note No.

10 OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS
Fixed Deposits with Banks (Maturities over 12 months)
Interest accrued but not due on deposits

10.1 Fixed deposit of Rs.4,25,265/- (2018: Rs. 5,26,746/-) Pledge to Mining Engineering.

11 NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS
Income Tax Refundable
Advance Tax (Net of Provision)

12 INVENTORIES
(At lower of cost or net realisable value)
Finished Goods

13 TRADE RECEIVABLES
Secured, considered good
Unsecured, considered good
Unsecured, considered doubtful
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk
Trade Receivables - credit impaired
Less - Provision for Doubtful Debts

- 13.1 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.
- 13.2 No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade Receivables are due from firms or private Companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(₹ in Thousands)
As at 31st March 2019 As at 31st March 2018

635 635
635 635

(₹ in Thousands)
As at 31st March 2019 As at 31st March 2018

425 527
39 45
464 572

(₹ in Thousands)
As at 31st March 2019 As at 31st March 2018

134 129
34 -
168 129

(₹ in Thousands)
As at 31st March 2019 As at 31st March 2018

- -
- -

(₹ in Thousands)
As at 31st March 2019 As at 31st March 2018

2,864 1,190
- -
- -
2,864 1,190
2,864 1,190



		₹ in Thousands	
		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
14	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Balances With Banks in Current Account	259	1,537
	Cash on Hand	19	286
	Fixed Deposit with Banks with original maturity period of less than 3 months	29,500	29,500
		29,778	31,323

		₹ in Thousands	
		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
15	OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
	Fixed Deposit with Banks with original maturity period of more than 3 months	2,500	-
	But less than 12 months	47	38
	Interest accrued and but not due on Fixed Deposits	31	34
	Interest accrued and due on Security Deposits	2,171	2,275
	Interest accrued and due on loans	4,749	2,347

		₹ in Thousands	
		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
16	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
	Balances with Government & Statutory Authorities	383	150
	Advance To Suppliers/Service Providers	0	-
	Advance Against Expenses	-	34
	Prepaid Expenses	249	290
	Other Advances	4	11
		636	485

		₹ in Thousands			
		As at 31 st March 2019		As at 31 st March 2018	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
17	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
17.1	Authorised Share Capital				
	Equity Shares:	12,00,000	12,000	12,00,000	12,000
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	12,00,000	12,000	12,00,000	12,000
17.2	Issued Share Capital				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	2,00,000	2,000	2,00,000	2,000
		2,00,000	2,000	2,00,000	2,000
17.3	Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up	2,00,000	2,000	2,00,000	2,000
		2,00,000	2,000	2,00,000	2,000

17.4 Reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year
There has been no change/ movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

17.5 Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares :
The Company has only one class of issued shares i.e. Equity Shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share and equal right for dividend. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after payment of all Preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

17.6 Shareholding Pattern with respect of Holding or Ultimate Holding Company
The Company does not have any Holding Company or Ultimate Holding Company.

17.7 Details of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid

		As at 31 st March 2019		As at 31 st March 2018	
		No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Mr. Harsh Vardhan Kejriwal		72,280	36.14%	72,280	36.14%
Paper Distributors Private Ltd		38,020	19.01%	38,020	19.01%
Raw Jute Trading & Ind. Ltd		19,700	9.85%	19,700	9.85%
Rungamattae Tea & Ind. Ltd		19,500	9.75%	19,500	9.75%
Smt. Veena Kejriwal		16,100	8.05%	16,100	8.05%
Alwar Investment Co Ltd		16,000	8.00%	16,000	8.00%
Miss Suhasini Kejriwal		11,000	5.50%	11,000	5.50%

17.8 No equity shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

17.9 No equity shares have been allotted and bought back by the Company during the period of 5 years preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared.

17.10 No securities convertible into equity shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

17.11 Out of 2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, 7,500 Shares have been allotted by way of fully paid bonus by capitalisation of Reserves.

17.12 No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the Company during the year.



	Refer Note No.	₹ in Thousands	
		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
18 OTHER EQUITY	18.1	59,207	55,844
Retained Earnings	18.2	17,534	25,429
Other Comprehensive Income		76,741	81,274

Nature/ Purpose of each reserve

- a) Retained Earning: Generally represents the undistributed profit/amount of accumulated earnings of the company.
b) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) : Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) represents the balance in equity for items to be accounted under OCI and comprises of the following:
i) Equity Instruments through OCI : The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income.
ii) Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations: The actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit obligations have been recognised in OCI.

		₹ in Thousands	
		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
18.1 Retained Earnings		55,844	44,356
Balance at the beginning of the year		3,483	11,434
Add: Profit for the year		59,328	55,790
		(121)	55
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income arising from Remeasurements of defined Benefit obligation (net of tax)		(121)	55
Balance at the end of the year		59,207	55,844

18.2 Other Comprehensive Income

Equity instrument through Other Comprehensive Income
Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Change in Fair Value (net of tax)
Balance at the end of the year

25,429	25,401
(7,895)	28
17,534	25,429
17,534	25,429

19 LONG TERM PROVISIONS
Employee Benefit Expenses
- Gratuity

₹ in Thousands	
As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
1,031	813
1,031	813

20 DEFERRED TAX ASSET/(LIABILITIES) (NET)

Deferred Tax Liabilities
Arising on account of :
Mark To Market Gain/ (Loss) on Investments

Less: Deferred Tax Assets
Arising on account of :
Property, Plant & Equipments & Intangible Assets

₹ in Thousands	
As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
2,488	4,792
2,488	4,792
1,301	1,275
1,301	1,275
1,187	3,517

20.1 Movement in deferred tax liability/(asset) during the year ended 31st March, 2018 and 31st March, 2019

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	Charge/(credit) in Statement of Profit & Loss	Charge/(credit) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2018
Deferred tax liability/(asset)				
Mark To Market Gain/ (Loss) on Investments - DTA	5,044	-	(252)	4,792
Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets	(1,284)	9	-	(1,275)
	3,760	9	(252)	3,517
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	Charge/(credit) in Statement of Profit & Loss	Charge/(credit) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2019
Deferred tax liability/(asset)				
Mark To Market Gain/ (Loss) on Investments - DTA	4,792	-	(2,304)	2,488
Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets	(1,275)	(26)	-	(1,301)
	3,517	(26)	(2,304)	1,187

- 20.2 Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

	₹ in Thousands	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
21 TRADE PAYABLES		
Trade Payables for goods and services	963	569
Dues to Micro and Small enterprises	963	569
Others		



22 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Advance From Debtors

As at		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
451	-	
451	-	

23 PROVISIONS

Provision for Employee Benefits
Gratuity
Leave encashment

As at		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
550	513	
25	20	
575	533	

23.1 Movement of Provision

Particulars
As on 31st March, 2017
Add: Created
Less: Utilized/ Reversed
As on 31st March, 2018
Add: Created
Less: Utilized/ Reversed
As on 31st March, 2019

As at		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
Employee Benefit		
	92	
	466	
	25	
	533	
	62	
	20	
	575	

24 CURRENT TAX LIABILITY (NET)

Provision for tax (Net of Advance)

As at		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
-	381	
-	381	

25 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Statutory Dues Payable

As at		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
249	374	
249	374	

26 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Sale of Products
Marble Block
Marble Luffer

For the year ended		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
42,810	30,593	
-	5,301	
42,810	35,894	

Note : Revenue from operation has arisen within the demographic location of India.

27 OTHER INCOME

Interest Income

On Fixed Deposits
On Security Deposits
On Loans

For the year ended		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
254	218	
35	38	
2,578	2,529	
-	11,272	
2	34	
315	652	
33	92	
3,217	14,835	

Profit on sale of Investment Property
Sundry Balances Written back
Gain/Loss on Investment through FVTPL
Dividend on Investments measured at FVTOCI

28 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS & WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Inventories at the beginning of the year

Finished Goods

For the year ended		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
-	400	
-	400	

Inventories at the end of the year

Finished Goods

For the year ended		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
-	-	
-	-	
-	400	

29 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Salaries, Wages & Bonus
Gratuity
Contribution to Provident & Other funds
Staff Welfare expenses

For the year ended		(₹ in Thousands)
31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
3,669	3,292	
205	181	
109	106	
83	63	
4,066	3,642	



30 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

On Tangible Assets
On Intangible Assets

₹ in Thousands	
For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
855	1,175
3	2
858	1,177

₹ in Thousands	
For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018

31 OTHER EXPENSES

Manufacturing Expenses
Raising Charges
Wiresaw Running Expenses
Overburden Shifting Expenses
Crane Expenses
Loading & Unloading
Pressure Jack Running Expenses
Pocklain Machine Running
Pollution Expenses
Administration & Other Expenses
Royalty and DMFT
Rent
Rates & Taxes
Insurance Charges
Repairs & Maintenance
To Others
Electric Charges
Membership & Subscription
Professional & Consultancy
Vehicle Expenses
Travelling & Conveyance
Auditors' Remuneration -
Statutory Audit Fees
Tax Audit Fees
Others
Directors' Sitting Fees
Assets Discarded
Loss/(Profit) on Sale of Investments through FVTPL
Other Miscellaneous Expenses

4,805	4,850
5,931	4,569
5,150	4,393
300	458
111	105
656	422
3,965	3,628
45	42
10,016	6,700
12	12
53	108
227	236
84	521
268	216
79	37
521	366
336	294
86	45
45	45
15	15
-	89
1	1
108	-
-	484
193	220

33,006 **27,853**

₹ in Thousands

For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

1,165	2,800
(26)	9
(77)	17
1,062	2,826

32 TAX EXPENSE

Current Tax
Deferred Tax
Taxes for earlier years

32.1 Reconciliation of estimated Income Tax expense at Indian statutory Income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of Profit & Loss

Profit before income tax expense
Indian Statutory Income Tax rate*
Estimated Income Tax Expense
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income tax expense to reported
Income tax expense
Effect of Deferred Tax created at different rate
Effect of Exempt Income
Effect of Capital gains taxed at different rate
Effect of Income Tax for Earlier Years
Others

4,545	14,260
26.00%	25.75%
1,182	3,672
6	(102)
(9)	(24)
-	(937)
(77)	17
(40)	199
(120)	(846)
1,062	2,826

Income tax expense in Statement of Profit & Loss

* Applicable Indian Statutory Income Tax rate for Financial Year 2019 & 2018 is 26.00% and 25.75% respectively.

33 Earning per Shares

Nominal Value of Equity Shares (Rs.)
Profit attributed to the Equity shareholders of the Company
Weighted average number of equity shares
Basis and diluted earning per shares (Rs.)
There are no dilutive equity shares in the Company.

10.00	10.00
(4,533)	11,434
2,00,000	2,00,000
(22.67)	57.17



EASTERN GENERAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN No. L01131WB1952PLC020342

Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Thousands)

34 Contingent Liabilities

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31 st March 2019	As at 31 st March 2018
A	Claims/Disputes/Demands not acknowledged as debts -	340	340
iv.	Income Tax demand		

- 35 The Company is holding 9% Equity shares in Alwar Investment Co. Ltd. at a value of Rs. 24,300/-. In view of practical difficulties in ascertaining the fair value of such investment, investment in Alwar Investment Co. Ltd. have been carried at cost. Further, the company is also having investment in Paper Distributors (P) Ltd. which is having further investment in Alwar Investment Co. Ltd. . In view of practical difficulties fair value of Paper Distributors (P) Ltd. has been derived by considering its investment in Alwar Investment Co. Ltd. at cost only.

- 35.1 In respect of above, future cash flows are determinable only on receipt of judgements pending at various forums/authorities which in the opinion of the Company is not tenable and there is no possibility of any future cash outflow in case of above

- 36 Disclosure as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to the extent ascertained, and as per notification number GSR 679 (E) dated 4th September, 2015

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31 st March 2019	As at 31 st March 2018
i	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each financial year.	-	-
ii	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
iii	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
v	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

The above details has been determined to the extent such suppliers have been identified on the basis of information provided by the suppliers.

- 37 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard - 19 'Employee Benefits' as notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

37.1 Defined Benefit Plan:

The following are the types of defined benefit plans

- 37.1.1 **Gratuity Plan**
Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of defined obligation and related current cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at Balance Sheet date.

- 37.1.2 **Risk Exposure**
Through its defined benefit plans, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

CHANGES IN BOND YIELDS	A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.
SALARY GROWTH RISK	The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of plan participants will increase the plan liabilities.
LIFE EXPECTANCY	The plan liability are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

- 37.1.3 **Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability**
The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and its components:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	2018-19	2017-18
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,326	1,199
Current Service Cost	105	89
Benefit Payment From Employer	(71)	-
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	100	92
Actuarial Gain and Losses arising from	121	(55)
Balance at the end of the year	1,582	1,326

- 37.1.4 **Amount recognized in Balance sheet**

Particulars	Gratuity	
	2018-19	2017-18
Present value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	1,582	1,326
Funded Status (Surplus)/(Deficit)	-	-
Net (Liability)/Asset recognized in the Balance sheet	1,582	1,326





37.1.5 Expenses recognized in Profit or Loss

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
	Gratuity		Gratuity	
Current Service Cost	105		105	
Interest Cost	100		100	
Expenses recognized	205		205	
181				

(₹ in Thousands)

37.1.6 Remeasurements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
	Gratuity		Gratuity	
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss on defined benefit obligation	121		121	
Net (income)/ Expense for the period recognized in OCI	(55)		(55)	

(₹ in Thousands)

37.1.7 Asset-Liability Matching Strategy

The Company has not funded its obligation thereby exposing the Company to market risks for volatilities/fall in the interest rate.

37.1.8 Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
	Gratuity		Gratuity	
Financial Assumptions	7.70%		7.70%	
Discount Rate	7.00%		7.00%	
Salary Escalation Rate	Indian assumed lives Mortality (2006-08)		Indian assumed lives Mortality (2006-08)	
Demographic Assumptions	5.00%		5.00%	
Mortality Rate				
Attrition rate				

(₹ in Thousands)

37.1.9 The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

37.1.10 At 31st March 2019, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 9 years (previous year 10 years). The distribution of the timing of benefits payment i.e., the maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows:

Expected benefits payment for the year ending on	
31st March 2020	550
31st March 2021	26
31st March 2022	25
31st March 2023	422
31st March 2024	230
31st March 2025 to 31st March 2029	

37.1.11 The Company expects to contribute Rs "NIL" (previous year "NIL") to its gratuity fund in 2018-19

37.1.12 Sensitivity Analysis
The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. Reasonably possible changes at the amounts shown below:
Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
	Gratuity		Gratuity	
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Discount Rate	1,269		1,269	
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Discount Rate	1,389		1,389	
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	1,510		1,510	
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	1,662		1,662	
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	1,509		1,509	
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	1,268		1,268	

38 Related Party Disclosures
A) Key Management Personnel (KMP)
38.1 Name of the related parties and description of relationship

- Mr. Jai Vardhan Kejriwal, Director
- Mrs. Veena Kejriwal, Director
Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel have control/joint control
- Raw Jute Trading & Industries Limited
- Runagamattee Tea & Industries Limited
- Alwar Investments Company Limited
- Paper Distributors Private Limited
- Prana Foods Private Limited

38.2 Summary of transactions with the related parties

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
	Key Management Personnel have control/joint control	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel have control/joint control	Key Management Personnel have control/joint control	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel have control/joint control
Loan Given	27,100		27,100	
Loan Recovered	27,100		27,100	
Interest Expenses	12		12	
Rent Expenses	2,578		2,578	
Interest Received	-		-	
Sitting Fees	1		1	
Investments	3,322		3,322	

(₹ in Thousands)

38.3 Summary of Outstanding balances with the related parties

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Key Management Personnels	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnels have control	Key Management Personnels	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnels have control
Interest Receivable on Loan Given	Nil	2,170	Nil	2,276
Investments	Nil	3,322	Nil	3,322

38.4 Major terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are carried out in the normal course of business.

39 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance based on only one segment i.e. Mining of Marble (Luffer and Block).

40 Fair Value Measurement

(₹ in Thousands)

Categories of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities as at 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018

Particulars	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets						
Investment - Equity	9,967	30,395	-	9,652	38,676	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,864	-	-	1,190
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	29,778	-	-	31,323
Security Deposits	-	-	635	-	-	635
Other Financial Assets	-	-	2,713	-	-	2,920
Total Financial Assets	9,967	30,395	35,990	9,652	38,676	36,068
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables	-	-	963	-	-	569
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	451	-	-	35
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,414	-	-	604

41 Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

41.1 The following is the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	2,864	2,864	1,190	1,190
Cash and Cash Equivalents	29,778	29,778	31,323	31,323
Security Deposits	635	635	635	635
Other Financial Assets	2,713	2,713	2,920	2,920
Total Financial Assets	35,990	35,990	36,068	36,068
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	963	963	569	569
Other Financial Liabilities	451	451	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	1,414	1,414	569	569

41.2 The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, current borrowings, current loans and other financial assets & liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

41.3 The management considers that the carrying amounts of Financial assets and Financial liabilities recognised at nominal cost/amortised cost in the Financial statements approximate their fair values.

42 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following are the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair value 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 of fair value measurement as prescribed under the Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement". An explanation of each level follows underneath the tables.

42.1 Assets and Liabilities measured at Fair Value - recurring fair value measurements

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
- Equity Instruments	18,205	-	32,007	16,321	-	32,007
Total Financial Asset	18,205	-	32,007	16,321	-	32,007



42. Valuation Technique

Value of unquoted shares has been done by Adjusted Net Worth Method & valuation of quoted shares has been done considering the quoted price available on Recognised Stock Exchange at the reporting date.

42.2.1 During the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

42.3 Explanation to the Fair Value hierarchy

The Company measures Financial Instruments, such as, unquoted investments and financial guarantee at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The valuation of unquoted shares and financial guarantee have been made based on level 3 inputs as per the hierarchy mentioned in the Accounting Policies. The valuation of unquoted equity instrument and financial guarantee have been valued based on the valuation technique applicable.

43 Financial Risk Management

Financial management of the Company has been receiving attention of the top management of the Company. The management considers finance as the lifeline of the business and therefore, financial management is carried out meticulously on the basis of detailed management information systems and reports at periodic intervals extending from daily reports to long-term plans. Importance is laid on liquidity and working capital management with a view to reduce over-dependence on borrowings and reduction in interest cost. Various kinds of financial risks and their mitigation plans are as follows:

43.1 Liquidity Risk

The Company determines its liquidity requirement in the short, medium and long term. This is done by drawing up cash forecast for short term and long term needs.

The Company manages its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Such risk is managed through ensuring operational cash flow while at the same time maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents position. The management has arranged for funding from banks and inter corporate and adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity monitoring future cash flow and liquidity on a regular basis. Surplus funds not immediately required are invested in certain fixed deposits which provides flexibility to liquidate.

43.1.1 Maturity Analysis for financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2019

Particulars	(\$ in Thousands)			
	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year
Total	963	451	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	963	451	-	-

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2018

Particulars	(\$ in Thousands)			
	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year
Total	569	569	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	569	569	-	-

The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements (if any). The interest payments on variable interest rate loans in the tables above reflect market forward interest rates at the respective reporting dates and these amounts may change as market interest rates change. Except for these financial liabilities, it is not expected that cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined with reference to conditions existing at the reporting date.

44 Capital Management

The Company objective to manage its capital to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various stakeholders but keep associated costs under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. Sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity/internal accruals and borrowings, both short term and long term. Net debt (total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) to equity ratio is used to monitor capital.

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Net Debt	78,741	83,274
Total Equity (\$ in thousands)	-	-
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	-	-

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

J K V S & CO.
(Formerly Jitendra K Agarwal & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
(Firm registration No. 118086)
Partner
Suljo Ghata
(Membership No. 051889)
Kolkata
(Date: 03-09-2019)



(Signature)
(Name)
(Designation)

(Signature)
(Name)
(Designation)