

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Indian Furniture Products Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

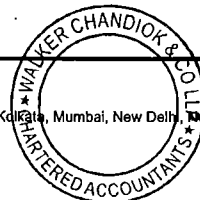
1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Indian Furniture Products Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. Financial assets in Note 5(b) to the financial statements include ₹1,125.00 lacs (previous year: ₹1,125 lacs), representing inter-company deposit and interest thereon up to 31 March 2010, recoverable from Straight Curve Ideas Private Limited ("SCIPL"). Based on factors described in Note 41 to the financial statements, the management is confident of recovery of the aforementioned receivables outstanding as at 31 March 2019. However, in view of the legal uncertainties involved and significant lapse of time, we believe that the chances of recovery of such amount are remote and the same should be impaired in accordance with expected credit loss principles of Ind AS 109. Had the Company followed the principles of Ind AS 109, other expenses and net loss for the year ended 31 March 2019 would have been higher by ₹1,125 lacs (previous year: ₹1,125 lacs), and the financial assets and the other equity would have been lower by such amounts.
4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Chartered Accountants

Offices in Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune



Walker Chandiook & Co LLP is registered with limited liability with identification number AAC-2085 and its registered office at L-41 Connaught Circus, New Delhi, 110001, India

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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Cont'd)

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

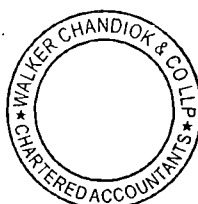
If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the 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.
8. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Cont'd)

10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
11. 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.
12. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period 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

13. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
15. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) we have sought and except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;



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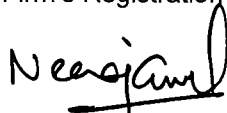
Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Cont'd)

- b) except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
- e) the matter described in paragraph 3 under the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- f) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- g) the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph;
- h) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 20 May 2019 as per Annexure B expressed disclaimer of opinion;
- 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:
 - i. the Company, as detailed in note 29 to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2019
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2019;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2019;
 - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Neeraj Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 099514



Place: Gurugram

Date: 20 May 2019

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets in the nature of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant & equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets.
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of 'Property, Plant & Equipment'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained by the management. No material discrepancies were noticed on the aforesaid verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of guarantees given. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of loan given and investment made.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities and there have been significant delays in a large number of cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.



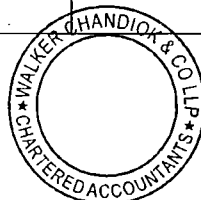
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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Cont'd)

- (b) The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Statement of Disputed Dues:

Name of the statute	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	14.94	-	2008-09 to 2010-11	Hon'ble High Court
The Income Tax Act, 1961	4.61	-	2010-11 to 2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
The Finance Act, 1994	4.01	-	January 2007 to December 2007	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Finance Act, 1994	2.48	-	July 2008 to May 2009	Adjudicating Authority
The Finance Act, 1994	15.19	15.00	December 2005 to December 2006	Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras
The Finance Act, 1994	18.87	6.25	January 2007 to October 2007	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Excise Act, 1944	30.24	1.99	September 2008 to March 2011	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Excise Act, 1944	8.42	0.50	November 2007 to August 2008	Hon'ble Madras High Court
The Central Excise Act, 1944	3.50	-	August 2005 to July 2006	Adjudicating Authority
The Central Excise Act, 1944	0.15	-	April 2006 to December 2006	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954	22.82	-	2003-04	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax Act, 1948	94.00	-	2014-15	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax Act, 1948	6.16	6.16	2014-15	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)

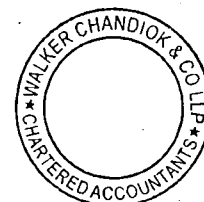


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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Cont'd)

Name of the statute	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax Act, 1948	0.30	0.30	2015-16	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax Act, 1948	103.80	-	2012-13	Appellate Authority
West Bengal-VAT Act, 2002	7.63	7.48	2003-04	West Bengal Sales Tax Revision Board
West Bengal-VAT Act, 2002	59.03	-	2004-05	West Bengal Sales Tax Appellate Office
West Bengal-VAT Act, 2002	11.52	-	2006-07	Joint Commissioner
West Bengal-VAT Act, 2002	3.94	-	2009-10	West Bengal Sales Tax Appellate Office
Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959	5.35	3.75	2011-12	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Madhya Pradesh Vat Act, 2002	9.38	9.38	2014-15	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	3.24	0.81	2010-11	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	13.70	3.92	2009-10	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Karnataka Value Added Tax Act, 2003	327.44	-	2011-12	Assistant Commissioner
Bihar Value Added Tax Act, 2003	133.69	133.69	2014-15	Commercial Taxes Tribunal (Appeals)

- (viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year. Further, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution during the year.
- (ix) In our opinion, the Company has applied moneys raised by way of the term loans for the purposes for which these were raised. The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).

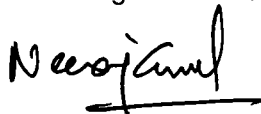


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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Cont'd)

- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid and provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514



Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Indian Furniture Products Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Company as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. 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 IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR include 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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indian Furniture Products Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (cont'd)

Disclaimer of Opinion

8. The system of internal financial controls over financial reporting with regard to the Company were not made available to us to enable us to determine if the Company has established adequate internal financial control over financial reporting and whether such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019.

We have considered the disclaimer reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019, and the disclaimer does not affect our opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514



Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019

Indian Furniture Products Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
I ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	792.47	903.80
(b) Investment property	4	12,023.47	12,048.60
(c) Other intangible assets	3(b)	-	-
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5(a)	41.00	1,413.00
(ii) Loans	5(b)	2,422.98	2,519.97
(iii) Other financial assets	5(c)	827.61	763.18
(e) Other non-current assets	6	189.24	187.24
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)		258.10	213.20
		<u>16,554.87</u>	<u>18,048.99</u>
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	1,187.97	1,912.55
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	563.79	1,030.53
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	145.90	151.14
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	188.55	551.07
(iv) Other financial assets	5(c)	196.85	60.17
(c) Other current assets	6	101.42	279.08
		<u>2,384.48</u>	<u>3,984.54</u>
Total assets		<u><u>18,939.35</u></u>	<u><u>22,033.53</u></u>
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	7,009.95	7,009.95
(b) Other equity	12	(2,481.47)	(475.95)
		<u>4,528.48</u>	<u>6,534.00</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	6,519.37	7,556.27
(b) Provisions	18	151.97	106.00
(c) Deferred tax liabilities(net)	19	2,307.07	2,309.16
		<u>8,978.41</u>	<u>9,971.43</u>
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	107.12	1,544.44
(ii) Trade payables	15	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		1,817.58	2,186.98
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	2,682.95	1,522.37
(b) Other current liabilities	17	812.77	264.13
(c) Provisions	18	12.04	10.18
		<u>5,432.46</u>	<u>5,528.10</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>18,939.35</u></u>	<u><u>22,033.53</u></u>

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1

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

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandlok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514



Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Furniture Products Limited

Pervesh Kumar Gandhi
Whole Time Director
DIN No. 06369107

Sandeep Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)

R.S.Raghavan
Director
DIN No. 00362555

Asish Shamra
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A55283

Indian Furniture Products Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
I Revenue			
Revenue from operations	20	1,750.04	4,378.40
Other income	21	869.71	1,541.12
Total Revenue (I)		2,619.75	5,919.52
II EXPENSES			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	22	64.16	808.19
Purchase of traded goods	22.1	1,536.82	851.72
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	23	607.85	1,050.57
Excise duty on sale of goods	23.1	-	186.84
Employee benefits expense	24	83.02	70.05
Finance costs	25	1,227.04	1,209.27
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	136.46	171.74
Other expenses	27	971.49	1,875.29
Total expenses (II)		4,626.84	6,223.67
III Loss before tax (I-II)		(2,007.09)	(304.15)
IV Tax expense:			
Deferred Tax	19	(2.09)	(2.07)
V Loss for the year (III-IV)		(2,005.00)	(302.08)
VI Other Comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	19	0.52	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Total other comprehensive loss		(0.52)	-
VII Total comprehensive loss for the year (V + VI)		(2,005.52)	(302.08)
VIII Loss per share (in INR)			
(1) Basic	28	(2.86)	(0.43)
(2) Diluted	28	(2.86)	(0.43)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076/N/500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514



Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Furniture Products Limited

Purvash Kumar Gandhi
Whole Time Director
DIN No. 06369107

Sandeep Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)

R.S.Raghavan
Director
DIN No. 00362555

Raman Shamra
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A55283



Indian Furniture Products Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

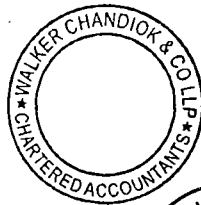
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(2,007.09)	(304.15)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	136.46	171.74
Balances written off	360.83	150.48
Interest income	(262.11)	(102.31)
Unclaimed balances, provisions and liabilities written back	(90.47)	(944.56)
Finance costs	1,227.04	1,209.27
Profit on sale of investment in joint venture	(13.72)	-
Provision for litigations	44.24	101.63
Provision for warranties	2.19	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	145.10	480.00
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(467.53)	762.10
Working capital adjustments:		
Movement in inventories	724.58	1,538.09
Movement in trade receivables	321.64	851.90
Movement in loans and advances	(51.79)	(1,038.70)
Movement in other current assets	175.66	(61.10)
Movement in trade payables	(278.93)	(611.06)
Movement in other liabilities	(304.94)	(673.69)
Movement in provisions	47.83	(264.97)
Cash generated from operations	176.52	502.57
Income tax paid	(44.91)	(18.84)
Net cash flows from operating activities	131.61	483.53
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Redemption of / Investment in deposits (net)	298.11	(888.80)
Proceeds from sale of investment in joint venture	1,385.72	-
Interest received	117.77	58.13
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	1,801.60	(830.67)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from/(repayment of) short-term borrowings (net)	(1,037.32)	(3,134.63)
Proceeds received from non-current borrowings	600.00	7,400.00
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(300.00)	(2,841.62)
Interest paid	(1,201.13)	(1,070.68)
Net cash flows (used in) / from financing activities	(1,938.45)	353.07
D Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(5.24)	5.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	151.14	145.21
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	145.90	151.14
Components of cash and cash equivalents as at year end		
Cash in hand	0.61	20.09
Cheques in hand	-	-
Balances with scheduled banks		
- in current accounts	145.29	131.05
- in deposit accounts	-	-
	145.90	151.14

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandlok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076/N/500013

Neeraj

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514



Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Furniture Products Limited

Pervesh Kumar Gandhi

Pervesh Kumar Gandhi
Whole Time Director
D/N No. 06369107

Sandeep Kumar

Sandeep Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)

R.S. Raghavan

R.S. Raghavan
Director
DIN No. 00362555

Abhishek Shamra

Abhishek Shamra
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A55283

Indian Furniture Products Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

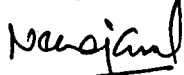
Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2018	70,099,470	7,009.95
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	70,099,470	7,009.95

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Equity component of 7% Redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares	Reserves and surplus		Total
		Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	
As at 1 April 2017	771.69	53.33	(998.89)	(173.87)
Loss for the period	-	-	(302.08)	(302.08)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income as at 31 March 2018	771.69	53.33	(1,300.97)	(475.95)
As at 1 April 2018	771.69	53.33	(1,300.97)	(475.95)
Loss for the period	-	-	(2,005.00)	(2,005.00)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(0.52)	(0.52)
Total comprehensive income as at 31 March 2019	771.69	53.33	(3,306.49)	(2,481.47)

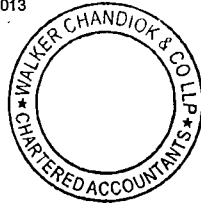
This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514

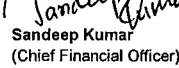
Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Furniture Products Limited




Arvesh Kumar Gandhi
Whole Time Director
DIN No. 06369107


Sandeep Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)



R.S. Raghavan
Director
DIN No. 00362555


S. Sharmila
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A55283



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

1. Corporate information

The financial statements of "Indian Furniture Products Limited" ("the Company" or "IFPL") are for the year ended 31 March 2019. Indian Furniture Products Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at G-106 Sidco Industrial Estate, Kakkalur, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu - 602003

The Company is engaged in manufacturing and trading Ready to Assemble Furniture (RTAF). The Company markets the product under the brand name of Style Spa and Zuari.

The Company is a subsidiary of Zuari Global Limited. Information on related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 31.

2. Application of Indian Accounting Standards

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are authorized (refer note 41) have been considered while preparing these financial statements

Standards issued but not effective

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 (Amendment Rules) via notification dated 30 March 2019, notifying amendments to various Ind AS (not applicable to the Company). These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) along with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Interpretations Committee to IFRS as a part of annual improvement process. Also, along with these amendments, Amendment Rules inserted a new lease standard Ind AS 116, Leases, (Ind AS 116). These amendments are applicable from 01 April 2019 onwards.

Ind AS 116: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to recognise a "right to asset" and "a lease liability" for almost all of the leasing arrangements. Optional exemption is available in respect of short term leases and low value leases.

The application of the same will withdraw currently applicable lease standard. The Company is currently assessing the potential impacts of the newly notified standard. The same is applicable from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') and comply with requirements of Ind AS, stipulations contained in Schedule III (revised) as applicable under Section 133 of the Act, the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other pronouncements/ provisions of applicable laws.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and non-financial assets measured at fair value or net realisable value as applicable.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated.

b. Newly effective standard adopted by the Company (recent accounting pronouncements)

The newly effective Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" requires to recognise revenue when customer has transferred control of goods or service rather than transfer of risks and rewards. Refer note 45 for further details.

c. Basis of classification of current and non-current

Assets and Liabilities in the balance sheet have been classified as either current or non-current based upon the requirements of Schedule III notified under the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset has been classified as current if

- (a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle; or
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; or

- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or
- (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current.

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

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents.

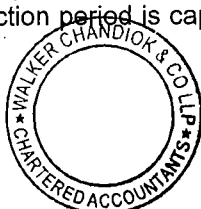
d. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

PPE and capital work-in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. The cost of an item of PPE shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increased the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred. Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as a part of indirect construction cost to the extent the expenditure



Indian Furniture Products Limited**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019**

is related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect costs incurred during the construction periods which are not related to construction activity nor are incidental thereto are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Nature of tangible asset	Useful life (years)
Buildings	30
Electrical installations	10
Plant and machinery	10 – 15
Furniture and fittings	10
Office equipment's	5
Vehicles	8
Computers	3 – 6
Software	3
Leasehold improvements	3

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

e. Intangible assets

Intangible assets in the nature of computer software are amortised over three years on a straight line basis based on management estimates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

f. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries. Investment in joint ventures is measured at cost.

g. Leases

Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

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 fulfilment 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. For arrangements entered into prior to 01 April 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit or the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Company as lessor

Rental income is recognised on straight line basis over the lease term except where scheduled increase in rent compensates the Company with expected inflationary costs.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

i. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Functional and presentation currency

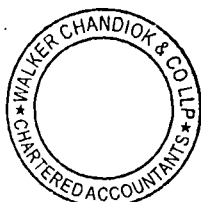
The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency.

Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction. Non-monetary items measured at



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

fair value denominated in a foreign currency are, translated using the exchange rates that existed when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

j. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent assets are only disclosed when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, net of any reimbursement.

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 recognised as a finance cost.

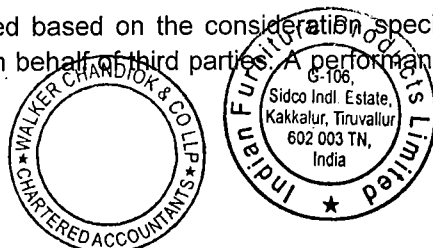
Warranty Provision

The company estimates the liability for the purposes of recognising and measuring the provisions for warranty obligations, in relation to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Warranty provisions are recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are sold or service is provided. In order to determine the level of provision, various factors are taken into consideration, including estimations based on past experience with the nature and amount of claims, technical evaluations etc. These estimations also involve assessing the future level of potential repair costs other factors. Provisions for warranties are adjusted regularly to take account of new circumstances and the impact of any changes recognised in the income statement.

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 recognised as finance cost. No reimbursements are expected.

l. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

a distinct good or service (or a bundle of goods and services) to the customer and is the unit of account in Ind AS 115. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognised as revenue, as, or when, the performance obligation is satisfied. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:-

Sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. It is measured at fair value consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product i.e. when goods are delivered at the delivery point (as per terms of the agreement).

Rendering of Services:

According to Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised over time (percentage of completion) either when the performance creates an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created (e.g. work in progress) or when the performance creates an asset with no alternative use and an enforceable right to payment as performance is completed to date has been secured. Revenue is also recognised over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits from goods and services as performed.

Customers are invoiced periodically (generally on monthly basis). Income in respect of service contracts are recognised in statement of profit and loss when control of respective service has been transferred to customer, which is done over time in case of Indian Furniture Products Limited.

Other items of revenue

Interest income: Revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

m. Inventories

The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories at their present location and condition. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

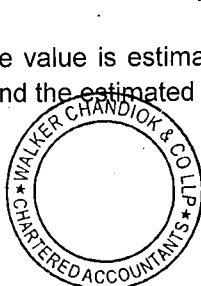
The cost of various categories of various inventories are determined as follows:

- (a) Stores and spares, raw materials and packing materials: at moving weighted average basis.
- (b) Work in progress and finished goods: Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.
- (c) Cost of finished goods includes excise duty. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis.

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Net realisable value is estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

n. Income Tax

Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and corresponding amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets on unrealised tax loss are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit or Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

o. Retirement and other employee benefits

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

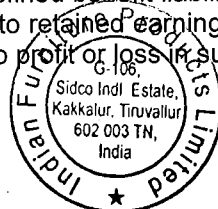
Provident Fund:

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity:

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognises termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than twelve months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Leave encashment:

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit which are computed based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond twelve months, the balance is presented as a non-current liability.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

All other employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus, etc. are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

p. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs, if any, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized, if any. All other borrowing costs are expensed to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

q. Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current investments. All investments are carried at fair value.

r. Dividend

Dividend declared is recognised as a liability only after it is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting.

s. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value which 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.

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



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

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.

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

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

t. 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

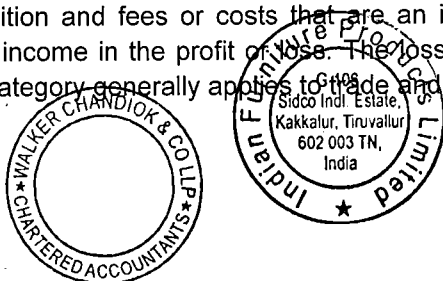
- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading.

For all other equity instruments, 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.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised 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.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, 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.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

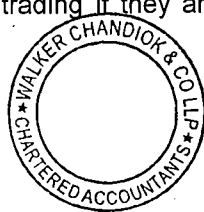
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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.

u. Segment reporting policies

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

v. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, cheques on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

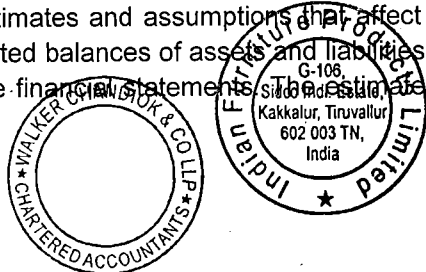
w. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

x. Key sources of estimations

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires that the management of the company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates include useful lives of property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets, allowance for doubtful debts/advances, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, expected cost of completion of contracts, provision for rectification costs, fair value measurement etc. Difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known.

y. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

i) Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgments and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

b) Recognition of deferred tax

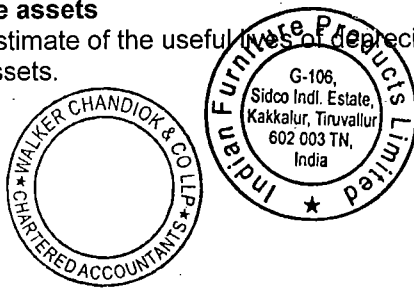
The extent to which deferred tax asset to be recognised is based on the assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

ii) Estimates and assumptions

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

a) Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

b) Defined benefit obligation

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future trends salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. In view of the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c) Inventories

The Company estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices. Further, the Company also estimate expected loss due to shrinkage, pilferage etc. along with NRV impact on old inventory taking into account most reliable information available at the reporting date.

d) Impairment of assets

In assessing impairment, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

e) 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 DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.



Indian Furniture Products Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

3(a) : Property, plant and equipment
 Particulars

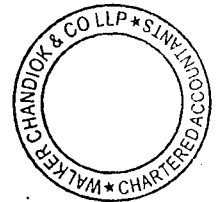
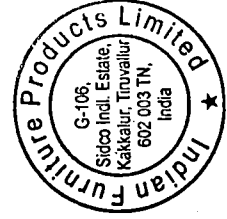
	Land	Building	Plant and machinery	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Electrical installations	Vehicles	Total
As at 1 April 2017	11,555.00	606.80	1,037.67	16.51	129.46	73.36	-	47.61	4.62	13,471.03
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to investment property [refer note 3(a)(ii)]	11,555.00	606.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,161.80
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	1,037.67	16.51	129.46	73.36	-	47.61	4.62	1,309.23
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	1,037.67	16.51	129.46	73.36	-	47.61	4.62	1,309.23
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	1,037.67	16.51	129.46	73.36	-	47.61	4.62	1,309.23
Accumulated amortisation										
As at 1 April 2017	-	84.22	176.73	10.77	25.43	45.10	-	8.34	3.96	354.55
Charge for the year	-	-	96.92	-	15.62	8.08	-	14.48	-	135.10
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments [refer note 3(a)(i)]	-	(84.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84.22)
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	273.65	10.77	41.05	53.18	-	22.82	3.96	405.43
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	273.65	10.77	41.05	53.18	-	22.82	3.96	405.43
Charge for the year	-	-	86.62	0.62	14.98	3.98	-	5.13	-	111.33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	360.27	11.39	56.03	57.16	-	27.95	3.96	516.76
Carrying amount (net)										
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	764.02	5.74	88.41	20.18	-	24.79	0.66	903.80
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	677.40	5.12	73.43	16.20	-	19.66	0.66	792.47

Note 3(a)(i) : On 18 January 2017, the Company had entered into joint venture agreement with Fabryki Mebli Forte S.A., Poland whereby it had been agreed by the Company to transfer by way lease land, building and plant and machinery to Forte Furniture Products India Private Limited (the joint venture company) with effect from 1 April 2017 and all the products will be manufactured and sold by the joint venture company. Based on terms of agreement, the Company had written off assets which could not be leased to joint venture company.

Note 3(a)(ii) : From 1 April 2017, land and building covered under the lease arrangement have been transferred to investment property.

Note 3(a)(iii) : As on the transition date 01 April, 2015, the Company has adopted the fair value of the land based on an independent valuation report.

Note 3(a)(iv) : Refer Note 37 for information on Property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.



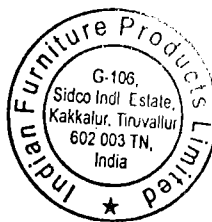
Indian Furniture Products Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

3(b) : Other intangible assets
 Particulars

	Software
Cost or Deemed Cost	
As at 1 April 2017	42.58
Additions	-
Deletion	-
As at 31 March 2018	<u>42.58</u>
As at 1 April 2018	42.58
Additions	-
Deletion	-
As at 31 March 2019	<u>42.58</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 April 2017	34.92
Additions	7.66
Deletion	-
As at 31 March 2018	<u>42.58</u>
As at 1 April 2018	42.58
Additions	-
Deletion	-
As at 31 March 2019	<u>42.58</u>
Carrying amount (net)	
As at 31 March 2018	<u>-</u>
As at 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>

Refer Note 37 for information on other intangible assets pledged as security by the Company.

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

4. Investment property

The changes in the carrying value of investment properties are as follows :

	As at 31st March 2019
Gross block	
As at 1 April 2017	-
Additions	-
Adjustments [Refer note 3(a) (i)]	12,161.80
Deletions	-
As at 31 March 2018	12,161.80
As at 1 April 2018	12,161.80
Additions	-
Deletions	-
As at 31 March 2019	12,161.80
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2017	-
Additions	28.98
Adjustments [Refer note 3(a) (ii)]	84.22
Deletions	-
As at 31 March 2018	113.20
As at 1 April 2018	113.20
Additions	25.13
Deletions	-
As at 31 March 2019	138.33
Net block	
As at 31 March 2018	12,048.60
As at 31 March 2019	12,023.47

(i) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss for investment properties

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Rental income*	444.83	444.83
Direct operating expenses from property (including repairs and maintenance) that generating rental income	-	-
Direct operating expense from property that did not generated rental income	-	-
Profit from investment property before depreciation	444.83	444.83
Depreciation	(25.13)	(28.98)
Profit arising from investment properties	419.69	415.85

*Rental income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises of INR444.83 lakhs in respect of rental income from investment property and INR 49.43 lakhs in respect of plant and machinery respectively.

(ii) Fair value

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Fair value	12,124.04	12,100.00

Fair value hierarchy and valuation technique

The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties at least annually. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available, the company considers information from a variety of sources including -

1. Current prices in an active market of properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active market adjusted to reflect those differences.
2. Discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows.
3. Capitalised income projections based upon a property's estimated net market income, and a capitalisation rate derived from an analysis of market evidence.

The main inputs used are the rental growth rates, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates based on comparable transactions and industry data. All the resulting fair value estimates for investment properties are included in level 3.

These valuations are based on valuations performed by S V Kushte, an accredited independent valuer. Mr. Kushte is a specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee has been applied.

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Note: Refer Note 37 for information on investment property pledged as security by the Company.



Indian Furniture Products Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

5. Financial assets

5 (a). Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments (fully paid-up)

Measured at fair value through OCI

Investments in others

Forte Furniture Products India Private Limited
 285,000 shares @ INR 10 per share

As at
 31 March 2019

As at
 31 March 2018

28.50

-

Measured at cost

Investment in Joint venture

Forte Furniture Products India Private Limited
 14,000,500 shares @ INR 10 per share

-

1,400.50

Soundarya IFPL Interiors Limited

125,001 shares (31 March 2018: 125,001) @ INR 10 per share

12.50

12.50

41.00

1,413.00

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments

41.00

1,413.00

5(b). Loans

Non current

As at
 31 March 2019

As at
 31 March 2018

Loans

Inter corporate deposits

To related party (refer note 31)

To others

1,250.00

1,250.00

1,125.00

1,125.00

Security deposits

47.98

144.97

2,422.98

2,519.97

Breakup of loans

Loans considered good- Secured

-

-

Loans considered good- Unsecured

2,422.98

2,519.97

Loans which have significant increase in credit risk

-

-

Loans - credit impaired

-

-

5(c). Other financial assets

Non Current

Current

As at
 31 March 2019

As at
 31 March 2018

As at
 31 March 2019

As at
 31 March 2018

Margin money deposits*

755.51

755.51

-

-

Interest accrued but not due on deposits

72.10

7.67

-

12.10

Interest accrued but not due on inter corporate deposits

-

-

196.85

48.07

827.61

763.18

196.85

60.17

*Margin money deposit with carrying amount of INR 755.51 lakhs (31 March 2018: INR 755.51 lakhs) are subject to first charge to secure the debt service reserve account (DSRA).



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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

6. Other assets

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deposits against disputed demands	189.24	187.24	-	-
Balance with statutory authorities	-	-	56.42	86.96
Advances to vendors	-	-	44.96	190.86
Prepaid expenses	-	-	0.04	1.26
	<u>189.24</u>	<u>187.24</u>	<u>101.42</u>	<u>279.08</u>

7. Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Raw materials	59.31	123.47
Work-in-progress	-	78.34
Finished goods	737.58	1,303.65
Traded goods	338.88	302.32
Stores and spares	50.28	100.93
Packing materials	1.92	3.84
	<u>1,187.97</u>	<u>1,912.55</u>

During the year ended 31 March 2019: ₹399.07 lakhs (31 March 2018: ₹112.71 lakhs) was recognised as an expense for inventories write down to net realisable value.

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

8. Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Receivables from related parties (refer note 31)	70.65	147.80
Receivables from other parties	493.14	882.73
	<u>563.79</u>	<u>1,030.53</u>

Break-up of security details:

Trade receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good- Unsecured	563.79	1,030.53
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	1,006.55	861.44
Total	<u>1,570.34</u>	<u>1,891.97</u>
Loss allowance	<u>(1,006.55)</u>	<u>(861.44)</u>
Net total	<u>563.79</u>	<u>1,030.53</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
a. Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	145.29	131.05
b. Cash on hand	0.61	20.09
	<u>145.90</u>	<u>151.14</u>

10. Other bank balances

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balances with banks:		
Margin money deposits*	89.25	426.28
Fixed deposits	99.30	124.79
	<u>188.55</u>	<u>551.07</u>

*Margin money deposit with carrying amount of ₹89.25 lakhs (31 March 2018 ₹426.28 lakhs) are subject to first charge to secure the Company's bank guarantee.

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Indian Furniture Products Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

11. Share capital

Authorised share capital	Equity Shares of INR 10 each		7% Redeemable Convertible non-cumulative Preference Shares of INR 100 each	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2017	7,26,00,000	7,260.00	11,30,220	1,130.22
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	7,26,00,000	7,260.00	11,30,220	1,130.22
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	7,26,00,000	7,260.00	11,30,220	1,130.22

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:

70,099,470 (31st March 2018: 70,099,470) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	7,009.95	7,009.95
	<u>7,009.95</u>	<u>7,009.95</u>

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	7,00,99,470	7,009.95	7,00,99,470	7,009.95
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	7,00,99,470	7,009.95	7,00,99,470	7,009.95

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Terms of conversion/ redemption of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares

During the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company issued 1,000,000 redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares of INR 100 each fully paid-up per share. Redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares carry cumulative dividend @ 7% p.a. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Each holder of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares is entitled to one vote per share only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares.

If redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference share holders do not exercise conversion option, all preference shares are redeemable at par at the end of 12th year from the date of issue. In the event of liquidation of the Company before conversion/ redemption of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares, the holders of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital.

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

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up				
Zuari Global Limited	5,07,85,714	72.45%	5,07,85,714	72.45%
Zuari Investment Limited	70,44,643	10.05%	70,44,643	10.05%
Adventz Investment Company Private Limited	70,71,429	10.09%	70,71,429	10.09%
Others	51,97,684	7.41%	51,97,684	7.41%

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

e) No shares were issued as bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares buy back during the five years immediately preceding the reporting date except:

- 23,599,390 shares of INR 10 each fully paid issued during the financial year 2014-15 pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation of M/s Style Spa Furniture Limited.
- 10,000,000 equity shares issued pursuant to conversion of Inter-corporate deposits from M/s Zuari Global Limited aggregating INR 1,000 lakhs in to equity share capital in financial year 2014-15.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

12. Other equity

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Securities premium	53.33	53.33
Equity component of convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (issued and fully paid)	771.69	771.69
(Deficit) in the statement of profit and loss:		
Balance as per last financial statements	(1,300.97)	(998.89)
Net loss for the year	(2,005.52)	(302.08)
Retained earnings	<u>(3,306.49)</u>	<u>(1,300.97)</u>
	<u>(2,481.47)</u>	<u>(475.95)</u>

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The securities premium will be utilised in accordance with provisions of The Act

Equity component of convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (issued and fully paid)

This reserve contains equity portion of compound instrument issued by the Company in the form of convertible preference shares

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are created from the profit / (loss) of the Company

13. Borrowings- Non-current

	Non-current		Current maturities	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Measured at amortised cost)				
From others				
Secured borrowings				
Term loans from Non-Banking Financial Corporations [refer note (i)]	5,783.22	7,259.05	2,133.33	297.90
Unsecured borrowings				
Inter Corporate Deposits [refer note (ii)]	400.00	-	-	-
	<u>6,183.22</u>	<u>7,259.05</u>	<u>2,133.33</u>	<u>297.90</u>
Liability component of compound financial instrument				
Redeemable Preference Shares (unsecured) [refer note (iii)]	336.15	297.22	-	-
Sub-total	<u>336.15</u>	<u>297.22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Less : Current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed in Other financial liabilities (Refer Note 16)	-	-	(2,133.33)	(297.90)
	<u>6,519.37</u>	<u>7,556.27</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

i) Secured borrowings

Terms and conditions of borrowings obtained from Non-Banking Financial Corporations are as follows:

1) The term loan facility of INR 1,500 lakhs (31 March 2018 - INR 1,500 lakhs) from Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS) carried an annual interest @12.50%.

It was repayable in 5 quarterly instalments of INR300 lakhs starting from 30 June 2017. The term loan was secured by way of :-

1. First exclusive charge by way of equitable/ mortgage of unencumbered land parcels and factory building at Kakallur, Chennai.
2. First exclusive charge and hypothecation on entire fixed and current assets (inventory, book debts, receivable and advances) of the borrower both present and future.
3. First exclusive charge on

(a) lease rentals/ fees/ revenues accruing from the lease agreement with M/s Forte Furniture Products India Private Limited

(b) Management fees being received from M/s Soundariya IFPL Interiors Limited.

The outstanding book balance as on 31 March 2019 is Nil (31 March 2018: INR 297.90 lakhs).

2) The term loan facility of INR 4,000 lakhs (31 March 2018 - INR 4,000 lakhs) taken from M/s Tata Capital Financial Services Limited (TCFSL) carries an annual interest at floating rate of 11.30% to 12.05 % p.a. for current year. It is repayable in 15 equal quarterly instalment of INR 266.67 lakhs payable from 5 May 2019 with an initial moratorium of 15 months. The term loan is secured by way of :-

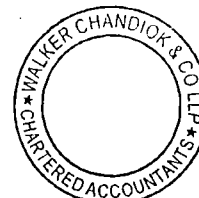
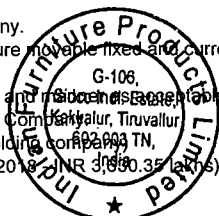
1. Collateral - First pari passu charge on immovable fixed assets owned by the Company.
2. Collateral - First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over all present and future moveable fixed and current assets of the Company.
3. Escrow of annual lease rental receivables of the borrower from FFPL.
4. Entire management fees received from M/s Soundarya IFPL interiors Limited in the form and manner as acceptable to TCFSL.
5. DSRA equals to 3 months interest and 1 quarter principal required to maintain by the Company.
6. Irrevocable and unconditional corporate guarantee of M/s Zuari Global Limited (i.e. the holding company)

The outstanding book balance as on 31 March 2019 is INR 3,962.84 lakhs (31 March 2018 - INR 3,628.70 lakhs).

3) The term loan facility of INR 4,000 lakhs (31 March 2018 - INR 4,000 lakhs) taken from M/s Bajaj Finance Limited (BFL) carries an annual interest at floating rate of 10.50% p.a. linked to BFL base rate. It is repayable in 15 equal quarterly instalment of INR 266.67 lakhs payable from 5 May 2019 with an initial moratorium of 15 months. The term loan is secured by way of :-

1. Collateral - First pari passu charge on immovable fixed assets owned by the Company.
2. Collateral - First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over all present and future moveable fixed and current assets of the Company.
3. Escrow of annual lease rental receivables of the borrower from FFPL.
4. Entire management fees received from Soundarya IFPL interiors Limited in the form and manner as acceptable to BFL.
5. DSRA equals to 3 months interest and 1 quarter principal required to maintain by the Company.
6. Irrevocable and unconditional corporate guarantee of Zuari Global Limited (i.e. the holding company)

The outstanding book balance as on 31 March 2019 is INR 3,953.71 lakhs (31 March 2018 - INR 3,630.35 lakhs).



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

ii) Unsecured borrowings

2) The Company has taken Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) from M/s/ Duke Commerce Limited carrying an interest rate of 13.50%. The outstanding book balance as on 31 March 2019 is INR 400 lakhs (31 March 2018: Nil). During the current year an extension for repayment has been obtained from M/S Duke Commerce Limited and the ICD is now re payable in 30 September, 2020, accordingly the ICD has been re classified from current borrowings to Non Current borrowings.

iii) Terms of conversion/ redemption of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares

During the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company issued 1,000,000 Redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up per share. Redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares carry cumulative dividend @ 7% p.a. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Each holder of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares is entitled to one vote per share only on resolutions placed before the company which directly affect the rights attached to redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares.

If redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference share holders do not exercise conversion option, all preference shares are redeemable at par at the end of 12th year from the date of issue. In the event of liquidation of the company before conversion/ redemption of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares, the holders of redeemable convertible non-cumulative preference shares will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital.

13.1 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS 7 - Cash flows:

Particular	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	Current borrowings
A) Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)		
As at 31 March 2017	3,242.31	4,679.07
Cash adjustment		
- Proceeds received	7,400.00	-
- Repayments#	(2,841.62)	(3,134.63)
Non-cash adjustment		
- Interest recorded on preference shares	34.43	-
- Amortisation of transaction cost	19.05	-
As at 31 March 2018	7,854.17	1,544.44
As at 31 March 2018	7,854.17	1,544.44
Cash adjustment		
- Proceeds received	600.00	-
- Repayments#	(300.00)	(1,037.32)
Non-cash adjustment		
- Interest recorded on preference shares	38.94	-
- Amortisation of transaction cost	59.59	-
As at 31 March 2019	8,252.70	507.12

In case of current borrowings, represents proceeds received/(repayments) of short-term borrowings (net)

B) Finance cost activity

	Finance cost Activity
As at 31 March 2017	88.14
Finance cost incurred during the period	1209.27
Finance cost paid	(1,070.68)
As at 31 March 2018	226.73
As at 31 March 2018	226.73
Finance cost incurred during the period	1,227.04
Finance cost paid	(1,201.13)
As at 31 March 2019	252.64

14. Borrowings- current

(Measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
From bank		
Loans repayable on demand (secured)	-	466.44
Cash credit [refer note (i)]		
From others		
Unsecured loans	107.12	1,078.00
Inter corporate deposits [refer note (ii)]		
	107.12	1,544.44



Indian Furniture Products Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

16. Other financial liabilities

(Measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 13)	2,133.33	297.90
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	252.64	226.73
Employee related payables	193.18	189.79
Advances received for sale of land (refer note 31 and 43)	-	700.00
Security deposits	103.80	107.95
	<u>2,682.95</u>	<u>1,522.37</u>

17. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Payable to statutory authorities	35.74	38.64
Advances received from customers and others (refer note 31)	777.01	225.49
	<u>812.77</u>	<u>264.13</u>

18. Provisions (current and non-current)

	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for gratuity	3.63	2.99	0.05	0.30
Provision for leave encashment	2.47	1.38	0.11	0.19
Provision for sick leave	-	-	6.62	6.62
Others provisions:				
Provision for warranty [refer note a]	-	-	5.26	3.07
Provision for litigations [refer note b]	145.87	101.63	-	-
	<u>151.97</u>	<u>106.00</u>	<u>12.04</u>	<u>10.18</u>

(a) The movement for provisions for warranty is as follows :-

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	3.07	14.31
Additions during the year	2.19	-
Reversals during the year	-	(11.24)
Closing balance	<u>5.26</u>	<u>3.07</u>

The Company provides warranty for products, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provision is based on historical experience. The estimate of such warranty related costs is revised annually. Warranty provisions are made for expected future cash outflows which are expected to occur over the period of warranty and computed on total sales made during the year based on past experience.

(b) The movement for provisions for litigations is as follows :-

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	101.63	-
Additions during the year	44.24	101.63
Reversals during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<u>145.87</u>	<u>101.63</u>

Provisions for litigations relate to the estimated outflow in respect of possible liabilities expected to arise in future in connection with ongoing litigations relating to indirect taxes. Due to nature of such litigations, it is not possible to estimate the timing/uncertainties relating to further outflows as well as expense relating to such estimates.

19 (a). Tax expense

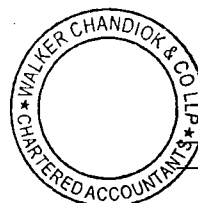
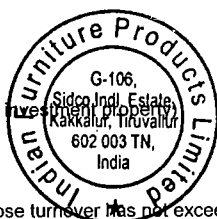
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2.09)	(2.07)
Total deferred tax benefit	<u>(2.09)</u>	<u>(2.07)</u>

19 (b). Income tax expense for the year

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Loss) before tax	(2,007.09)	(304.15)
Applicable tax rate (refer note)	26.00%	30.90%
Expected tax expense	(521.84)	(93.98)
Non recognition of deferred taxes due to inadequate future profits	521.84	93.98
Difference between carrying amount and tax base of land (presented under Intangible Assets)	(2.09)	(2.07)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	<u>(2.09)</u>	<u>(2.07)</u>

Note

As per Finance Act, 2019, the income tax rates for domestic companies whose turnover has not exceeded INR 250 crores in year ended 31 March 2017, the applicable rate of income tax shall be 25% plus applicable cesses.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Deferred tax :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	Charged/(Credited) to Profit and Loss	As at 31 March 2018	Charged/(Credited) to Profit and Loss	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred tax liability (A):					
Difference between carrying amount and tax base of land (presented under investment property)	2,311.23	(2.07)	2,309.16	(2.09)	2,307.07
Deferred tax asset (B) (refer note b):	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability (A - B)	<u>2,311.23</u>	<u>(2.07)</u>	<u>2,309.16</u>	<u>(2.09)</u>	<u>2,307.07</u>

Notes:

a). The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

b). The Company has not recognized deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses in absence of reasonable certainty and availability of sufficient future taxable profits against which such differences and losses will be adjusted.

The amounts of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses on which no deferred tax assets are recognised amounted to:

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Gross amount	Unrecognized tax effect	Gross amount	Unrecognized tax effect
Deductible temporary differences (net)	1,245.65	323.87	1,077.03	280.03
Unabsorbed depreciation	2,159.86	561.56	1,999.29	519.82
Unused tax losses	6,619.40	1,721.04	4,941.49	1,284.79

Unabsorbed depreciation presented above does not have expiry time per enacted tax laws in the country.

The unused tax losses for which which no deferred tax assets are recognised representing business losses (excluding unabsorbed depreciation) are as follows:

Year of expiry Financial year ending 31 March	As at	As at
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
2019-20	61.14	61.14
2020-21	1,064.53	1,064.53
2021-22	453.63	453.63
2022-23	1,017.88	1,017.88
2023-24	738.28	738.28
2024-25	1,447.39	1,447.39
2025-26	158.64	158.64
2026-27	1,677.91	-
	<u>6,619.40</u>	<u>4,941.49</u>

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

20. Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Sale of products (including excise duty)	1,750.04	4,357.93
Sale of services	-	20.00
Other operating revenue	-	0.47
	<u>1,750.04</u>	<u>4,378.40</u>

Sale of goods includes excise duty collected from customers of Nil (31 March 2018: INR 186.84 lakhs)

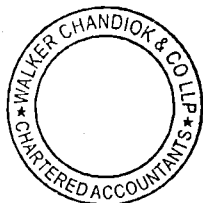
21. Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest income:		
On bank deposits	93.85	48.90
Others	168.27	53.41
Unclaimed balances, provisions and liabilities written back	90.47	944.56
Rental income	494.25	494.25
Exchange differences (net)	9.15	-
Profit on sale of investments	13.72	-
	<u>869.71</u>	<u>1,541.12</u>

22. Cost of raw materials and components consumed	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Raw materials and components consumed#		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	123.47	473.98
Add: Purchases	-	457.68
Less: inventory at the end of the year	59.31	123.47
	<u>64.16</u>	<u>808.19</u>

#Out of total cost of raw materials and components consumed INR 59.31 lakhs (31 March 2018: Nil) represents expense recognised for inventories write down

22.1 Purchase of traded goods	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Purchase of traded goods	1,536.82	851.72
	<u>1,536.82</u>	<u>851.72</u>

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Indian Furniture Products Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
23. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	-	78.34
Traded goods	338.88	302.32
Finished goods	737.58	1,303.65
Stores and Spares	-	-
	<u>1,076.46</u>	<u>1,684.31</u>
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	78.34	220.56
Traded goods	302.32	904.61
Finished goods	1,303.65	1,696.20
Stores and Spares	-	-
	<u>1,684.31</u>	<u>2,821.37</u>
Decrease of excise duty and cess on inventories	-	(86.49)
	-	(86.49)
	<u>607.85</u>	<u>1,050.57</u>
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
23.1 Excise duty on goods		
Excise duty on sale of goods	-	186.84
	-	186.84
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
24. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	79.95	62.26
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.07	5.60
Staff welfare	-	2.19
	<u>83.02</u>	<u>70.05</u>
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
25. Finance costs		
Interest expense	1,123.54	1,089.07
Other borrowing costs	103.50	120.20
	<u>1,227.04</u>	<u>1,209.27</u>
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
26. Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of tangible assets [(Note 3(a))]	111.33	135.10
Amortisation of intangible assets [(Note 3(b))]	-	7.66
Depreciation of investment property (Note 4)	25.13	28.98
	<u>136.46</u>	<u>171.74</u>



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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

27. Other expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Management fees	158.68	-
Job work charges	-	475.87
Consignment charges	7.00	149.91
Power and fuel	-	7.87
Consumption of stores and spares	50.28	36.25
Consumption of packing materials	1.92	-
Repairs and maintenance:		
Buildings	-	0.94
Plant and machinery	-	0.43
Others	2.90	38.38
Outward freight and forwarding charges	6.68	139.17
Rent	10.09	18.14
Provision for doubtful receivables	145.10	480.00
Rates and taxes	27.60	85.09
Insurance	1.27	20.14
Travelling and conveyance	29.17	12.16
Legal and professional fees	68.41	64.31
Payment to auditors*	20.48	5.00
Communication costs	1.45	20.36
Advertising and sales promotion	32.53	49.74
Provision for litigations	44.24	101.63
Provision for warranties	2.19	-
Balances written off	360.83	150.48
Miscellaneous expenses	0.67	19.42
	971.49	1,875.29

*Payment to auditors

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
As auditor:		
Audit fees	20.00	4.00
Tax audit fees	-	1.00
In other capacity		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.48	-
Total	20.48	5.00

28. Earnings/(loss) per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Loss before tax	(2,005.00)	(302.08)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing EPS (basic & diluted)	7,00,99,470	7,00,99,470
Loss per share (basic and diluted) (INR)	(2.86)	(0.43)
Face value per share (INR)	10	10

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

29. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Tax demands in excess of provisions:		
Income tax	19.56	19.56
Value added tax (net of provision INR 145.87 lakhs (31 March 2018: INR 101.63 lakhs))	656.15	566.70
Service tax and excise duty	153.32	153.32
Total	829.03	739.58

The Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) has, in a recent decision ('SC decision'), ruled that various allowances like conveyance allowance, special allowance, education allowance, medical allowance etc., paid uniformly and universally by an employer to its employees would form part of basic wages for computing the provident fund ('PF' or 'the fund') contribution and thereby, has laid down principles to exclude (or include) a particular allowance or payments from 'basic wage' for the purpose of computing PF contribution.

The Company pays special allowance, conveyance allowance and others allowances to its employees as a part of its their compensation structure, which are not included in the basic wages for the purpose of computing the PF. As the above said ruling has not prescribed any clarification w.r.t its application, the Company is in the process of evaluating the impact on the provident fund contributions. Pending clarification and evaluation of impact of above said, no provision for employee contribution has been recognised in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

30. Lease commitments

(A) Operating leases - lessee

Certain office premises are held on operating lease. The lease term is ranging upto 3 years and are further renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreed terms. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease agreements. There are no subleases. The leases are cancellable.

Further in the previous financial year due to transfer of operations from the Company major operating leases has been transferred.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Lease payments made for the year	10.09	18.14
	10.09	18.14

Note:

The Company does not have any financial leases.

(B) Operating leases - lessor

The Company has leased out its land and factory building along with plant and machinery under the operating lease. The lease term is range from 1-5 years are further renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreed terms. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease agreements. There are no subleases. The leases are non-cancellable.

Rental income recognised during the year amounts to INR 494.25 lakhs (31 March 2018: INR 494.25 lakhs).

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Receivable within 1 year	494.25	494.25
Receivable between 1-5 years	988.50	1,482.76
Receivable after 5 years	-	-



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

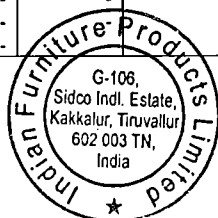
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

31. Related party transactions and disclosures

a) The list of related parties as identified by the management are as under	
Holding company	Zuari Global Limited (ZGL)
Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:	
Companies under common control	Zuari Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited (ZFL) Zuari Infra Middle East Limited (ZIMEL) Zuari Infraworld India Limited (ZIIL)
Fellow subsidiaries	Simon India Limited (SIL) Zuari Investments Limited (ZINL) Gobind Sugar Mills Limited (GSML) Zuari Management Services Limited (ZMSL)
Associates of holding company	Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited (ZACL) Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL)
Joint ventures	Soundarya IFPL Interiors Limited (SIFL) Forte Furniture Products India Private Limited (FFPL) (until 14 March 2019)
Key Management Personnel:	Mr. P.K Gandhi, Whole Time Director Mr. Suresh Krishnan, Director (till 26 June 2017) Mr. K K Gupta, Director (till 24 October 2017) Mr. V K Sinha, Director (till 24 March 2018) Mr. Bhaskar Chatterjee, Director Mr. Soundaraghavan Rangachari, Director Mr. L M Chandrashekar, Director (appointed w.e.f. 20 December 2017)

b) The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:-

S.No	Description	Holding company		Joint venture		Associate of holding company		Company under common control		Key Management Personnel	
		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
1	ZGL										
	- Sale of goods	44.06	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Sale of shares	1,385.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Deposit received for appointment of Director	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Deposit paid	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Expenses - reimbursement	7.35	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SIFL										
	- Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Management fees	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Expenses - reimbursement paid	-	-	-	96.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Expenses reimbursement received	-	-	-	233.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FFPL										
	- Sale of goods	-	-	170.08	1,873.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Purchase of goods	-	-	331.24	394.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Management fees	-	-	158.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Interest on intercorporate deposits	-	-	164.72	53.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Lease rental	-	-	494.25	494.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Concession charges	-	-	-	464.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Consignment fees	-	-	8.19	152.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Credit card / Bajaj Finance Limited (BFL) collection on there behalf	-	-	59.14	1,019.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Intercorporate deposits given	-	-	-	400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Intercorporate deposits paid	-	-	-	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Receivable converted to intercorporate deposits	-	-	-	1,050.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	ZACL										
	- Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	254.66	116.19	-	-	-	-
	- Advance received from customer	-	-	-	-	776.25	-	-	-	-	-
	- Expenses reimbursement received	-	-	-	-	1.19	-	-	-	-	-
	- Interest paid on land advance	-	-	-	-	83.08	-	-	-	-	-
	- Repayment of land advance	-	-	-	-	700.00	-	-	-	-	-
5	ZIIL										
	- Third party liability taken over	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.30	-	-	-
6	PPL										
	- Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	-	-	-	-
	- Advance received	-	-	-	-	-	6.45	-	-	-	-
7	SIL										
	- Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.66	54.88	-	-
	- Expenses - reimbursement paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.54	0.08	-	-
	- Expenses reimbursement received	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.98	-	-	-
	- Intercorporate deposits received	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150.00	1,660.00	-	-
	- Intercorporate deposits repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,720.88	982.00	-	-



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

S.No	Description	Holding company		Joint venture		Associate of holding company		Company under common control		Key Management Personnel	
		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
8	GSML										
	- Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Amount received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.75	-	-
9	ZIMEL										
	- Advance given	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.54	-	-	-
	- Advance received	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.54	-	-	-
10	Director Sitting Fees										
	Bhaskar Chatterjee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	2.00
	K K Gupta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40
	L M Chandrashekar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	0.60

c) Balance at the end of year:-

S.No	Description	Holding company		Joint venture		Associates of holding company		Company under common control		Key Management Personnel	
		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
1	ZGL [^]	(6.33)	(3.08)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SIFL	-	-	17.00	63.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FFPL	-	-	1,322.44	930.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	ZACL	-	-	-	-	(735.03)	(670.06)	-	-	-	-
5	PPL	-	-	-	-	-	13.47	-	-	-	-
6	SIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108.72)	(709.47)	-	-
8	ZIIWL	-	-	-	-	-	-	(99.30)	-	-	-

*The holding company has provided irrevocable and unconditional corporate guarantee in favour of the Company lenders.

[^] The Company has received financial support from its holding company i.e. Zuari Global Limited, that the holding company will provide financial support to the Company whenever required to fulfill all its obligations for ensuring continuity of its operations.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

32 Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Contribution to provident fund	3.07	-	3.07	5.60	-	5.60
Gratuity	0.05	3.63	3.68	0.30	2.99	3.29
Compensated absences	0.11	2.47	2.58	0.19	1.38	1.57
Total employee benefit obligations	3.23	6.10	9.33	6.09	4.37	10.46

(a) Balance sheet amounts - Gratuity

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Opening Defined Obligation	3.29	175.22
Current service cost	1.07	0.51
Past service cost	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	0.25	0.21
Liabilities written back in respect of employees transferred to group company	-	(148.25)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	1.32	(147.53)
<i>Remeasurements</i>		
Loss from change in demographic assumptions	0.12	-
Loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Experience gains	0.40	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	0.52	-
Benefit payments	(1.44)	(24.42)
Closing Defined Obligation	3.69	3.29

The net liability disclosed above relates to unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Present value of funded obligations	3.69	3.29
Unfunded Provision	(3.69)	(3.29)

(b) Assumptions:

1. Economic assumptions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Discount rate	7.75%	7.75%
Salary growth rate	9% for 1st 2 years & 7.5% thereafter	9% for 1st 2 years & 7.5% thereafter

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The salary escalation rate is based on estimates of salary increases, which takes into account inflation, promotion and other relevant factors.

2. Demographic assumptions:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Retirement age	60	60
Withdrawal rate, based on age		
Upto 30 years	3%	10%
From 31 to 44 years	2%	10%
Above 44 years	1%	10%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM	100% of IALM



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

(c) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Discount rate	- / +0.5%	- / +0.5%	(0.33)	(0.11)	0.37	0.11
Salary growth rate	- / +0.5%	- / +0.5%	0.37	0.11	(0.33)	(0.11)

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these not calculated.

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.

(d) Risk exposure

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	19.97 years	7.83 years

(e) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Salary escalation risk: Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

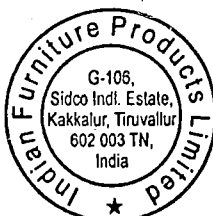
Investment risk: If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

Discount rate risk: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

Mortality & disability risk: Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

Detailed information to the extent provided by the actuary in the actuarial certificate has been included in the disclosure given above.

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

33. Fair value measurements

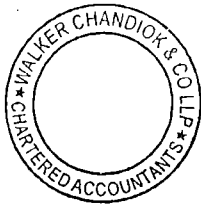
Financial instruments by category

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investment in unquoted equity shares	-	28.50	-	-	-	-
Loans						
- Inter corporate deposits	-	-	2,375.00	-	-	1,125.00
- Security deposits	-	-	47.98	-	-	144.97
Trade receivables	-	-	563.79	-	-	1,030.53
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	145.90	-	-	151.14
Margin money deposits	-	-	89.25	-	-	426.28
Fixed deposits	-	-	99.30	-	-	124.79
Other receivables	-	-	1,024.46	-	-	823.35
Total	-	28.50	4,345.68	-	-	3,826.07
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	6,626.49	-	-	9,100.71
Trade payables	-	-	1,817.58	-	-	2,186.98
Employee related payables	-	-	193.18	-	-	189.79
Other payables	-	-	2,489.77	-	-	1,332.58
Total	-	-	11,127.02	-	-	12,810.05

(i) The management assessed that carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities, carried at amortised cost, are approximately equal to their fair values at respective balance sheet dates and do not significantly vary from the respective amounts in the balance sheets.

(ii) Investment in joint ventures are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27, 'Separate financial statements' and hence, not presented here.

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, security deposits, employee liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a Finance team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The finance team provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Interest rate risk

Applicability - Financial liabilities

The company has various term loans (short term and long term) from banks and financial institutions, inter corporate deposits and cash credit limits from various banks.

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 primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company has taken floating rate borrowing, hence the interest rate risk is to be considered. The Company has used movement in bank rates by Reserve Bank of India for making a sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk.

	Increase /decrease in basis points	Effect on profit or loss before tax (Rs.)
31 March 2019		
INR	+50	(39.58)
INR	-50	39.58
31 March 2018		
INR	+50	(38.63)
INR	-50	38.63

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Foreign currency risk

Applicability -

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The company management constantly keeps a track of the foreign currency movement and takes advice from the corporate treasury for hedging the foreign exchange rates. As the volume of transactions and outstanding position at a given point of time is very low and the risk due to foreign exchange fluctuation would not be material, the management decided not to hedge the foreign currency exposure.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in AED exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives and embedded derivatives.

	Receivables			Payables		
	Change in AED rate	Effect on profit or loss before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity	Change in AED rate	Effect on profit or loss before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
31 March 2019	+5%	3.79	-	+5%	(4.14)	-
	-5%	(3.79)	-	-5%	4.14	-
31 March 2018	+5%	3.37	-	+5%	-	-
	-5%	(3.37)	-	-5%	-	-



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Credit risk

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

Applicability

- Trade receivables
- Inter Corporate Deposit
- Deposits with Banks
- Security deposits given
- Loans to employees

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by monitoring individual category customers subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Based on the aging of receivables, the Company assesses the recoverability of the amount from each customer

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all clients. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Either past due or impaired	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired		Total
			Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
Trade Receivables as of 31 March 2019	1,108.80	-	441.90	19.64	1,570.34
Trade Receivables as of 31 March 2018	870.49	183.14	805.46	32.87	1,891.97

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in fixed deposits with banks only. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using future cash flow projections. The Company manages its liquidity needs by continuously monitoring cash flows from customers and by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through shareholder funds or borrowings from the holding company or sister concerns. Considering the stability of the company's holding company, liquidity risk of the Company is considered to be low.

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

Particular	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended						
31 March 2019						
Borrowings	-	533.33	1,707.12	6,266.67	-	8,507.12
Trade payables	1,817.58	-	-	-	-	1,817.58
Other financial liabilities	549.62	-	-	-	-	549.62
	2,367.20	533.33	1,707.12	6,266.67	-	10,874.32
Year ended						
31 March 2018						
Borrowings	466.44	211.13	1,711.38	9,485.63	297.22	12,171.80
Trade payables	2,245.77	-	-	-	-	2,245.77
Other financial liabilities	1,072.63	-	31.39	-	-	1,104.02
	3,784.84	211.13	1,742.77	9,485.63	297.22	15,521.59

The Company has access to following financing facilities which were undrawn as at the end of reporting periods mentioned :-

Undrawn financing facility

Secured working capital facilities

Amount used
Amount unused
Total

Unsecured working capital facilities

Amount used
Amount unused
Total

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Secured working capital facilities		
Amount used	-	466.44
Amount unused	-	-
Total	-	466.44
Unsecured working capital facilities		
Amount used	507.12	1,078.00
Amount unused	-	-
Total	507.12	1,078.00



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

35. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

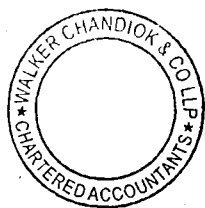
	Effects of offsetting on the balance sheet			Related amounts not offset		
	Gross amounts	Gross amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	Amounts subject to master netting arrangements	Financial instrument collateral	Net amount
31 March 2019						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	8,652.70	-	8,652.70	-	4,345.68	4,307.02
Trade receivable	563.79					
31 March 2018						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	7,854.17	-	7,854.17	-	5,076.06	2,778.11
Trade receivable	1,030.53					

36. Disclosure required under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars of interest bearing inter-company deposits given:

Name of the party	Opening balance	Additions	Repayments	Outstanding balance	Purpose
Forte Furniture Products India Private Limited	1,250.00	-	-	1,250.00	General Business Purpose
Straight Curve Ideas Private Limited	1,125.00	-	-	1,125.00	General Business Purpose

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

37 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of asset pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current		
Financial assets		
i) Trade receivables	563.79	1,030.53
ii) Cash and cash equivalent	145.90	151.14
iii) Other bank balances	188.55	551.07
iv) Other financial assets	196.85	60.17
Non-financial assets		
i) Inventories	1,187.97	1,912.55
Total current assets pledged as security	2,283.06	3,705.46
Non-current		
Financial assets		
i) Loans	2,422.98	2,519.97
ii) Other financial assets	827.61	763.18
Non-financial assets		
i) Property, plant and equipment	792.47	903.80
ii) Investment property	12,023.47	12,048.60
iii) Intangible assets	-	-
Total non-current assets pledged as security	16,066.53	16,235.55
Total assets pledged as security	18,349.58	19,941.01

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Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

38 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company's objectives for managing capital comprise safeguarding the business as a going concern, creating value for stakeholders and supporting the development of the Company. In particular, the Company seeks to maintain an adequate capitalization that enables it to achieve a satisfactory return for shareholders and ensure access to external sources of financing, in part by maintaining an adequate rating. In this context, the Company manages its capital structure and adjusts that structure when changes in economic conditions so require.

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. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

The management constantly monitors and reviews the debt to equity ratio. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity buffer.

The position on reporting date is summarized in the following table:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Long term borrowings (including financial liability part of non cumulative redeemable preference)	6,519.37	7,556.27
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	2,133.33	297.90
Short-term borrowings	107.12	1,544.44
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(145.90)	(151.14)
Total Debt (a)	8,613.92	9,247.46
Total Equity (b)	4,528.48	6,534.00
Capital gearing ratio (a/b)	1.90	1.42

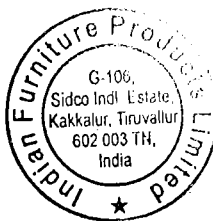
39 Operating Segments

In the opinion of the management, there is only one reporting segment "Manufacturing and sale of Furniture" as envisaged by Ind As 108 "Operating Segments". The Company is operating only in India and there is no other significant geographical segment.

40 The Company had placed on 1 January 2009, inter corporate deposit (ICD) amounting to INR 1,000 lakhs to Straight Curve Ideas Private Limited ("SCIPL") for a period of 3 months. The deposit carried interest rate of 15% p.a. and out of the total interest accrued from the inception of the ICD to 31 March 2010 of INR 183.28 lakhs SCIPL has made payment (including Tax Deducted at Sources) aggregating to INR 58.28 lakhs. On account of continuing default by SCIPL in respect of principal and interest, the Company has suspended accruing for further interest with effect from 1 April 2010. Further the Company has initiated legal proceedings for the recovery of the outstanding amount. The Company is of the view that since personnel guarantee has been provided by one of the director of the SCIPL and pledge of shares of SCIPL obtained as security, the amount outstanding is fully recoverable and no provision has been made in the financial statements in this regard. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

41 During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company has incurred a book loss of INR 2,005.00 lakhs (31 March 2018: INR 302.08 lakhs) besides also incurring a cash loss as on 31 March 2019, the accumulated losses of the Company amounted to INR 3,306.49 lakhs (31 March 2018: INR 1,300.97 lakhs). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The management of the Company is confident to generate sufficient profits and cash from operations in near future. Further, Zuari Global Limited (the holding company) has confirmed its intent as well as ability to extend continued financial support to the Company, as and when needed, so as to enable the Company to continue its operations as a going concern in foreseeable future. In view of the same, the management of the Company is hopeful of generating sufficient cash flows in the future to meet the Company's financial obligations. Hence, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

42 Pursuant to sub-section 3 of section 129 of Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 6 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016 (the "rules") published vide notification number G.S.R. 742(E) dated 27 July 2016, the Company has opted not to prepare consolidated financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and associates for the financial year ended 31 March 2019. With respect to this, the Company has taken necessary steps to ensure compliance with conditions specified in the rules for availing exemption as prescribed.



Indian Furniture Products Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

- 43 On 28 March 2018, the company had terminated the agreement dated 10 November 2014 entered between the Company and Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited ("ZACL") for sale of land under which the Company had received an advance of INR 700.00 lakhs from ZACL. As per the agreement the Company had to transfer the land to ZACL on or before 10 November 2018 after obtaining permission from M/s Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited ("TNSIDCO") but despite of constant efforts and follow-ups TNSIDCO did not provide its sanction for transfer of land of ZACL. Hence, the Company had submitted its request to ZACL to terminate the agreement and refund the advance provided against the purchase of land vide its letter dated 28 March 2018 and ZACL vide its letter dated 29 March 2018 had accepted this request. Hence as on, 31 March 2018, advance received against sale of land had been reclassified from other current liabilities to other financial liabilities. In pursuance of above, the aforesaid advance has been fully repaid to ZACL in the current year.
- 44 Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" with a date of initial application of 1 April 2018. As a result, the Group has changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition as defined in note 3. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 using the Cumulative Effect Method. Under this method, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the accounting period that includes the date of initial application. Revised reporting standard, Ind AS 115, does not have any impact on the Company.
- 45 During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company reclassified/regrouped certain previous year's numbers i.e. 31 March 2018. Considering the nature of these reclassification/regrouping, the Company does not intend to present opening balance sheet of previous year reported. Refer below for the same:

As on 31 March 2018	Amount	Earlier reported grouping	Revised groupings
Deposits against disputed demands	53.55	Financial assets- Loans	Other non current assets
Deposits against disputed demands	133.69	Balances with statutory authorities	Other non current assets
Provisions for litigations	101.63	Other current liabilities	Provisions
Employee related security deposits	55.61	Trade payables	Other financial liabilities
Employee related payables	3.19	Trade payables	Other financial liabilities

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Neeraj

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Furniture Products Limited

Pervesh
Pervesh Kumar Gandhi
Whole Time Director
DIN No. 06369107

R.S. Raghavan
R.S. Raghavan
Director
DIN No. 00362555

Sandeep
Sandeep Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)

Rishu
Rishu Shamra
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A55283

Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019

