CRYSTAL LACE (INDIA) LIMITED

28TH ANNUAL REPORT

2020 - 2021

CRYSTAL LACE (INDIA) LIMITED

Registered Office: Unit No, 101b, 1st Floor, Abhishek Premises, Plot No. C5-6, Dalia Industrial Estate, Off. New Link Road, Andheri West, Mumbai 400 058.Tel. +91-22-42232323 Fax.: +91-22-42232313
E-mail: crystallaceindia@gmail.com CIN: U17291MH1994PLC076439

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of **CRYSTAL LACE (INDIA) LIMITED** will be held on Monday, July 19, 2021 at 1.00 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Unit No, 101B, 1st Floor, Abhishek Premises, Plot No. C5-6, Dalia Industrial Estate, Off. New Link Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai - 400 058 to transact the following business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021 and the Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ended on that date and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Manoj Sumer Parakh (DIN:01692671) who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for reappointment.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For CRYSTAL LACE (INDIA) LIMITED

Sd/-
RAJ KUMAR SEKHANI
(DIRECTOR)
DIN:00102843

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th May, 2021

Notes:

1.) A member entitled to attend & vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of himself on a poll only and a proxy need not be a member.

2.) Proxy Forms duly completed and signed should be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

3.) Corporate Members intending to send their Authorised Representatives to attend the Meeting are requested to send a Certified true Copy of the Board Resolution authorizing their Representative to attend and vote at the Meeting on their behalf.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members,
CRYSTAL LACE (INDIA) LIMITED

Yours Directors are pleased to present the 28th Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts for the year ended on 31st March, 2021

1. **Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company**

(₹ In lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2021	Year Ended 31st March, 2020
Net Profit (before exceptional item and tax)	**0.54**	**53.47**
Less: Exceptional items	**89.21**	**58.40**
Net Profit /(Loss) (before tax)	**(88.67)**	**(4.93)**
Less: Provision for Tax	-	-
Profit /(Loss) from continuing operations	**(88.67)**	**(4.93)**
Profit /(Loss) from discontinuing operations	**-**	**(9.96)**
Profit /(Loss) For the year	**(88.67)**	**(14.89)**

The Company has incurred Loss of ₹88.67 lakhs during the year as compared to Loss of ₹14.89 lakhs in previous Year, mainly on account of payment of Interest and Penalty on property tax on final assessment done by the department during the year.

2. **Dividend:**

Your Directors do not recommend any dividend for the year, so as to conserve the resources.

3. **Reserves:**

In view of the losses, the Company does not propose to carry any amount to reserves.

4. **Brief Description of the Company's Working during the Year/State of Company's Affair:**

The Company is involved in trading of Embroideries Fabric & Laces.

5. **Change in Nature of Business, if any:**

There was no change in the nature of business.

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6. **Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report:**

Your Directors' further states that there are no material changes have taken place affecting the financial position of the Company from the date of closure of financial year till the signing of Accounts.

7. **Details of Significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future:**

No material orders have been passed by Regulator or any Court or any Tribunal which can impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

8. **Details of Subsidiary Companies:**

The Company does not have any subsidiary / Joint Ventures.

9. **Deposits:**

During the year the Company has not accepted any Deposits falling within the preview of Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made there under.

10. **Statutory Auditors:**

The Statutory Auditors M/s. Parag G. Shah & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai having ICAI Firm Registration No. 122403W who were appointed at AGM, to hold office as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of five (5) consecutive year commencing from the conclusion of 25th Annual General Meeting till the Conclusion of 30th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Company had received certificates M/s. Parag G. Shah & Associates, Chartered Accountants, confirming their eligibility and willingness for their appointment pursuant to Section 139(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

11. **Share Capital:**

During the year under review, there is no change in Share Capital of the Company.

12. **Auditors' Report:**

The Notes on financial statement referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. There are no observations/qualifications contained in the Auditors' Report and therefore there are no explanations to be provided for in this report.

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13. Extract of the Annual Return:

In accordance with Companies Act, 2013 and amendments thereof, an annual return is made available on (www.pelhakoba.com).

14. Conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo:

The particulars as prescribed under Sub-section (3) (m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

A) Conservation of energy: NIL

B) Technology absorption: NIL

C) Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo: NIL

15. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

There were no changes in Directors or Key Managerial Person by way of appointment, re-designation, death or disqualification, variation made or withdrawn.

16. Number of Meetings of the Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors met Five (05) times during the Financial Year. The intervening gap between any two meetings was not more than 120 days as prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013. Details of date of Board meeting are as under:

Sr. No.	Type of Meeting	Date
1.	Board Meeting	29/06/2020
2.	Board Meeting	13/08/2020
3.	Board Meeting	06/11/2020
4.	Board Meeting	21/01/2021
5.	Board Meeting	02/02/2021

17. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments under Section 186:

The Company has not given any loans or made investment during the financial year as applicable under section 186 of the Companies, Act 2013.

18. Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties:

There were no materially significant transactions with related parties during the financial year which were in conflict with the interest of the Company. Suitable disclosure as required by the Accounting Standards (AS-18) has been made in the notes to the Financial Statements.

19. Managerial Remuneration:

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A) Details of the every employee of the Company as required pursuant to 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 – **Not Applicable**

B) Any director who is in receipt of any commission from the Company and who is a Managing Director or Whole-time Director of the Company shall receive any remuneration or commission from any Holding Company or Subsidiary Company of such Company subject to its disclosure by the Company in the Board's Report. – **Not Applicable**

20. <u>Risk Management Policy:</u>

In the opinion of the Board no element of risk exists which threaten the existence of the Company.

21. <u>Directors' Responsibility Statement:</u>

As stipulated under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*3*) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors subscribe to the Directors Responsibility Statement and state that:

a) In preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation and there are no material departures from them;

b) the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and loss of the Company for that period;

c) the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

e) the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

22. <u>Corporate Social Responsibility:</u>

The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable as the Company is not falling under the said parameters.

23. <u>Internal Financial Controls:</u>

The Company has an Internal Financials Control system, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations.

24. <u>Disclosure as per Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:</u>

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Pursuant to Section 22 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 read with Rule 14, the internal authorized person under the said act has confirmed that no complaint/case has been filed/pending with the Company during the year.

25. <u>Difference Between Amount of the Valuation done at the time of One Time Settlement and the Valuation done while taking Loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof:</u>

During the year, the Company had not done any One Time Settlement with any banks or Financial Institutions.

26. <u>Application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year along-with their status as at the end of the financial year:</u>

During the year, there were no application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016).

27. <u>Acknowledgements:</u>

The Directors wishes to place on record their sense of appreciation of the devoted services rendered by the Executives, Staff and Workers for the continuous growth and success. Your Directors would like to express their sincere appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the Bankers, Government authorities, customers, vendors and members during the year under review.

For & on behalf of the Board
For CRYSTAL LACE (INDIA) LIMITED

Sd/-
RAJ KUMAR SEKHANI
Director
DIN: 00102843

Sd/-
HARSH VARDHAN BASSI
Director
DIN: 00102941

Place: Mumbai
Date : 18th May, 2021

Crystal Lace (India) Limited

Regd Office: 101-B, Abhishek Premises, Plot No. C5-6, Dalia Industrial Estate,
Off New Link Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai 400058

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
I	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-Current Assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant & Equipments		-	-
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Other Non-Current Financial Assets	3	2.01	2.01
2	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	4	346.18	347.97
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	5	55.57	113.45
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	4.76	0.95
	iii) Other Current Financial Assets	7	186.25	186.96
	(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	0.28	0.28
	(d) Assets held for sale	9	803.85	803.86
			1,398.90	**1,455.48**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	10	987.04	987.04
	(b) Other Equity	11	(832.05)	(743.39)
2	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade Payables	12	21.40	160.66
	(ii) Other Current Financial Liabilities	13	172.51	1.17
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	14	1,050.00	1,050.00
			1,398.90	**1,455.48**

Significant Accounting Policies and other Notes to Financial Statements. 1-33
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For **Parag G. Shah & Associates,**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn No. 122403W)

For & on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
RAJ KUMAR SEKHANI
Director
DIN NO.00102843

Sd/-
Parag G. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 111780
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2021

Sd/-
HARSH VARDHAN BASSI
Director
DIN NO.00102941

Crystal Lace (India) Limited

Regd Office: 101-B, Abhishek Premises, Plot No. C5-6, Dalia Industrial Estate,
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Statement of Profit & Loss for the Year ended March 31 , 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CONTINUING OPERATIONS**			
I	**REVENUE**			
	Revenue from Operations	15	0.54	53.47
	Total Revenue		**0.54**	**53.47**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Changes in inventories of Finished Goods and Stock-in-Trade	16	1.79	50.99
	Employee Benefits Expenses	17	-	1.44
	Finance Cost	18	-	-
	Other Expenses	19	87.42	5.97
	Total Expenses		**89.21**	**58.40**
III	**Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (I - II)**		(88.67)	(4.93)
IV	Tax Expenses		-	-
V	**Profit/(Loss) from Continuing Operations (III - IV)**		(88.67)	**(4.93)**
B	**DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS**			
VI	**Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing Operations before Tax**			
	Other Income from Discontinuing Operations		-	-
	Expenses on Discontinuing Operations		-	-
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	9	-	9.96
	Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing Operations (VI)		**-**	**(9.96)**
	Profit/(Loss) for the year (V + VI)		**(88.67)**	**(14.89)**
VII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss (Net of Tax)		-	-
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)**		-	-
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)**		**(88.67)**	**(14.89)**
X	**Earning per Equity Share of Rs. 10:**	26		
	(1) Basic (Rs.)		(0.90)	(0.15)
	(2) Diluted (Rs.)		(0.90)	(0.15)
	Significant Accounting Policies and other Notes to Financial Statements.	1-33		

The accompanying Notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached herewith
For **Parag G. Shah & Associates,**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn No. 122403W)

For & on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
RAJ KUMAR SEKHANI
Director
DIN NO.00102843

Sd/-
Parag G. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 111780
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2021

Sd/-
HARSH VARDHAN BASSI
Director
DIN NO.00102941

Crystal Lace (India) Limited

Regd Office: 101-B, Abhishek Premises, Plot No. C5-6, Dalia Industrial Estate,
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Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Year Ended March 31,2021		Year Ended March 31,2020
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :				
Net Profit / (Loss) before extraordinary items and tax		**(88.67)**		**(14.89)**
Adjustment for :				
Depreciation and amortisation		-		9.96
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes		**(88.67)**		**(4.93)**
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Inventories	1.79		51.35	
Trade Receivables	57.88		(47.85)	
Other Receivables	0.71		1.26	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade Payables	(139.26)		0.26	
Other Current Liabilities	171.34		0.01	
		92.46		5.03
Cash generated from operation		**3.79**		**0.10**
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	-	**-**	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities		**3.79**		**0.10**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :				
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets (net of advance)		**-**		-
Interest Received - Others		**-**		-
Net cash from / (used) in Investing Activities		**-**		-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :				
Proceeds from /(Repayment) of Long Term Borrowing (Net)		**-**		-
Net increase / (decrease) in Short Term Borrowings		**-**		-
Interest Paid		**-**		-
Net cash used in Financing Activities		**-**		-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**3.80**		**0.10**
Cash and Cash Equivalent (Opening balances)		**0.96**		0.86
Cash and Cash Equivalent (Closing balances)		**4.76**		0.95

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement reflects the combined cash flows pertaining to continuing and discontinuing operations

As per our Report of even date attached herewith
For **Parag G. Shah & Associates,**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn No. 122403W)

Sd/-
Parag G. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 111780
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2021

For & on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
RAJ KUMAR SEKHANI
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN NO.00102843

Sd/-
HARSH VARDHAN BASSI
Director
DIN NO.00102941

Crystal Lace (India) Limited

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Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended Marchr 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Equity Share Capital :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,870,370	987.04	9,870,370	987.04
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**9,870,370**	**987.04**	**9,870,370**	**987.04**

(b) Other Equity :

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Security Premium	**Revaluation Reserve**	**Retained Earnings**	
Balance at April 1, 2019	376.30	713.56	(1,804.71)	(714.85)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	(14.89)	(14.89)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**376.30**	**713.56**	**(1,819.60)**	**(729.74)**
Less: Depreciation on revaluation reserve	-	13.65	-	13.65
Balance at March 31, 2020	**376.30**	**699.91**	**(1,819.60)**	**(743.39)**
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**376.30**	**699.91**	**(1,819.60)**	**(743.39)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-		(88.67)	(88.67)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**376.30**	**699.91**	**(1,908.27)**	**(832.06)**
Less: Depreciation on revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2021	**376.30**	**699.91**	**(1,908.27)**	**(832.06)**

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For **Parag G. Shah & Associates,**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn No. 122403W)

Sd/-
Parag G. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 111780
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2021

For & on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
RAJ KUMAR SEKHANI
Director
DIN NO.00102843

Sd/-
HARSH VARDHAN BASSI
Director
DIN NO.00102941

1 Reporting Entity

Crystal Lace (India) Limited is an Indian company incorporated on February 04,1994 is registered with the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai vide registration number 11-76439. The registered office of the Company is situated at Plot No. 27, Millennium Business Park, TTC Industrial Area, Mahape, Navi Mumbai 400710.
The main objects for which the Company was incorporated is to carry on business as manufacturers, processors, designers, painters, importers, exporters, stockists agents, brokers and dealers in all kinds of laces including knitted, felted and woven lace, embroidery cloths products, collars and to undertake and give job work for all or any of the above stated products.
The Company had one manufacturing unit situated at the above mentioned address had closed down its manufacturing activities with effect from 17.02.2010. The Company is now engaged in trading activities.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The standalone financial statements of Crystal Lace (India) Limited ("the Company") comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standards is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard required a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis and the following items, which are measured on following basis on each reporting date:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit liability/(assets): present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

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

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

- **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;

- **Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Use of Judgements and Estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:

- Classification of leases into finance and operating lease

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for the every period ended is included below:

- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used;

- Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;

- Useful life and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment;

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

- Impairment of financial assets: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.

2.5 Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset/liabilities is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised/settled (liabilities) or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

- Expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- Cash and Cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of the assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets)

Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss , if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred upto the date when the assets are ready to use. Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed less any impairment loss, if any.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that there is an increase in the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on Straight Line Method using the rates arrived at on the basis of estimated useful lives given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions to or on disposal of assets is calculated on pro-rata basis. Leasehold land is being amortised over the period of lease tenure.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Individual assets costing below Rs. 5000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Capital work-in-progress

Expenditure incurred during the construction period, including all expenditure direct and indirect expenses, incidental and related to construction, is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective property, plant and equipment.

De-recognition

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

2.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets (Other than Goodwill) acquired separately are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the Software is considered as 10 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.8 Non-current Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as held-for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

2.9 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of assets is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Unit (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

2.10 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets upto the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

The loan origination costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings (e.g. loan processing fee, upfront fee) are amortised on the basis of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method over the term of the loan.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.11 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the exception of the following:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings included in the borrowing cost when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

- In respect of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind as financial reporting period, the Company has elected to recognise exchange differences on translation of such long term foreign currency monetary items in line with its Previous GAAP accounting policy.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of initial transactions. Non-monetary items measure at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

2.12 <u>Employee Benefits</u>

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed in the year in which the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

Employee benefits in the form of Provident Fund are defined as contribution plan and charged as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds.

The effect of the remeasurement changes (comprising actuarial gains and losses) to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in other equity and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item employee benefits expense.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company has long term employment benefit plans i.e. accumulated leave. Accumulated leave is encashed to eligible employees at the time of retirement. The liability for accumulated leave, which is a defined benefit scheme, is provided based on actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary.

2.13 <u>Revenue Recognition</u>

The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods when;

i) the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;

ii) the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

iv) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and

v) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue (other than sale of goods) is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Claim on insurance companies, interest and others, where quantum of accrual cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty, are accounted for on acceptance basis.

Revenue represents net value of goods and services provided to customers after deducting for certain incentives including, but not limited to discounts, volume rebates, incentive programs etc.

Interest income are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

2.14 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value except waste/scrap which is valued at net realisable value. Cost of finished goods and stock in process is determined by taking cost of purchases, material consumed, labour and related overheads. Cost of raw materials and stores & spare parts is computed on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and to make the sale.

2.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Based on the best estimate provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation at reporting date.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

2.16 Measurement of Fair Value

a) Financial instruments

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References for less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

b) Marketable and non-marketable equity securities

Fair value for quoted securities is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Fair value for unquoted securities is calculated based on commonly accepted valuation techniques utilizing significant unobservable data, primarily cash flow based models. If fair value cannot be measured reliably unlisted shares are recognized at cost.

2.17 Financial Instruments

a. Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, 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.

Classifications

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

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 as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets with contractual cash flow characteristics that are solely payments of principal and interest and held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are classified to be measured at FVOCI.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Any Financial assets, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to classify a Financial assets, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Instruments

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. On initial recognition an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other Financial Instruments are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial assets

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 company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes 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.

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.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit and loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and 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 risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the 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 and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.18 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in Equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.In view uncertainty to have taxable income in immediate future as prudent, no defer tax assets are recognised for the year.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.19 Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the percentage value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Lease in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

2.20 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the Management of the Company. The Business activity of the company falls within one business segment viz "Textile".

2.21 <u>Standard issued but not yet effective</u>

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

(a) Amendment to Ind AS 116

Ind AS 116 – 'Leases' is applicable for the accounting period beginning from April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing Ind AS 17 Leases and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

• Full retrospective - Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and
Errors.

• Modified retrospective - Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either at:

• Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

• An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of transitioning from old standard i.e Ind AS 17 to new standard i.e Ind AS 116 and the transition approach.

(b) Amendment to Other Ind AS

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement- Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', On 30 March, 2019, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix 'C' Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments on March 30, 2019. According to the appendix, the company need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or the Company of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The Company has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes: Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes accordingly an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12. There is no impact of this amendment on the financial statements.

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs -The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any significant impact from this amendment.

Crystal Lace (India) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31,2021	As at March 31, 2020
3. Other Non Current Financial Assets		
Security Deposits	2.01	2.01
	2.01	**2.01**
4. Inventories		
(Valued at cost as verified and Certified by the Management)		
Raw Material	0.41	0.41
Store & Consumables	2.59	2.59
Finished Goods	343.18	344.97
	346.18	**347.97**

4.1 The inventory is stated at cost and in absence of information about its realisable value, no adjustments have been done in accounts. Impact, if any, would be done in the year of disposal and/ or written off subsequently.

Particulars	As at March 31,2021	As at March 31, 2020
5. Trade Receivables		
Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding six months		
Unsecured, considered good	55.58	113.45
Unsecured, considered doubtful	23.16	23.16
Less Provisions	(23.16)	(23.16)
	55.57	113.45

5.1 Debtors include outstanding due from Hakoba Lifestyle Limited, subsidiary of the related Party Pioneer Embroideries Limited amounting to Rs.32.06 (Previous year Rs. 32.06 outstanding since June 2010).

Particulars	As at March 31,2021	As at March 31, 2020
6. Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Banks:		
Current Accounts	2.31	0.50
Cash on Hand	2.45	0.45
	4.76	**0.95**
7. Other Current Financial Assets		
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	185.99	186.64
Prepaid Expenses	0.26	0.32
	186.25	**186.96**
8. Current Tax Asset		
Advance Taxes & TDS	0.28	0.28
	0.28	**0.28**
9. Assets held for sale		
Land	695.66	695.66
Building	108.19	108.20
	803.85	**803.86**

Crystal Lace (India) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

10. Share Capital

(a) Details of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	25,000,000	2,500.00	25,000,000	2,500.00
Issued, subscribed & Paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	9,870,370	987.04	9,870,370	987.04
	9,870,370	**987.04**	**9,870,370**	**987.04**

(b) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

As at the beginning of the financial year	9,870,370	987.04	9,870,370	987.04
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the financial year	9,870,370	987.04	9,870,370	987.04

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the case of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Details of Equity Shareholding more than 5% in the Company on reporting date:

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
Class of shares / Name of shareholder	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Pioneer Embroideries Ltd.	4,400,000	44.58	4,400,000	44.58
Pioneer E-com Fashions LLP	3,491,420	35.36	3,491,420	35.36
Crystal Holding Limited	974,990	9.88	974,990	9.88
Raj Kumar Sekhani	500,003	5.07	500,003	5.07
Miaann Holdings Limited	503,940	5.11	503,940	5.11

Crystal Lace (India) Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
11. Other Equity		
Security Premium		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**376.30**	**376.30**
Revaluation Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**699.91**	713.56
Less : Depreciation on Revalued Assets	-	13.65
Balance as at the end of the year	**699.91**	**699.91**
(Refer Note 21 & 22 to Notes on Accounts)		
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(1,819.60)	(1,804.71)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(88.67)	(14.89)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(1,908.27)**	**(1,819.60)**
	(832.05)	**(743.39)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves/ other equity

Securities Premium: This Reserve represents premium received on issue of shares and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained Earnings : Retained earnings are profits earned by the Company after transfer to general reserve and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
12. Trade Payables		
For Goods and Services		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	21.40	160.66
	21.40	**160.66**

Based on the information available, there are certain vendors who have confirmed that they are covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Disclosures relating to dues of Micro and Small enterprises under section 22 of 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of year	-	-
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
13. Other Current Financial Liabilities		
For Others	172.48	1.13
Statutory Dues	0.03	0.04
	172.51	**1.17**

The balances of Sundry Creditors for expenses are subject to reconciliation and confirmation.

Crystal Lace (India) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
15. Sale of Products - Yarn, Embroidery Fabric & Laces		
Domestic Sales	0.54	53.47
	0.54	**53.47**
16. Change in inventories		
At the end of the period		
Finished Goods	343.18	344.97
At the beginning of the period		
Finished Goods	344.97	395.96
	1.79	**50.99**
17. Employee Benfit Expenses		
Salary , Wages and Incentives	-	1.44
	-	**1.44**
18. Finance Cost		
Interest expense	-	-
	-	**-**
19. Other Expenses		
Auditors Remuneration	0.30	0.30
Bank Charges	-	0.01
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.41
Property Tax	11.54	0.36
Interest & Penalty on Property Tax	72.53	-
Insurance Charges	0.49	0.35
Legal & Proffesional	2.54	3.60
Rates & Taxes	0.02	0.04
Rent	-	0.90
	87.42	**5.97**

CRYSTAL LACE (INDIA) LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

9a. Assets held for sale:

S. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION					NET BLOCK	
		As at April 1, 2020	ADDITION	DEDUCTION/ ADJUSTMENTS	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	ADDITION	REVALUATION	DEDUCTION/ ADJUSTMENTS	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Land	830.71	-	-	830.71	135.04	-	-	-	135.04	695.67	695.67
	Building	383.57	-	-	383.57	275.37	-	-	-	275.37	108.20	108.20
	Total	1,214.28	-	-	1,214.28	410.41	-	-	-	410.41	803.87	803.87

a) The value of leasehold land is being amortized over the unexpired period of lease from financial year 1997-98.
b) Depreciation is provided on fixed assets over the remaining useful life in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II of the Act.
c) Land & Building , the only assets are held for disposal. The revaluation reserve and impairement loss, if any, would be reversed/ provided in the year of sale.

S. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION					NET BLOCK	
		As at April 1, 2019	ADDITION	DEDUCTION/ ADJUSTMENTS	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	ADDITION	REVALUATION	DEDUCTION/ ADJUSTMENTS	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
	Land	830.71			830.71	124.96	0.40	9.68	-	135.04	695.67	705.75
	Building	383.57			383.57	261.85	9.56	3.96	-	275.37	108.20	121.72
	Total	**1,214.28**			1,214.28	386.81	9.96	13.64	-	410.41	803.87	827.47
	Previous Year	1,214.28	-	-	1,214.28	363.20	9.96	13.64	-	386.80	827.48	851.08

a) The value of leasehold land is being amortized over the unexpired period of lease from financial year 1997-98.
b) Depreciation is provided on fixed assets over the remaining useful life in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II of the Act.
c) Land & Building , the only assets are held for disposal. The revaluation reserve and impairement loss, if any, would be reversed/ provided in the year of sale.

(Rs. in lakhs)

20 **Contingent Liabilities :**
As per of the Management, there is no contingent liability and adequate provision has been made for all known liabilities.

21 **Sale of Fixed Assets:**
The potential buyer has paid an advance of Rs. 1,050 (in previous year Rs. 1,050). The Company is discussion for the sale of remaining part of the assets. Impact of the sale would be accounted on completeion of conveyance with the potential buyer.

22 **Impairment of Assets :**
Since realisable value of balance assets comprising of Land & Building, exceeds the carrying amount of Rs. 133.83, in view of management, no provision for impairment of assets is required to be made in the financial statements.

23 The Company operating in single segment had decided to discontinue its manufacturing operations at the plant in the preceeding financial year 2014-2015. Effective financial year 2015-16, Company is engaged in trading activities.

24 **a) Description of Discontinuing Operations:**
i) The Company had set -up a manufacturing plant at Plot No.27, TTC Indl. Area, MIDC, Mahape, Navi Mumbai for manufacture of laces.

ii) The Company started incurring losses from the year 2008-09 due to labour problems resulting in complete closure of Factory with various cases filed within labour Court and the networth of the Company was completely eroded in financial year 2009 due to losses. Accordingly, Company had decided to discountinue its manufacturing operation at the Plantin accordance with the undertaking given to the Court.
iii) During the year 2013, the management of Company had entered into memorandum of understanding for sale of its Land & building and subsequently started settling labour cases.
iv) The Company started disposing of its plant & machinery in the year 2014 & 2015 and also part of its Land & Building.

b) Business or Geographical segment:
Company is engaged only in textile industry for manufacture of laces. This is the only Business Segment of the Company.

c) Date & Nature of Initial Disclosure:
The date & nature of such disclosure is described as under:
i) The Company sold its part plant & machinery in the year 2014 and balance in 2015 to related party Pioneer Embroideries Limited.

ii) The proceeds from sale of part of Land & Building was utilised for settling labour cases within court & meeting administrative expenses of the Company.
iii) Till March 2016, the Company has entered into Memorandum of Understanding for sale of its balance portion of land & building subject to various terms & conditions including transfer of clear title and price is being finalised.

d) Date or period in which the discontinuance is expected to be completed if known or determinable:
The management of the Company has already initiated steps towards sale. However the date or period in which the discontinuation is expected to be completed is not determinable as on date as the process for sale has not been completed in respect of the land & building till March 31, 2020.

e) Carrying amounts, as of the balance sheet date, of the total assets and total liabilities to be disposed of are as under:

f) Details of total assets are as under:

Fixed Assets (at reveviewed figures)	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
(i) Land (Lease Hold)	695.66	695.66
Building	108.19	108.19
Total Assets	**803.85**	**803.85**

The amounts of other assets comprising of Other Assets and Liabilities are routine transactions which in view of the management not likely to be settled or disposed off. Hence the carrying amount of the other Assets and liabilities are as stated in the relevant Notes appended to the Financials.

(Rs. in lakhs)

g) The amount of revenue and expenses in respect of the ordinary activities attributable to the discontinuing operation during the current financial reporting period are as under :

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Income	-	-
Depreciation on Assets	-	9.96
Other Expenses	-	-
Profit /(Loss) from discontinuing operations	-	(9.96)

As per Management, only those income & expense directly attributable to discontinuing operations are considered. Income & Expenses to be incurred on account of routine transactions are considered under normal operations.

25 **Taxes including Deferred Tax :**

As there is no virtually certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available, as a prudent consideration, the Company has not provided for any income tax benefits including deferred tax assets for the period under review.

26 **Earning per Equity Share**

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(88.67)	(14.89)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (fully paid-up)	987	987
Earning per share- Basic & Diluted for Continuing & Discontinuing operations	(8,983.43)	(1,508.55)

27 **Related Party Transactions as per AS 18 (as identified by Management and relied by Auditors):**

a) List of related Parties with whom transaction have taken place and relationship:

Name of the Related Parties	**Nature of Relationship**
Pioneer Embroideries Ltd.	Associate Company
Hakoba Lifestyle Ltd	Associate Company
Mr.Raj Kumar Sekhani	Director
Mr.Harsh Vardhan Bassi	Director

b) Transactions during the year

Loans & Advance taken /recovered	228.44	-
Sale of Goods	0.54	53.08
Purchase of goods	-	-

c) Outstanding Balance

Pioneer Embroideries Ltd	171.08Cr.	57.32Dr.

(Rs. in lakhs)

28 Financial instruments

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	FVTPL	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	55.57	-	113.45
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4.76	-	0.95
Others				-
Non Current	-	2.01	-	2.01
Current	-	186.25	-	186.96
	-	**248.59**	**-**	**303.37**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	21.40	-	160.67
Other current financial liabilities	-	172.51	-	1.17
	-	**193.91**	**-**	**161.84**

The carrying amounts of the abovementioned financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
(a) recognised and measured at fair value and
(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows .

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

II. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the processes to ensure that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of property defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed by the board annually to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.