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

1) Corporate Information:

Standard Surfactants Limited (“SSL” or “the Company”) having CIN No. L24243UP1989PLC010950 is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India and has its registered office at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Its shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange of India.

The company is engaged mainly in the manufacturing and selling of Detergents and Organic Chemicals.

2) Significant Accounting Policies:

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below.Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

i. Basis of preparation and presentation

a) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the company are prepared to comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) (Amended) Rules and other relevant accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ind AS 116 Leases: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The effect of this amendment on the financial statements of the Company is being evaluated.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The effect of this amendment on the financial statements of the Company is being evaluated.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, ‘Income Taxes’, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19'Employee Benefits'- plan amendment, curtailment or settlement: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019.The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.

c) **Historical cost Convention**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for following

1) Certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values
2) Defined benefit plans- measured at fair value.
3) Assets Held for sale- at fair value less cost to sell.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

d) **The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.**

ii. **Current versus non-current classification**

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:-

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

A liability is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:—

- Expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
- Current Liabilities include the current portion of non current financial liabilities. All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal Operating Cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

iii. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply for goods and services, rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Freehold lands are stated at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes less accumulated depreciation, and impairment loss, if any.

The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of material, including non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use.Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Assets identified and technically evaluated as obsolete are retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Capital work in progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

iv. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

v. Depreciation and Amortization

The classification of plant and machinery into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per technical certification and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly. Depreciation commences when the assets are available for their intended use.Depreciation is provided on straight line method except in respect of plant & machinery of SO3 unit depreciation is provided on written down value method on the basis of life given and in the manner prescribed in schedule II to the Company Act, 2013.

The management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all property, plant and equipment and adopted useful lives as stated in Schedule II along with residual values of 5%.

The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its fixed assets:

Assets	Useful Lives
Building	30
Plant & equipment	15
Furniture & fixtures	10
Computers	3
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	8

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the assets. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of intangible assets isten years from the date when the assets is available for use. Leasehold land is amortised over the period of lease.

vi. Foreign currency translations

Functional and presentation currency

Standalone financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions remaining outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Any income or expense arising on account of foreign exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

vii. Inventories

Traded and finished goods (other than byproducts and scraps) are valued at lower of cost and the net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary.

Cost of inventory includes all charges in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. The basis of determining cost of inventory is as follows: -

Stock-in-trade (Traded good for resale): - First in first out (FIFO)

Net realizable value (NRV) is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Borrowing costs are not included in the value of inventories.

viii. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and excluding of returns, trade allowances, rebates, other similar allowances, goods and service tax, value added taxes, service tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties or government, if any.

Revenue is recognized only when it can be reliably measured and is reasonable to expect ultimate collection. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized on transfer of significant risk and reward of ownership to the customer.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 " Revenue from Contracts with Customers" which replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts.The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

Recognising revenue from major business activities

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest shall be recognised using the effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109

Insurance Claims

Insurance claim are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

Other incomes

All other incomes are accounted on accrual basis.

ix. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

x. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

xi. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

xii. Provision for Current and Deferred 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 adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet method,providing for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are excepted to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are off set where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

xiii. Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation but are tested annually for impairment.

Other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The Carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factor. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

xiv. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is not recognised but disclosed when

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

   i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

   ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed, when possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

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

xv. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques on hand, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of changes in value.

xvi. Dividend Payable

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividend are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

xvii. Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations:

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount would be recovered principally through a sale/distribution rather than through continuing use and a sale/distribution is considered highly probable.

Actions required to complete the sale/distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/ distribution would be made or that the decision to sell/distribute would be withdrawn. Management must be committed to sale/distribution within one year from the date of classification.

Immediately before the initial classification of the assets (and disposal groups) as held for sale, the carrying amount of the assets (or all the assets and liabilities in the disposal groups) are measured in accordance with their applicable accounting policy.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale/for distribution to owners are subsequently measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits and financial assets which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

Non-current assets including those that are part of a disposal group (PPE and intangible assets) once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are neither depreciated nor amortized. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets (including assets of a disposal group) classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale/distribution are presented separately from other liabilities in the Balance sheet.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of equity that has either being disposed of or is classified as held for sale, and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or is a subsidiary exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented separately as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Comparative information is restated accordingly.

All notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless stated otherwise

xviii. Equity Issue Expenses

Expenses incurred on issue of equity shares are charged in securities premium reserve account in the year in which it is incurred.

xix. 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.

A. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Trade receivables are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

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

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

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

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

B. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

The company elected to measure the investment in associate at cost.

C. Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with the assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. If credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" which requires expected life time losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed

D. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement

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

E. Derecognition of financial instruments:

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

F. Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

G. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

xx. Fair Value Measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The company elected to measure the investment in associate at cost

xxi. Employees Benefits

a) Short-term obligations

Short-term obligations Liabilities for wages and salaries, including nonmonetary 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 recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

b) Post-employment obligations

i. Defined benefit plans

The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of companyThe Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the company.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gain and loss arising from experience adjustments and change actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of change in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments and curtailments are recognised immediately in profit and loss as service cost.

ii. Defined contribution plans

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly/annual contribution at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under Defined Contribution Plan to Regional Provident Commissioner and the Central Provident Fund recognised as expense during the period in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method for the unused entitlement that has accumulated as at the balance sheet date.

The benefits are discounted using the market yields as at the end of the balance sheet date that has terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income.

d) Voluntary Retirement Scheme

Compensation to employees who have opted for retirement under the "Voluntary Retirement scheme" is charged to the profit and loss account in the year of retirement.

xxii. Operating Segment

The Company's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the group that are evaluated regularly by the Board of Directors (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments'), in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. These have been identified taking into account nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns and the internal business reporting systems.

The Company has two principal operating and reporting segments; viz. Chemical & Surface Active Segment and Others

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policy of the Company with following additional policies for segment reporting.

a) Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of relationship to operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

b) Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities represent Assets and Liabilities in respective segments. Assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

xxiii. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are stated using the indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of incomes and expenses associated with investing or financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

xxiv. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax (Including the post-tax effect of extra ordinary items, if any) but before other comprehensive income, attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax (Including the post-tax effect of extra ordinary items, if any) but before other comprehensive income adjusting the after tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management of the company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities (Including disclosure of contingent liabilities) at balance sheet date.

The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected

The areas involving critical judgement are as follows:

i. Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii. Provisions

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

iii. Defined Benefit Obligations

The costs of providing pensions and other post-employment benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits' over the period during which benefit is derived from the employees' services. The costs are assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by the management. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. The same is disclosed in Note 27 'Employee benefits'.

iv. Income Taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused losses (carry forward of prior years' losses) and unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which the losses could be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

As per our report of the even date attached
For ATUL GARG & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 001544C
Atul Garg
Partner
M. No. 070757
Date : 3rd June, 2019
Place : KANPUR

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhirendra Kumar Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
Shivansh Tiwari
Company Secretary

Pawan Kumar Garg
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00250836
Ankur Garg
Whole-time Director
DIN : 00616599

NOTE - 4 : STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION AS AT 31.03.2019

	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT Rs.					DEPRECIATION/ AMORTISATION Rs.					NET CARYING AMOUNT Rs.
Description	As on 01.04.2017	Additions	Deduc-tion	Transfer	**As on 31.03.2018**	Upto 01.04..2017	For the Year	Sales	Adjust-ments	**Upto 31.03.2018**	**As at 31.03.2018**
1. Tangible Assets:											
(a) Freehold Land	2,911,301	–	–	–	**2,911,301**	–	–	–	–	–	**2,911,301**
(b) Factory Buildings.	40,537,589	–	–	–	**40,537,589**	22,311,435	688,866	–	–	23,000,301	**17,537,288**
(c) Plant and Equipment.	168,233,346	1,754,400	–	–	**169,987,746**	142,487,708	2,492,296	–	–	144,980,004	**25,007,742**
(d) Furniture and Fixtures	6,050,148	–	–	–	**6,050,148**	5,897,886	46,684	–	–	5,944,570	**105,579**
(e) Vehicles.	10,603,809	720,703	–	–	**11,324,512**	7,052,206	698,971	–	–	7,751,177	**3,573,335**
(f) Office equipment	4,961,582	57,728	–	–	**5,019,310**	4,425,144	138,402	–	–	4,563,546	**455,764**
(g) Computer	5,652,162	43,554	–	–	**5,695,716**	5,502,325	72,989	–	–	5,575,314	**120,402**
(h) Office Building	43,565,368	–	–	–	**43,565,368**	28,647,878	544,577	–	–	29,192,455	**14,372,913**
(j) Building(Agglo)	1,321,990	–	–	–	**1,321,990**	320,580	38,971	–	–	359,551	**962,439**
TOTAL	283,837,295	2,576,385	–	–	**286,413,680**	216,645,162	4,721,756	–	–	221,366,918	**65,046,762**
(ii) Intangible Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	283,837,295	2,576,385	–	–	**286,413,680**	216,645,162	4,721,756	–	–	221,366,918	**65,046,763**
2. Investment Property*: (Land)	2,024,812	–	–	–	**2,024,812**	–	–	–	–	–	**2,024,812**
TOTAL	2,024,812	–	–	–	**2,024,812**	–	–	–	–	–	**2,024,812**

NOTE - 4 : CONTD... STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION AS AT 31.03.2019

	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT Rs.					DEPRECIATION/ AMORTISATION Rs.					NET BLOCK Rs.
Description	As on 01.04.2018	Additions	Deduc-tion	Transfer	**As on 31.03.2019**	Upto 01.04..2018	For the Year	Sales	Adjust-ments	**Upto 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2019**
1. Tangible Assets:											
(a) Freehold Land	2,911,301	–	–	–	**2,911,301**	–	–	–	–	–	**2,911,301**
(b) Factory Buildings.	40,537,589	847,955	–	–	**41,385,544**	23,000,301	689,021	–	–	**23,689,323**	**17,696,221**
(c) Plant and Equipment.	169,987,746	3,525,218	–	–	**173,512,964**	144,980,004	2,441,778	–		**147,421,782**	**26,091,182**
(d) Furniture and Fixtures.	6,050,148	–	–	–	**6,050,148**	5,944,570	34,872	–	–	**5,979,441**	**70,707**
(e) Vehicles.	11,324,512	–	2,035,164	–	**9,289,348**	7,751,177	621,566	1,562,052	–	**6,810,691**	**2,478,657**
(f) Office equipment.	5,019,310	–	–	–	**5,019,310**	4,563,546	90,614	–	–	**4,654,160**	**365,150**
(g) Computer	5,695,716	3,644	–	–	**5,699,360**	5,575,314	59,756	–	–	**5,635,070**	**64,290**
(h) Office Building	43,565,368	–	–	–	**43,565,368**	29,192,455	544,577	–	–	**29,737,033**	**13,828,335**
(j) Building(Agglo)	1,321,990	–	–	–	**1,321,990**	359,551	38,971	–	–	**398,522**	**923,468**
TOTAL	286,413,680	4,376,817	2,035,164	–	**288,755,333**	221,366,918	4,521,155	1,562,052	–	**224,326,021**	**64,429,311**
(II). Intangible Assets:	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	
GRAND TOTAL	286,413,680	4,376,817	2,035,164	–	**288,755,333**	221,366,918	4,521,155	1,562,052	–	**224,326,021**	**64,429,311**
2. Investment Property * (Land)	2,024,812	–	–	–	**2,024,812**	–	–	–	–	–	**2,024,812**
Total	2,024,812	–	–	–	**2,024,812**	–	–	–	–	–	**2,024,812**

4.3. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

Particulars	**For the year ended 31st Mach 2019**	For the year ended 31st March 2018
A) Rental Income	**3,500,000**	6,000,000
B) Direct operating expenses (including R&M) from property that generated rental income	**–**	–
C) Direct Operating Expenses (including R&M) from property other than above	**–**	–
D) Depreciation	**–**	–
E) Profit from investment property	**3,500,000**	6,000,000

*Investment property comprises of land in Rania

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2019** Non– current	**Current**	As at 31st March 2018 Non – current	Current
NOTE - 5 : NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS :				
SBI Mutual Fund (Cost of 97657.894 unit of Rs. 296955 each in SBI Credit Risk Fund Regular Growth)		**2,900,00**		
Unquoted Investments (Cost of unquoted 650000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Standard Organo Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. (an associate company)		**6,500,000**		6,500,000
Total		**9,400,000**	–	6,500,000
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and Market Value	–			6,500,000
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	–			6,500,000
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of Investments	–			–

Particulars	Non– current 2019	Current 2019	Non – current 2018	Current 2018
NOTE– 6 : FINANCIAL ASSETS (OTHERS) :				
Unsecured considered good :				
Security deposits	**4,235,364**	**5,000,600**	3,977,755	5,000,600
Fixed Deposits–				
Deposits with original maturity more than 12 months				
Interest recievable		**2,851**		2,851
Other Receivable		**32,916**		492,910
TOTAL	**4,235,364**	**5,036,367**	3,977,755	5,496,361

Particulars	Non– current 2019	Current 2019	Non – current 2018	Current 2018
NOTE–7 : OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS :				
Unsecured considered good :				
Capital Advances	**4,337,240**	**–**	4,234,093	–
Prepaid Rent– Lease hold Land	**1,286,985**	**17,632**	1,304,638	17,632
Security deposits	**–**	**–**	–	–
	5,624,225	**17,632**	5,538,731	17,632

The current portion of non current assets has been grouped in “Other Current Assets “ , Refer Note no. 12

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 Rs.	As at 31.03.2018 Rs.
NOTE–8 : INVENTORIES :		
(Refer Note no 2 for valuation)		
Stock in trade	**36,603,623**	17,603,678
Goods in transit	**–**	17,777,497
Finished Goods	**3,458,090**	3,264,916
Raw Material	**5,569,527**	2,278,939
Stores, Spare Parts and Tools	**1,221,892**	771,602
FO ,HSD & wood	**805,923**	758,119
TOTAL	**47,659,055**	42,454,750
NOTE–9 : TRADE RECEIVABLES :		
Trade Receivables (Other than Related party)		
– Secured, considered good		
– Unsecured, considered good	**211,972,225**	207,540,316
– Which have Significant increase in Credit Risk		
– Credit Impaired		
Less : Allowances for Credit Losses		
TOTAL	**211,972,225**	207,540,316
NOTE–10 : CASH & BANK BALANCES :		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with Banks:		
On Current Account	**23,508,470**	8,114,803
Deposit with origional maturity of less than 3 month	**–**	–
Cash in Hand	**2,258,502**	1,573,305
TOTAL	**25,766,972**	9,688,108
NOTE –11 : BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Other Bank Balances:(Fixed Deposit)		
Deposits pledged against margiin money/guarantee (under lien)	**4,915,647**	7,440,796
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months but upto 12 months	**78,887**	73,952
Deposits with original maturity period more than 12 months	**6,665,250**	6,360,116
Accrued interest on Fixed Deposits	**407,759**	272,278
TOTAL	**12,067,543**	14,147,142
NOTE–12 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS :		
Unsecured considered good :		
Deposits (Govt.)	**7,148,051**	6,044,199
Prepaid expenses	**1,845,841**	2,250,295
Current portion of prepaid expenses– leasehold land (Refer note 7)	**17,632**	17,632
Balance with Excise Dept	**–**	289,241
Income tax payments	**2,017,410**	2,107,658
Advance to Supplier	**4,989,974**	5,732,497
Advance to Others	**4,469,421**	2,504,308
Advance To staff	**1,575,706**	1,300,703
Security Deposits	**–**	–
	22,064,035	20,246,533

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2019**	As at 31st March 2018
NOTE – 13 : SHARE CAPITAL		
I) Authorised Capital		
10000000 (10000000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	**100,000,000**	100,000,000
	–	–
TOTAL– (RS)	**100,000,000**	100,000,000
Issued and subscribed capital		
Equity Share		
7147600 (7147600) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	**71,476,000**	71,476,000
	71,476,000	71,476,000
Paid up capital		
Equity Share		
7147600(7147600) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	**71,476,000**	71,476,000
Less : Call in arrear	**(349,800)**	(349,800)
	71,126,200	71,126,200

II) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding af the beginning and at the end of the period

	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
Authorised Capital				
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000
Add : Addition during the year	–	–	–	–
No.of Shares at the end of the year	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000
Issued and subscribed capital Equity Share				
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	7,147,600	71,476,000	7,147,600	71,476,000
Add : Addition during the year	–	–	–	–
Less : Refunded during the year	–	–	–	–
No.of Shares at the end of the year	7,147,600	71,476,000	7,147,600	71,476,000
Paid up capital Equity Share				
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	7,147,600	71,126,200	7,147,600	71,126,200
Add : Addition during the year				
No.of Shares at the end of the year	7,147,600	71,126,200	7,147,600	71,126,200

III) Details of Sharesholding:

No. of Equity Share held by each Shareholder holding more than 5% Shares

	No. of Equity Share	% Holding	No. of Equity Share	% Holding
Ankur Garg	1,402,870	19.63	1,402,870	19.63
Pawan kumar Garg	545,102	7.63	624,965	8.74
Kunal Garg	785,165	10.99	785,165	10.99

Note : The Company has only one class of equity shares having at par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the shareholders of equity shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018
NOTE – 14 : OTHER EQUITY :				
I. Securities Premium :				
Opening Balance	**21,105,999**		21,105,999	
Add : Addition during the year				
Less: call in arrear	**(174,900)**	**20,931,099**	(174,900)	20,931,099
II. Retained Earnings:				
Opening Balance	**44,874,064**		34,822,276	
Add : Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	**(40,674)**		29,774	
Add : Capital Reserve recognised as income	**–**		–	
Less : Prior period adjustment	**–**		–	
Less : Defined Benefit Obligation	**–**		–	
Less : IT Adjustments	**–**		–	
Add : DTA Adjustment				
Add : Adjustment for prov for MAT	**–**		404,423	
Less : Intangible assets brought to Fair value	**–**		–	
Add : Profit for the period	**8,345,389**	**53,178,779**	9,617,591	44,874,064
TOTAL		**74,109,878**		65,805,163

NOTE 14.1 : NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

I. Securities Premium

Securities premium reserves is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

II. Retiained Earnings

This comprise company’s undistributed profit after taxes.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019 Non – current Portion	As at 31st March 2019 Current Maturities	As at 31st March 2018 Non – current Portion	As at 31st March 2018 Current Maturities
NOTE – 15 : BORROWINGS :				
(I) Non Current :				
I) Term Loans				
Secured				
Rupee term loan from Non Banking Financial companies	**1,983,047**	**665,105**	2,662,667	848,966
	1,983,047	**665,105**	2,662,667	848,966
II) Unsecured Borrowings				
From related parties	**1,511,769**		–	
From Others	**3,792,674**		10,744,594	
	5,304,443	–	10,744,594	–
TOTAL	**7,287,490**	**665,105**	13,407,261	848,966

Notes *:*

Rupee Term Loans from non banking financial institution is :–

(a) secured by first charge on hypothetication of five cars owned by the company and personal gurantee of the directors.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
(II) Current :		
A Secured:		
Loan repayable on demand:		
i) From Bank–		
State bank of India	**93,077,899**	80,584,510
State bank of India (e–DFS IOCL)	**74,268,174**	34,982,224
B Unsecured:		
From Others (Guarantee by Directors)	**–**	39,247,848
From related parties	**3,578,448**	973,321
TOTAL	**170,924,521**	155,787,903

Notes :

CC Limits and e–DFS (IOCL) loan from bank are secured by hypothecation of entire current assets (present and future) of the company including goods in transit and stock in process and book debts, first charge on fixed assets of the company and equitable mortgage of immovable properties owned by the company and M/S Standard Sulphonators Pvt Ltd and further secured by personal guarantee by the directors of the company and corporate gurantee of M/S Standard Sulphonators Pvt Ltd.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

iii) Terms of repayment :

Name of banks / entities	Rate of Interest (ROI) % p.a	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		Period of maturity w.r.t the Balance Sheet date as at 31st March, 2019	Number of Installments outstanding as at 31st March, 2019	Amount of each Installment (Rs.)	Details of security offered
		Current (Rs.)	Non-Current (Rs.)	Current (Rs.)	Non-Current (Rs.)				
1) Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd	8.32%-12.41%	521632	354017	719735	760761	3 months to 2.1 years	3 monthly installments to 25monthly installments	63265	
2) Term loan from India Bulls Home loans	10.50%	143473	1629030	129231.31	1901906	8 years 3 months	99 monthly installments	26987	Refer to Note. 15(i)

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 Rs.	As at 31.03.2018 Rs.
NOTE–16 : PROVISIONS:		
(i) Non Current :		
Provision of employee benefit		
i) Provision for Gratuity and Leave Encashment	3,423,927	2,992,856
TOTAL	3,423,927	2,992,856
(ii) Current :		
i) Provision for Gratuity and Leave Encashment	203,393	129,151
Total	203,393	129,151

NOTE–17 : DEFERED TAX LIABILITY (NET) :

Defered tax liabilities :		
i) On account of differences in written down value of fixed assets	**9,827,660**	9,098,581
Defered tax Assets :		
i) On account of timing difference of expenses which are allowable under Income Tax laws in subsequent years	**1,009,120**	780,502
ii) On account of other assets	**2,520,159**	2,419,948
Net Deferred Tax	**6,298,381**	5,898,131

17.1 : Movement in deferred tax Liabilities/ deferred tax assets

	Property Plant & Equipment **Rs.**	Other items Rs.	Total Rs.
At 31st March 2017	11,925,740	3,149,713	8,776,027
(Charged)/credited :–			
– to profit & loss	(2,827,159)	62,060	(2,889,219)
– to other Comprehensive Income	–	(11,323)	11,323
At 31st March 2018	9,098,581	3,200,450	5,898,131
(Charged)/credited:–			
–to profit & loss	729,079	313,152	415,927
–to other Comprehensive Income	–	15,677	(15,677)
At 31st March 2019	9,827,660	3,529,278	6,298,381

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019 Non–current Portion	As at 31st March 2019 Current Maturities	As at 31st March 2018 Non – current Portion	As at 31st March 2018 Current Maturities
NOTE – 18 : TRADE PAYABLES : MSME				
Trade Payables				
Raw Materials	**–**	**487,379**	–	1,400,741
Others:	**–**	**–**	–	–
	–	**487,379**	–	1,400,741
NOTE–18 : TRADE PAYABLES : OHER THAN MSME				
Trade Payables				
Raw Materials	**–**	**53,118,552**	–	47,277,936
Others:	**–**	**8,753,130**	–	2,192,849
	–	**61,871,682**	–	49,470,785

Description	**As at March 31, 2019**	As at March 31, 2018
2. Following are the relevant disclosures as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 with respect tp trade payables and payable to suppliers of capital goods:		
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	**487,379**	1,400,741
b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	**nil**	nil
c) The amount of interest paid by the company in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payments made to the micro and small enterprise beyond the appointed date during the period	**nil**	nil
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	**nil**	nil
e) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	**nil**	nil
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	**nil**	nil

The above mentioned outstandings are in normal course of business and the information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Non– current Portion	Current Maturities	Non – current Portion	Current Maturities
NOTE–19 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer Note No. – '16')	–	**665,105**	–	848,966
Cheque issued but not presented		**3,800,000**		
Provision for expenses	–	**1,675,858**	–	2,186,014
		6,140,963	–	3,034,981
NOTE–20 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Advance from customers		**2,718,760**	–	5,080,679
Statutory dues payable		**2,406,248**	–	5,964,379
Other Liabilities		**1,342,765**	–	1,143,423
Creditors for capital expenditure		**411,288**		277,632
Total		**6,879,061**	–	12,466,113
NOTE 21 : CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES				
Provision for tax		**3,948,364**		3,192,340
Less: Advance tax paid		**(2,421,330)**		(2,050,355)
		1,527,034		1,141,985

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

	For the year ended 31.03.2019 Rs.	For thr year eneed 31.03.2018 Rs.
NOTE–22: REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS – SALE		
(I) Revenue from operations		
Sale of finished product	**1,109,819,443**	824,757,899
Job work charges	**52,305,975**	54,803,989
Total	**1,162,125,418**	879,561,888
(II) Other operating revenue		
Commission Received	**3,479,834**	4,075,599
Rental Income	**3,601,688**	6,178,643
Balances written back	**1,982,677**	199,907
Foreign Exchange Difference (Net)	**1,234,219**	–
Other operating revenue (B)	**10,298,418**	10,454,149
Total Revenue from operations (Gross)(A+B)	**1,172,423,836**	890,016,037
NOTE –23 : OTHER INCOME		
Interest Received	**2,147,835**	1,425,578
Income (Other)	**791,313**	464,723
Total	**2,939,148**	1,890,301
NOTE–24 : PURCHASE OF STOCK IN TRADE		
Finished Products	**767,359,475**	619,297,044
TOTAL–	**767,359,475**	619,297,044
NOTE–25 : (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods/ Stock in trade	**40,061,714**	20,868,594
	40,061,714	20,868,594
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods/ Stock in trade	**20,868,594**	19,606,120
	20,868,594	19,606,120
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	**(19,193,120)**	(1,262,474)
NOTE–26 : EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salary, wages and bonus	**16,872,390**	15,496,738
Contribution to provident and other funds	**863,460**	769,057
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	**469,711**	500,218
Gratuity	**441,218**	399,848
Leave encashment	**149,04**1	129,134
Total	**18,795,820**	17,294,995

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

	For the year ended 31.03.2019 Rs.	For thr year eneed 31.03.2018 Rs.
NOTE–27 : FINANCE COSTS		
Interest– Bank	**9,399,880**	6,587,586
Bank Guarantee Charges	**240,956**	301,941
Bank Charges	**1,133,070**	1,713,904
Forward Contract Premium (dollar)	**–**	1,991,344
Interest to others	**2,142,997**	1,516,569
Total	**12,916,903**	12,111,344
Add : Interest on LT Borrowings	**–**	12,111,344
NOTE–28 : OTHER EXPENSE		
Freight	**53,913,880**	36,372,799
Power and fuel	**16,544,334**	13,568,807
Depot Expenses	**538,600**	383,385
Taxes on sale	**–**	29,329
Discount	**58,300**	1,039,336
Repairs and Maintenance	**5,002,176**	2,329,101
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	**2,737,346**	2,929,758
Insurance	**689,682**	766,930
Material Handling	**60,205**	45,245
Miscellaneous expenses	**2,011,900**	4,107,294
Postage and telephone	**1,381,090**	992,795
Printing and Stationary	**524,110**	500,855
Rent Rates & taxes expenses	**1,183,300**	1,854,775
Office expenses	**52,201**	5,050
Packaging & Processing	**1,020,770**	659,459
Security expenses	**403,747**	420,000
Service tax paid	**–**	189,756
Statutory demands	**160,428**	–
Business development expenses	**54,857**	140,701
Legal & professional expenses	**2,293,530**	1,291,974
Vehicle running and maintenance	**1,220,843**	1,189,745
Loss on sale of assets	**248,112**	–
Laboratory charges	**235,300**	156,689
Water charges	**262,388**	228,306
Excise duty on opening and closing stock	**–**	(638,558)
Membership and subscription	**17,500**	86,857
Donation	**78,300**	–
Bad debts and balances written off	**3,124,398**	273,066
Entry tax demand	**2,508**	64,782
Listing fee	**3,273,308**	314,014
Commission Charges and Sales Incentive	**6,417,136**	935,400
Clearing Charges	**12,271,919**	7,546,959
Total	**115,782,168**	77,784,610

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

		For the year ended 31.03.2019 Rs.	For thr year eneed 31.03.2018 Rs.
NOTE - 29 : TAX EXPENSE			
Current tax		**3,948,364**	3,192,340
Deferred tax		**400,250**	(2,877,896)
		4,348,614	314,444
Reconciliation of Tax Expense			
Profit before tax		**12,410,264**	9,920,712
Applicable Tax Rate		**27.82%**	27.55%
Computed Tax Expense	(A)	**3,452,537**	2,733,404
Adjustments For–			
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose		**1,538,508**	1,437,075
Additional allowance for tax purpose		**(1,042,681)**	(1,035,865)
Effect of tax adjustments		**–**	54,577
Effect of Ind AS adjustment		**–**	3,143
Temporary difference on account of WDV of Fixed Assets		**729,079**	(2,806,543)
Temporary difference on account of expenses allowable in subsequent years		**(228,619)**	29,782
On account of other assets		**(100,211)**	(101,129)
Net Adjustments	(B)	**896,077**	(2,418,960)
Tax Expense		**4,348,614**	314,444

Particulars			As at 31.03.2019 Rs.	As at 31.03.2018 Rs.
30.	**EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS) :**			
	Particulars		**Year ended 31.03.2019**	Year ended 31.03.2018
i)	Net Profit/ Loss(-) available to Equity Shareholders (Used as numerator for calculating EPS)	**Rs.**	**8,345,389**	9,617,591
ii)	Weighted average No.of Equity Shares outstanding during the period: (Used as denominator for calculating EPS)			
	– for Basic EPS	**No.**	**7147600**	7147600
	– for Diluted EPS	**No.**	**7147600**	7147600
iii)	Earning per Share before and after Extra Ordinary Items			
	– Basic	**Rs.**	**1.17**	1.35
	– Diluted	**Rs.**	**1.17**	1.35
	(Equity Share of Face value of Rs. 10 each)			

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

31. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2019**	Year ended 31.03.2018
Services as Statutory Auditors (including Quarterly Audits)	260,000	260,000
Reimbursement of expenses	–	–

32. FINANCE COST

The finance cost on Edfs financing is net of cost recovered from customer. The previous year figures have been readjusted and restated accordingly.

NOTE – 33 : OTHER DISCLOSURES

Particulars		**As at 31.03.2019**	As at 31.03.2018
1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS : NOT PROVIDED FOR IN RESPECT OF :			
I. Contingent Liabilities			
i) Demands being disputed by the Company :			
a) Excise duty and Service Tax demands		**225000.00**	225000.00
b) Trade Tax and Entry Tax demands		**4970000.00**	4970000.00
ii) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts :		**– –**	–

The amount shown above represents the best possible estimates arrived on the basis of available information. The uncertainties and timing of the cash flows are dependent on the outcome of the different legal process which have been invoked by the company

In the opinion of the management, no provision is considered necessary for the disputes mentioned above on the grounds that there are fair chances of sucessfull outcome.

II. Corporate Guarantees			
Corporate guarantees given by the company on behalf of third parties to the banks	**–**	–	–
III. Capital Commitment			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	**–**	–	–

34. Employees Benefits :

The required disclosures of employees benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -19 are given hereunder :-

Defined Contribution Plan:

Employee Benefits in the form of Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Labour Welfare Fiund are considered as defined contribution plan.

Gratuity :

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the said Act, an employee who has completed 5 years of service is entited to specific benefit. The gratuity plan providesa lumpsum payment to employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. It is valued as per the actuarial report.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(i) In respect of Defined Benefit Scheme (Based on Actuarial Valuation) of Gratuity

				(Rs)
A)	**Change in Obligation over the year ended 31.03.2018**		**2018-2019**	2017-2018
	Present Value of defined obligation as on 01.04.2018		**2,404,943**	2,228,774
	Current Service Cost		**255,797**	236,702
	Interest Cost		**185,421**	163,146
	Actuarial Gains/losses		**4,678**	(74,833)
	Benefits Paid		**(65,030)**	(148,846)
	Present Value of defined obligation as on 31.03.2019		**2,785,809**	2,404,943
	B) Expenses recognised during the year ended 31.03.2019		**2018-2019**	**2017-2018**
	Current Service Cost		**255,797**	236,702
	Interest Cost		**185,421**	163,146
	Actuarial Gains/losses		**4,678**	(74,833)
	Total		**445,896**	325,015
C)	Principal Actuarial Assumptions :			
	Mortality Table	—	**IALM (2006-08)**	IALM (2006-08)
	Discount Rate (per Annum)	—	**7.66%**	7.71%
	Rate of Escalation in Salary (per Annum)	—	**5.00%**	5.00%
	Withdrawal Rate (Age related)-			
	Up to 30 Years		**3.00%**	3.00%
	Between 31 - 44 Years		**2.00%**	2.00%
	Above 44 Years		**1.00%**	1.00%
	Normal Retirement Age (in Years)		**65**	65

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor

(ii) Leave Encashment

In respect of Defined Benefit Scheme (Based on Actuarial Valuation) of Leave Encashment :

			(Rs)
A)	**Change in Obligation over the year ended 31.03.2018**	**2018-2019**	2017-2018
	Present Value of defined obligation as on 01.04.2018	**717,064**	671,918
	Current Service Cost	**93,755**	79,949
	Interest Cost	**55,286**	49,184
	Actuarial Gains/losses	**51,673**	33,736
	Benefits Paid	**(76,267)**	(117,723)
	Present Value of defined obligation as on 31.03.2019	**841,511**	717,064
B)	**Expenses recognised during the year ended 31.03.2019**	**2018-2019**	2017-2018
	Current Service Cost	**93,755**	79,949
	Interest Cost	**55,286**	49,184
	Actuarial Gains/losses	**51,673**	33,736
	Total	**200,714**	162,869

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

C) Principal Actuarial Assumptions :

Mortality Table	**IALM (2006-08)**	IALM (2006-08)
Discount Rate (per Annum)	**7.66%**	7.71%
Rate of Escalation in Salary (per Annum)	**5.00%**	5.00%
Withdrawal Rate (Age related)-		
Up to 30 Years	**3.00%**	3.00%
Between 31 - 44 Years	**2.00%**	2.00%
Above 44 Years	**1.00%**	1.00%
Normal Retirement Age (in Years)	**65**	65
Leave Availment Rate	**5%**	5%

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor

(iii) Defined Contribution Plan :

The contribution to the respective funds are made in accordance with the relevant statute and are recognised as expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution. The contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss are as under:

(Rs)

	2018-2019	2017-2018
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund :	**173300**	155723
Employer's Contribution to Pension Fund :	**393349**	353455
Employer's Contribution to Employee's State Insurance Corporation :	**293673**	253549
Employer's Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund :	**3138**	6330

35. DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS) 108 OPERATING SEGMENTS

a) Operating Segments

The Company is organized into two main business segments, namely:

a) Chemical and Surface active segment

b) Others

b) Identification of Segments

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.Operating Segments have been identified by the management and reported taking into account, the nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns, the organization structure, and the internal financial reporting systems.

c) Segment revenue and results:

The expenses and incomes which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as unallocable expenditure (net of unallocated income).

d) Segment assets and liabilities:

While most assets can be directly attributed to individual segments, the carrying amount of certain assets used jointly by two or more segments is allocated to the segments on a reasonable basis. Segment Liabilities include all operating liabilities and include creditors, accrued liabilities and interest bearing liabilities.

e) Segment Accounting Policies:

(i) The segment results have been prepared using the same accounting policies as per the Financial Statements of the Company.

(ii) Unallocated assets include deferred tax, investments and interest bearing deposits.

(iii) Unallocated liabilities include non-interest bearing liabilities and tax provisions.

(iv) Capital expenditure pertains to additions made to fixed assets during the year and includes capital work in progress.

(v) Rvenues are shown net of intersegment revenue.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

f) Geographical Information

The company operated only in India during the year ended 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018.

g) Information about major customers

No single customer contributed 10% or more of the total revenue of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018.

Summarry of Segmental Information

Particulars	**Chemical and Surface active segment**	**Others**	**Total**
1. Segment Revenue (including Excise Duty)			
a) External Sales	3,520.23	8,204.01	11,724.24
Previous Year (31.03.2018)	2,177.28	6,722.88	8,900.16
2. Segment Results			
(Profit(+)/Loss(-) before Tax and Interest from each segment)	186.75	191.26	378.01
Previous Year (31.03.2018)	110.82	201.94	312.76
Less : Finance costs			129.17
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			121.11
Less/ Add : Other Unallocable Expense/Income			
Net off Unallocable Income/Expenses			124.74
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			92.44
Net Profit(+)/loss(-) before Tax			124.11
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			99.21
Less : Tax expense (Net)			40.65
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			3.03
Net Profit after Tax			83.46
Previous year			96.18
Share of Profit/Loss of Non-Controlling Interest			–
Previous year			–
Pre-Acquisition profit of the subsidiary company			
Previous year			–
Net Profit after Tax (after adjustment of Minority Interest)			83.46
Previous year			96.18
3. Other Information			
a) Segment Assets	1,099.42	2,365.78	3,465.20
Previous Year (31.03.2018)	1,010.09	2,180.79	3,190.88
Unallocable Corporate Assets			637.60
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			635.74
Total Assets			4,102.80
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			3,826.62
b) Segment Liabilities	223.25	1,207.52	1,430.77
Previous Year (31.03.2018)	198.54	1,199.98	1,398.52
Unallocable Corporate Liabilities			1,219.67
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			1,058.79
Total Liabilities			2,650.44
Previous Year (31.03.2018)			2,457.31

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

	Particulars	Chemical and Surface active segment	Others	Total
c)	**Capital Expenditure**	35.29	–	35.29
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)	17.76	0.72	18.48
	Unallocable capital expenditure			8.48
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)			7.28
	Total capital expenditure			43.77
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)			25.76
d)	**Depreciation**	29.58	1.41	30.99
	Previous Year	29.85	2.04	31.88
	Unallocable depreciation			14.22
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)			15.51
	Total depreciation			45.21
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)			47.39
e)	**Non Cash Expenditure other than Depreciation**	5.22	23.86	29.08
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)	1.13	11.98	13.11
	UnallocableNon Cash Expenditure other than Depreciationv			4.64
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)			19.91
	Total Non Cash Expenditure other than Depreciation			33.73
	Previous Year (31.03.2018)			33.02

36. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURE :

A) Name of the related parties with whom transactions were carried out during the year and description of relationship:

I) Key Management Personnel & their relatives:

(i) Mr. Pawan Kumar Garg, Chairman & Managing Director
(ii) Mr. Atul Kumar Garg, Whole Time Director
(iii) Mr. Ankur Garg, Whole Time Director
(iv) Dhirendra Kumar Gupta, CFO
(v) Mr. Shivansh Tiwari, Company Secretary
(vi) Mr. Kunal Garg

II) Director & their relatives:

(i) Mr. Satya Praklash Tayal, Director
(ii) Mr. Pramod Kumar Misra, Director
(iii) Mr. Bijal Yogesh Durgavale, Director
(iv) Mr. Rajinder Pal, Director
(v) Abhishek Mehrotra, Director

III) Person having significant influence over the enterprises:

(i) M/s Standard Sulphonators (P) Ltd.
(ii) M/s Kashi Prasad Roop Kishore
(iii) M/s Standard Ventures Ltd.
(iv) M/s Shri Balaji Enterprises
(v) M/s Sri Ram Enterprises
(vi) Navsheel standard construction
(vii) Standard organo chemicals pvt ltd
(viii) Icon Developers
(ix) Icon Cars (P) Ltd
(x) Udati Infraconstruction (P) Ltd
(xi) Udati Developers Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

B) Details of transactions between the Company and Related Parties:

	2018–2019		2017–2018	
Nature of Transactions	**KMP/Director**	**Enterprises**	**KMP/Director**	**Enterprises**
Purchase of Goods				
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.	**–**	**3,930,114**	–	–
Loan received				
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.	**–**	**6,300,000**	–	575,000
Pawan Kumar Garg	**22,900,000**		5,339,360	–
Loan Repaid				
Pawan Kumar Garg	**21,711,863**		15,561,026	
Standard Ventures Ltd.	**–**		–	535,566
Standard Sulphonators (P) Ltd.	**–**		–	136,000
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.		**2,842,295**		3,962,138
Expenses–Salary				
Atul Kumar Garg	**1,200,000**		1,200,000	
Pawan Kumar Garg	**1,200,000**		1,200,000	
Ankur Garg	**1,200,000**		1,200,000	
Shivansh Tiwari	**492,000**		274,667	
Maninder Jha#	**–**		213,000	
Dhirendra Kumar Gupta	**329,000**		260,400	
Kunal Garg	**360,000**		–	
Sitting Fees				
Abhishek Mehrotra	**–**		5,000	
Bijal Yogesh Durgvale	**5,000**		5,000	
Rajinder Pal	**5,000**			
Mr. Satya Prakash Tayal	**55,000**		80,000	
Mr. Pramod Kumar Misra	**55,000**		40,000	
Interest Paid				
Pawan Kumar Garg	**323,632**		377,288	
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.	**–**		–	
Expenses–Rent paid				
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.	**600,000**		600,000	
Commission received				
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.				
Balance Outstanding				
Amount Payables				
Atul Kumar Garg	**53,245**		424,121	
Abhishek Mehrotra	**–**		5,000	
Ankur Garg	**62,360**		544,200	
Shivansh Tiwari	**40,510**	–	43,480	–

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

	2018–2019		2017–2018	
Nature of Transactions	**KMP/Director**	**Enterprises**	**KMP/Director**	**Enterprises**
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.			680,591	
Standard Sulphonators (P) Ltd.		1,484,000		944,000
Pawan Kumar Garg	5,138	–	–	
Loan Outstanding				
Pawan Kumar Garg		1,511,769		
Std.Organo Chemicals (P) Ltd.		3,457,705		
Security Deposits				
Standard Sulphonators (P) Ltd.	–	5,000,000	–	5,000,000

C) Short Term Employee Benefits	**Salary**		**Sitting fees**	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
Atul Kumar Garg	**1,200,000**	1,200,000		
Pawan Kumar Garg	**1,200,000**	1,200,000		
Ankur Garg	**1,200,000**	1,200,000		
Shivansh Tiwari	**492,000**	274,667		
Maninder Jha#	**–**	213,000		
Dhirendra Kumar Gupta	**329,000**	260,400		
Abhishek Mehrotra			**–**	5,000
Bijal Yogesh Durgvale			**5,000**	5,000
Rajinder Pal			**5,000**	
Mr. Satya Prakash Tayal			**55,000**	80,000
Mr. Pramod Kumar Misra			**55,000**	40,000

D) Terms and Conditions and Settlement

The transactions with the related parties are made on term equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The assessment is under taken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and in the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year end are un–secured and settlement occurs in cash.

#Mr. Maninder jha , Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company ceased to be w.e.f. 14th september, 2017.

37. Disclosure under Schedule V to the SEBI (Listing and Disclosure Requirements)Regulations, 2015

The company has neither given any loan nor has advanced any amount either during the year ended 31st March, 2019 or year ended 31st March, 2018

Hence the requirements under the said schedule is not applicable to the company and no information is required to be disclosed.

38. Details of loans and advances given; investment made; guarantee given and security provided as required to be disclosed as per provision of section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed under the respective heads.

39) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

I. Market risk

"Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. "

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primaily to the Company's borrowing obligations with floating interest rates.

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from commercial transactions that recognises assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not Company's functional currency(INR). The company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk at the respective dates.

(c) Inventory Price Risk

The company is exposed to the movement in price of the prinicipal finished product i.e. detergents and organic chemicals. The company monitors prices on periodical basis and formulates sales strategy to achieve maximum realization.

II. Credit risk

"Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on going basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is significant increase in credit risk, it considers reasonable and supportive forward looking information such as:(i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business.(ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty.(iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligation(iv) Significant increase in credit risk an other financial instruments of the same counterparty(v) significant changes in the value of collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third party guarantees or credit enhancements"

(a) Trade receivable

Management Analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on an individually basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogeneous groups. The maximum exposure to credit risk on the balance sheet date is the carrying value of each class of financial asset is disclosed as under–

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

(Rs)

Ageing	Less than 6 months	More than 6 month	Total
As at March 31, 2018			
Carrying Amount	206,231,161	1,309,155	207,540,316
As at March 31,2019			
Carrying Amount	203,514,105	8,458,120	211,972,225

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

(b) Balance with bank

Credit risk from balances with bank is managed in accordance with the company's policies.

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as at 31st march, 2019 and 31st march, 2018 is the carrying amount as stated under note no–11.

III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

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

Rs.

As at March 31, 2019	Less than One Year	More than one and less than five year	More than five year	Total 5 Years
Borrowings	170,924,521	6,418,251	869,239	178,212,011
Trade payables	62,359,061			62,359,061
Other Liabilities	6,140,963			6,140,963
Total	**239,424,545**	**6,418,251**	**869,239**	**246,712,035**

Rs.

As at March 31, 2019	Less than One Year	More than one and less than five year	More than five year	Total 5 Years
Borrowings	155,787,903	12,318,153	1,089,108	169,195,164
Trade payables	50,871,526	–	–	50,871,526
Other Liabilities	3,034,981	–	–	3,034,981
Total	**209,694,411**	**12,318,153**	**1,089,108**	**223,101,672**

IV Capital Management

Risk Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and other stake holders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the financial condition and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders (buy back its shares) or issue new shares. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest–bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The Company has complied with these covenants and there have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest–bearing loans and borrowings. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018.

Notes annexed to and forming part of Accounts as at 31.03.2019

40- Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Asset						
Investments	9,400,000	–	–	6,500,000	–	–
Trade receivables	211,972,225	–	–	207,540,316	–	–
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash and Bank Balances	37,834,515	–	–	23,835,250	–	–
Others	9,271,731	–	–	9,474,116	–	–
Total Financial Assets	268,478,471	–	–	247,349,682	–	–
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	178,212,011	–	–	169,195,164	–	–
Trade payables	62,359,061	–	–	50,871,526	–	–
Other Financial Liabilities	6,140,963	–	–	3,034,981	–	–
Total Financial Liabilities	246,712,035	–	–	223,101,671	–	–

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial Assets and Liabilities include Cash and Cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities whose fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of such assets and liabilities.

41. Restatement of Financial Statements of Earlier Years

Financial Statements of earlier years are restated to give effect of recognition of leave encashment on acturial basis , which in earlier years was not accounted for. Figures for previous years have also been restated to rectify the mistake occurred in classification of Rs 129151 as Current Provision instead of Non Current Provision.The original and restated figures are as under :

Particulars	Original Figures	Restated Figures
(i) Other Equity as at 01-04-2017	56,223,718	55,753,375
(ii) Deferred Tax Liability as at 01-04-2017	8,977,602	8,776,027
(iii) Non Current Provisions as at 01-04-2017	2,228,774	2,900,692
(iv) Total Comprehensive Income as at 31-03-2018	9,712,913	9,647,365
(v) Employee Benefit Expenses for 2017-18	17,283,585	17,294,995
(vi) Tax Expenses for 2017-18	273,427	303,121
(vii) Other Comprehensive Income for 2017-18	54217	29774

42. The previous year's figures have been reworked or regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary.