

DEE GREAVES LIMITED

ACCOUNTS : 31st March 2019

**NKR & Co**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Dee Greaves Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Dee Greaves Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2019, and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

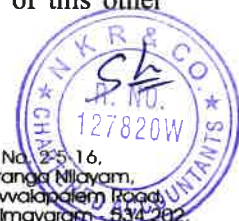
Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors 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 standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the Directors, as on March 31, 2019, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the Rule 11 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivatives contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



3. With respect to the other matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements under section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no remuneration was paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence this clause does not apply.

For N K R & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No: 127820W

Shivang
Shivang Agrawal
Partner
M.no. 155002



Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 MAY 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Dee Greaves Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Dee Greaves Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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



For N K R & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No: 127820W

Shivang

Shivang Agrawal
Partner
M.no. 155002

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 MAY 2019

Dee Greaves Limited
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2019

		₹	
	Note	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(i) Tax Assets (Net)	4	1,67,844	1,67,844
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	20,15,950	20,61,585
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	55,731	70,455
Total Assets		22,39,525	22,99,884
1 EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	7	13,38,510	13,38,510
(b) Other equity	8	8,21,015	9,11,374
LIABILITIES			
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	9	80,000	50,000
Total Equity and Liabilities		22,39,525	22,99,884

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 15

As per our report of even date attached
For N K R & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 127820W

Shivang Agrawal
Partner
M.No.155002



For and on behalf of the Board

Neetu Kashiramka
Director
Din No. 01741624

Nagesh Basavanhalli
Director
Din No. 01886313

Place : Mumbai

Date : 02 MAY 2019



Dee Greaves Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

		Note	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
I	Other Income	10	1,04,365	90,625
II	Total Income (I)		1,04,365	90,625
III	Expenses			
	Other expenses	11	1,94,724	1,06,824
	Total expenses (III)		1,94,724	1,06,824
IV	Profit / (loss) before tax		(90,359)	(16,199)
V	Tax expense		-	-
VI	Profit/(Loss) for the period (IV - V)		(90,359)	(16,199)
VII	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VIII	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(90,359)	(16,199)
IX	Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each (for continuing operation):			
	Basic		(0.68)	(0.12)
	Diluted		(0.68)	(0.12)

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 15

As per our report of even date attached
For N K R & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 127820W

Shivang Agrawal
Partner
M.No.155002



Place : Mumbai
Date :

02 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Neetu Kashiramka
Director
Din No. 01741624

Nagesh Basavanhalli
Director
Din No. 01886313



Dee Greaves Limited					
Statement of changes in equity					
				₹	
A	Equity share capital				
	Balance as at 31st March 2018			13,38,510	
	Changes in equity share capital during the year			-	
	Balance as at 31st March 2019			13,38,510	
				₹	
B	Other equity		General Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
	Balance as at 31st March 2017		4,30,000	4,97,573	9,27,573
	Profit / (Loss) for the year		-	(16,199)	(16,199)
	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	(16,199)	(16,199)
	Balance as at 31st March 2018		4,30,000	4,81,374	9,11,374
	Profit / (Loss) for the year		-	(90,359)	(90,359)
	Total Comprehensive Loss for the year		-	(90,359)	(90,359)
	Balance as at 31st March 2019		4,30,000	3,91,015	8,21,015

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 15

For N K R & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 127820W



Shivang Agrawal
Partner
M.No.155002

Place : Mumbai
Date : 02 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Neetu Kashiramka
Director
Din No. 01741624

Nagesh Basavanhalli
Director
Din No. 01886313



Dee Greaves Limited

Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31st March 2019

	As at 31st March 2019 ₹	As at 31st March 2018 ₹
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (loss) before tax	(90,359)	(16,199)
Adjustment for:		
Dividend Income	(1,04,365)	(90,625)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(1,94,724)	(1,06,824)
<i>Adjustment for movements in working capital:</i>		
Other liabilities	30,000	21,250
Cash generated/(used) from operations	(1,64,724)	(85,574)
Less: Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities (A)	(1,64,724)	(85,574)
B CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividend from current investments	1,04,365	90,625
Proceeds on sale of financial assets	1,50,000	1,00,000
Reinvestment of financial assets	(1,04,365)	(90,625)
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities (B)	1,50,000	1,00,000
C CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(14,724)	14,426
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	70,455	56,029
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	55,731	70,455

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 15

As per our report of even date attached

For N K R & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 127820WShivang Agrawal
Partner
M.No.155002

Place : Mumbai

Date : 02 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Neetu Kashiramka
Director
Din No. 01741624Nagesh Basavanhalli
Director
Din No. 01886313

DEE GREAVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 31ST MARCH 2019

1. General Information:

Dee Greaves Limited (the 'Company') was dealing in Aero Engines machinery, parts and services. However, currently the Company has suspended its operations. The Company's immediate holding company is Greaves Leasing Finance Limited and its ultimate holding company is Greaves Cotton Limited.

The company is unlisted company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is Unit no 701, 7th Floor, Tower 3, Equinox Business Park, LBS Marg, Kurla West Mumbai 400 070.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Statement of compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

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

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 entity 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 Revenue recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Consequent to the introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) with effect from 1st July 2017, Central Excise, Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. have been subsumed into GST. In accordance with Ind-AS 18 on Revenue and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unlike Excise Duties, levies like GST, VAT etc. are not part of Revenue.



DEE GREAVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 31ST MARCH 2019

2.3.1 Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the investor's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2.4 Foreign currencies:

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period monetary item denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on marking forward contracts to market rates are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise and the premium paid/ received is accounted as expenses/ income over the period of contract.

2.5 Taxation:

2.5.1 Current tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from "profit before tax" as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.5.2 Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements 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 that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period 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 end of the reporting period.

2.5.3 Current and deferred tax for the year:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income.



DEE GREAVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 31ST MARCH 2019

2.6 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 the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.7 Financial instrument:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

2.8 Financial asset:

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

2.8.1 Financial assets at fair value through Statement of profit and loss (FVTPL):

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income / Other Expenses' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.8.2 Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

For trade receivables or any contractual rights to receive cash or another financial assets that results from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures their allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

2.8.3 Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the



DEE GREAVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 31ST MARCH 2019

Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

2.8.4 Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.9 Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL.

2.9.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities such as derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument are classified as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss is included in the 'other income / expense' line item.

2.9.2 Financial liability subsequently measured at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost.

2.9.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses:

For financial liabilities that are dominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains or losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income/ Other Expenses'.

The fair value of financial liabilities dominated in foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.9.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



Dee Greaves Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

4 Tax Assets

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Advance Income Taxes (Net of taxes of earlier years)	1,67,844	1,67,844
Non-current total (A)	1,67,844	1,67,844

5 Current investments

	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Investments in Mutual Funds				
Fair value through profit or loss				
ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund - Regular Plan - Daily Dividend	20104.89	20,15,950	20577.18	20,61,585
Current Investments total		20,15,950		20,61,585

Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof

20,15,950

20,61,585

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
In current accounts	55,731	70,455
Total	55,731	70,455



Dee Greaves Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

7 Equity Share capital

		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
	1,33,851 (Previous Year 1,33,851) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	13,38,510	13,38,510
		13,38,510	13,38,510

	Particulars	No of shares	Equity share capital
7A	Fully paid equity shares		
	As at 31st March 2018	1,33,851	13,38,510
	Issued during year	-	-
	As at 31st March 2019	1,33,851	13,38,510

7B Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

- The entire share capital is held by Greaves Leasing Finance Limited, the holding company.
- The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Any fresh issue of equity shares shall rank pari-passu with the existing shares.
- In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



Dee Greaves Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

8 Other equity

₹

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Reserves and surplus		
General reserve	4,30,000	4,30,000
Retained Earnings	3,91,015	4,81,374
	8,21,015	9,11,374
General reserve		
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Opening balance	4,30,000	4,30,000
Transfer from Retained earnings	-	-
Closing balance	4,30,000	4,30,000
The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. There is no policy of regular transfer. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.		
Retained earnings		
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Opening balance	4,81,374	4,97,573
Add: Profit/loss for the year	(90,359)	(16,199)
Less: Transfer to general reserve	-	-
Closing balance	3,91,015	4,81,374

9 Trade payables

₹

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Trade payables	80,000	50,000
	80,000	50,000



Dee Greaves Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019****10 Other income**

₹

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Dividend income Current Investments	1,04,365	90,625
Total	1,04,365	90,625

11 Other expenses

₹

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Rept	11,784	9,492
Rates and Taxes	19,068	13,427
Legal and Professional Charges	1,08,810	30,000
Auditor's Remuneration - Statutory Audit Fee	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	5,062	3,905
Total	1,94,724	1,06,824

12 Earnings per Share

Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard (Ind As)-33 'Earnings per share' (EPS)

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Basic & Diluted EPS		
Weighted average number of shares issued of Rs. 10/- each (A)	1,33,851	1,33,851
Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax (B)	(90,359)	(16,199)
Basic & Diluted EPS (Rs.) (B/A)	(0.68)	(0.12)



Dee Greaves Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

13 Details of Related party transactions

I Disclosures as required by Accounting Standard (Ind As) - 24 'Related Party Disclosures'

Relationships with Related Parties:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Transactions during the year
Greaves Cotton Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	Yes
Greaves Leasing Finance Limited	Holding Company	No
Ampere Vehicles Private Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	No

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

Sr. No.	Transactions	2018-19		2017-18	
		Ultimate Holding Company	Total	Ultimate Holding Company	Total
1	Reimbursement of expenses				
	Greaves Cotton Limited	34,988	34,988	30,867	30,867

14. No provision has been made for Gratuity and Compensated absences since there are no employees.

15. The Company has no amount due to suppliers under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as at 31st March 2019.

As per our report of even date attached

For N K R & Co

Chartered Accountants

F.R.No. 127820W

Shivang Agrawal

Partner

M.No.155002

Place : Mumbai

Date : 02 MAY 2019



For and on behalf of the Board

Neetu Kashiramka
Director
Din No. 01741624



Nagesh Basavanhalli
Director
Din No. 01886313