



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONTINENTAL COFFEE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **CONTINENTAL COFFEE PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 March 31, 2019, its loss, total comprehensive income, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How the Matter was addressed in Audit
1. Revenue recognition As described in Note 1.16 to the financial statements, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ('Ind AS 115') which is the new revenue accounting standard. The application and transition to this accounting standard is complex and is an area of focus in the audit. The revenue standard establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. This involves certain key judgments relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of identified performance obligation, the appropriateness of the basis	<u>Principal Audit Procedures</u> Our audit procedures on adoption of Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with Customers ('Ind AS 115'), which is the new Accounting Standard, include <ul style="list-style-type: none">Evaluated the design and implementation of the processes and internal controls relating to implementation of the new Accounting Standard;Evaluated the detailed analysis performed by management on revenue streams by selecting samples for the existing contracts with customers and considered revenue recognition policy

<p>used to measure revenue recognized over a period. Additionally, the standard mandates robust disclosures in respect of revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date.</p> <p>The company adopted Ind AS 115 and applied the available exemption provided therein, to not restate the comparative periods.</p>	<p>in the current period in respect of those revenue streams;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated the internal controls and authorization controls in respect of Promotional Discounts/Trade schemes/secondary claims and tested the operational effectiveness of aforesaid controls. • Evaluated the changes made to IT systems to reflect the changes required in revenue recognition as per the new Accounting Standard; • Evaluated the cumulative effect adjustments as at 1st April, 2018 for compliance with the new Accounting Standard; and • Evaluated the appropriateness of the disclosures provided under the new accounting standard and assessed the completeness and mathematical accuracy of the relevant disclosures.
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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report there on.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards referred to in Section 133 of Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the



Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the Accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of 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 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, issued by the department of company affairs, in terms of section 143 (11) of the companies Act, 2013, and on the basis of our examination of the books and records as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Companies Act 2013, 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 purpose of our audit.

b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financials comply with the Accounting Standards specified under of Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 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 sub section (2) of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 A"; and

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) There are no pending litigations for or against the Company which would impact its financial position.

ii) The Company does not have any derivatives contracts. Further there are no long term contracts for which provisions for any material foreseeable losses is required to be made.

iii) There are no amounts pending that are required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.008801S/S200060)

R _____
R Srinivasu
Partner
M.no:224033



Date: 10/05/2019

Place: Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of CONTINENTAL COFFEE PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **CONTINENTAL COFFEE PRIVATE LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company are 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 respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.



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 statement for external purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls 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.

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 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No. 008801S/S200060)

R ——— 
R Srinivasu
Partner
M.no: 224033

Date: 10-05-2019
Place: Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of CONTINENTAL COFFEE PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

- i. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds / registered sale deed Provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- ii.
 - a) As explained to us, the physical verification of inventories, excluding stocks lying with third parties, have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. In case of inventories lying with third parties, certificates of stocks holding have been received.
 - b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the Management were reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
 - c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records of its inventories and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification of stocks as compared to book records.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other Parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Thus, Clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given tous, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other



relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable

- vi. As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- viii. Based on our Audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institutions, banks or debenture holders.
- ix. Money raised by way of term loan were applied for the purpose for which it was raised. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer.
- x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRNo.008801S/S200060)

R —————



R Srinivasu
Partner

M.no:224033

Date: 10-05-2019
Place: Hyderabad.

M/s Continental Coffee Private Limited

CIN:U15492TG2011PTC074429

7-1-24/2/D, Greendale, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500016

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
1	2	3	4
I Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	2,02,07,904	1,04,02,588
(b) Intangible assets	2	68,000	68,000
(c) Financial Assets			
(a) Other Financial Assets	3	10,29,000	3,21,000
(d) Income tax Assets(net)	4	18,036	18,036
(e) Differed tax Assets(net)	5	1,32,851	60,157
Total Non-Current Assets		2,14,55,791	1,08,69,781
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	6	3,20,18,044	53,99,877
(b) Financial Assets			
a) Trade Receivables	7	15,22,93,658	7,07,79,666
b) loans	8	18,69,587	9,93,799
c) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,93,58,414	1,18,67,702
c) Other current assets	10	86,12,316	95,75,908
Total Current Assets		21,41,52,019	9,86,16,952
Total Assets		23,56,07,810	10,94,86,733
II Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
a) Share Capital	11	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
b) Other Equity	12	(15,72,19,817)	(9,62,74,069)
Total Equity		(8,72,19,817)	(2,62,74,069)
Liabilities			
Non - current liabilities:			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(b) Provisions	13	15,82,557	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		15,82,557	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
a) Borrowings	14	15,00,00,000	-
b) Trade payables	15	15,92,96,227	13,39,86,078
c) Other financial liabilities	16	51,80,000	88,876
(b) Employee Benefit Obligations	17	24,20,425	9,97,043
(c) Provisions	18	29,78,046	1,68,663
(d) Other Current Liabilities	19	13,70,372	5,20,142
Total Current liabilities		32,12,45,070	13,57,60,802
Total Equity and Liabilities		23,56,07,810	10,94,86,733

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 26

As per our Report of even date

For M/s. NSVR & Associates LLP.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 008801S/S200060

R. Srinivasu

Partner

M No. 224033



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M/s. Continental Coffee Private Limited

C. Srinivas
Challa Srishant
 Director
 DIN:00016035

C. Rajendra Prasad
Challa Rajendra Prasad
 Director
 DIN:00702292

Neha Dwivedi
Neha Dwivedi
 Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad

Date : 10.05.2019

M/s Continental Coffee Private Limited
CIN:U15492TG2011PTC074429
7-1-24/2/D, Greendale, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500016
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31.03.2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars		Note No.	For the Year Ended 31.03.2019	For the Year Ended 31.03.2018
I.	Revenue from operations	20	49,21,45,661	23,65,00,594
II.	Other income	21	11,271	2,36,425
III.	Total Revenue (I + II)		49,21,56,932	23,67,37,019
IV.	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed		-	-
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	22	36,36,01,164	18,38,74,010
	Other Manufacturing Expenses		-	-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	23	-2,66,18,167	-42,67,189
	Employee benefits expense	24	9,37,96,377	3,37,14,460
	Finance costs	25	3,58,064	-
	Depreciation and amortization expense	2	33,41,099	13,73,595
	Other expenses	26	11,86,96,836	8,07,72,919
V.	Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV)		55,31,75,374	29,54,67,795
VI.	Exceptional items		-6,10,18,442	-5,87,30,777
VII.	Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)		-6,10,18,442	-5,87,30,777
VIII.	Extraordinary Items		-	-
IX.	Profit before tax (VII- VIII)		-6,10,18,442	-5,87,30,777
X	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-72,694	-60,157
XI	Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		-6,09,45,747	-5,86,70,620
XII	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIII	Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
XIV	Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)		-	-
XV	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A] (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	2,65,000
	(ii) Income relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
	B] (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or (loss)	-	-	2,65,000
	(ii) Income relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)		-6,09,45,747	-5,89,35,620
XVI	Comprehensive Income			
XVII	Earnings per equity share:			
	(1) Basic		(8.71)	(10.72)
	(2) Diluted		(8.71)	(10.72)

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 26

As per our Report of even date

For M/s. NSVR & Associates LLP.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 008801S/S200060

R.Srinivasu
Partner
M No. 224033



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M/s. Continental Coffee Private Limited

C. Srinivas

C. Rajendra Prasad

Challa Srishant
Director
DIN:00016035

Challa Rajendra Prasad
Director
DIN:00702292

Neha Dwivedi

Neha Dwivedi
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 10.05.2019

M/s Continental Coffee Private Limited
CIN:U15492TG2011PTC074429
7-1-24/2/D, Greendale, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500016
Cash flow statement for the period ended 31st March 2019 (Amount In INR)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net profit before taxation, and extraordinary items	(6,10,18,442)	(5,87,30,777)
Adjusted for :		
Interest debited to P&L A/c	3,58,064	-
Provision for Bad Debts	45,55,853	-
Depreciation	33,41,099	13,73,595
Operating profits before working capital changes	(5,27,63,425)	(5,73,57,182)
Changes in current assets and liabilities		
Inventories	(2,66,18,167)	(42,67,189)
Trade Receivables	(8,60,69,845)	(6,53,44,540)
Loans	(8,75,788)	(9,63,799)
Other Current assets	9,63,592	(95,75,908)
Trade Payables	2,53,10,149	11,57,76,929
Other Financial Liabilities	50,91,124	(5,70,763)
Other Current Liabilities	8,50,230	5,20,142
Employee Benefit Obligations	14,23,382	9,19,975
Provisions	28,09,383	(40,055)
Other Non Current Financial Assets	(7,08,000)	(74,000)
Cash generated from operations	(13,05,87,365)	(2,09,76,390)
Income tax paid	-	(18,036)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(13,05,87,365)	(2,09,94,426)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of fixed assets and change in capital wip	(1,31,65,775)	(1,14,29,015)
Sale of Fixed Assets	19,360	-
Long Term Loans and advances	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,31,46,415)	(1,14,29,015)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Secured and Unsecured Loans	-	-
Borrowings	15,00,00,000	-
Interest paid	(3,58,064)	-
Changes in Non Current Liabilities	15,82,557	-
Increase in share Capital	-	4,00,00,000
Net cash generated in financing activities	15,12,24,493	4,00,00,000
D. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	74,90,712	75,76,559
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,18,67,702	42,91,143
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,93,58,414	1,18,67,702

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 26

As per our Report of even date
For M/s. NSVR & Associates LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 008801S/2000060

R. Srinivasu
Partner
M No. 224033



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Continental Coffee Private Limited

C. Srinivas *C. Rajendra Prasad*

Challa Srishant
Director
DIN:00016035

Challa Rajendra Prasad
Director
DIN:00702292

Neha Dwivedi

Neha Dwivedi
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 10.05.2019

M/s Continental Coffee Private Limited
CIN:U15492TG2011PTC074429
7-1-24/D, Greendale, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500016
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements as at 31st March, 2019

Note: 11 Share Capital	Amount in INR	
	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Authorized share capital		
70,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital:		
70,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
Total	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000

Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Equity shares:		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	70,00,000	30,00,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	40,00,000
Deduct: Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	70,00,000	70,00,000

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity share having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In

Details of share held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

Name of the share holder	As at 31 st March, 2019		
	No. of Shares held	% of Shareholding	% of Shareholding
M/s CCL Products (India) Limited	69,99,999	100.00%	100%
Mr. Challa Srishant	1	0.00%	0.00%
	70,00,000	100%	100%

(Mr. Challa Srishant Registered owner on behalf of the beneficial owner M/s CCL Products (India) Limited)

Note: 12

B. Other equity

Particulars	Equity Component of Compound financial Instruments	Reserves and Surplus				Amount in INR		
		Securities Premium Reserve	Debiture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Share Options Outstanding Account	Capital Reserve	Other Reserves(OCI)
Balance at 31 March 2017		-	-	-	(3,73,38,450)	-	-	-
Restatements								
Profit for the Year					(5,89,35,620)			
Other Comprehensive income					-			
Dividend paid					-			
Dividend Distribution Tax					-			
Amount transfer to general reserve					-			
Net change in fair value of FVTPL investments and others					-			
Actuarial gain/(loss) on post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax benefit					-			
Balance at 31 March 2018					(9,62,74,069)			
Restatements								
Profit for the Year					(6,09,45,747)			
Other Comprehensive income					-			
Dividend paid					-			
Dividend Distribution Tax					-			
Amount transfer to general reserve					-			
Net change in fair value of FVTPL investments and others					-			
Actuarial gain/(loss) on post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax benefit					-			
Balance at 31 March 2019					(15,72,19,817)			



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M/S Continental Coffee Private Limited
CIN:U15492TG2011PTC074429
7-1-24/2/D, Greendale, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500016
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements as at 31st March, 2019

Note No. 3

Other Non Current Financial Assets

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Rental Deposit	6,30,000	-
Security Deposits	3,99,000	3,21,000
Total	10,29,000	3,21,000

Note No. 4

Income Tax Asset (Net)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
TCS Receivable	18,036	18,036
Total	18,036	18,036

Note No.5

Deferred Tax (Asset)/Liability

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Opening Balance	(60,157)	-
Net Block as Per Companies act	2,02,07,904	1,04,02,588
Net Block as Per IT act	2,07,39,306	1,06,03,111
Difference	(5,31,402)	(2,00,523)
Differ Tax Asset	(1,32,851)	(60,157)
Deferred Tax Income	(72,694)	(60,157)

Note : 6

Inventories

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Closing Stock		
Traded Goods	3,20,18,044	53,99,877
Total	3,20,18,044	53,99,877



Note : 7**Trade Receivables**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Trade Receivables for a period		
Not Exceeding 180 days	12,29,75,669	6,69,77,214
Exceeding 180 days	2,93,17,989	40,67,452
Less: ECL provision	-	2,65,000
Total	15,22,93,658	7,07,79,666

Note No. 8**Loans**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Other Short term Advances	4,22,983	1,24,243
Staff Loans	14,16,604	8,56,000
Salary Advances	30,000	13,556
Total	18,69,587	9,93,799

Note No. 9**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Cash in Hand	1,87,977	68,112
Balance with Bank	1,91,70,437	1,17,99,590
Total	1,93,58,414	1,18,67,702

Note No 10**Other Current Assets**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
GST Input	81,02,831	95,75,908
Pre-paid Expenses	5,09,485	-
Total	86,12,316	95,75,908



Note 13		
Non Current -Provisions		(Amount in INR)
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for Gratuity	13,24,710	-
Provision for Leave encashment	2,57,847	-
Total	15,82,557	-
Note 14		
Short Term Borrowings		(Amount in INR)
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
secured, Considered Good		
HDFC Bank-Working Capital Demand Loan	10,00,00,000	-
HDFC Bank-OD	5,00,00,000	-
Total	15,00,00,000	-
Note : 15		
Trade Payables		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Trade Payables outstanding Not more than Six Months		
Sundry Creditors	15,92,96,227	13,39,86,078
Total	15,92,96,227	13,39,86,078
Note: 16		
Other Financials Liabilities		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Audit Fee Payable	1,80,000	88,876
Security Deposits	50,00,000	-
Total	51,80,000	88,876
Note : 17		
Employee Benefit Obligations		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Salaries payable	1,21,291	1,14,518
Bonus Payable	13,55,575	3,19,878
ESI Payable	99,501	56,002
PF Payable	8,20,308	4,95,345
PT Payable	23,750	11,300
Total	24,20,425	9,97,043
Note : 18		
Short-Term Provisions		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Rent Payable	79,890	45,957
Sales Commission Payable	-	11,524
Other Payables	27,13,684	1,11,182
Provision for Gratuity	5,684	-
Provision for Leave Encashment	63,720	-
Provision for Accrued Interest	1,15,068	-
Total	29,78,046	1,68,663
Note : 19		
Other Current Liabilities		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
TDS Payable	13,70,372	5,20,142
Total	13,70,372	5,20,142



M/S Continental Coffee Private Limited

CIN:U15492TG2011PTC074429

7-1-24/2/D, Greendale, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500016

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements as at 31st March, 2019

Note 20**Revenue From Operations**

Amount in INR

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Sale of Goods	49,21,45,661	23,65,00,594
Total	49,21,45,661	23,65,00,594

Note 21**Other Income**

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Other Income	11,271	2,36,425
Total	11,271	2,36,425

Note 22**Purchases of Stock-in-Trade**

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Purchases	36,34,78,808	18,21,80,703
Packing Material	1,22,356	4,79,320
Trade Discount	-	12,13,987
Total	36,36,01,164	18,38,74,010

NOTE 23**Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods**

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
OPENING STOCKS		
- Finished Goods	53,99,877	11,32,688
	53,99,877	11,32,688
CLOSING STOCKS		
- Finished Goods	3,20,18,044	53,99,877
Sub-Total	3,20,18,044	53,99,877
(Increase)/Decrease in stocks	(2,66,18,167)	(42,67,189)



Note : 24**Employee Benefit Expenses**

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Salaries and Incentives	8,48,04,390	3,09,75,426
Contribution to Other Funds	52,75,051	18,74,674
Bonus to Employees	17,30,575	3,19,878
ESOP Scheme	-	3,82,456
Staff welfare Expenses	6,55,967	1,62,026
Gratuity Expenses	13,30,394	
Total	9,37,96,377	3,37,14,460

Note 25**Finance Charges**

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Interest on Loan	1,56,009	-
Interest Paid to Others	1,52,055	-
Loan Processing charges	50,000	-
Total	3,58,064	-

Note :26**Other Expenses**

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Bank Charges	3,779	16,169
BTL & ATL Activities	3,55,84,901	4,98,20,597
CSA Claims	1,52,00,200	-
QPS Trade Offers & Others	37,23,911	-
Business Promotion Expenses	31,50,162	14,29,154
Office Expenses	1,04,824	90,168
Professional Charges	19,47,500	8,67,331
Interest on TDS	-	14,732
Rates and Taxes	12,56,501	2,60,279
ROC Filing Expenses	-	2,22,371
Transportation Expenses	1,52,67,318	88,06,839
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	1,85,89,005	75,09,371
Advertising Expenses	45,30,119	30,95,506
Sales Commission	28,52,141	59,17,230
Sales and Marketing Expenses	13,07,535	-
Rent	15,51,000	3,84,852
R&D Expenses	27,10,635	5,16,265
Repairs and Maintenance	8,72,936	3,82,805
Telephone Expenses	2,44,261	1,99,833
Vehicle Hire Charges	8,19,068	1,30,949
Insurance	4,34,018	42,326
Other expenses	25,82,339	9,66,142
Display Charges	10,64,160	-
Printing and Stationery	1,44,670	-
Provision for Bad Debts	45,55,853	-
Total	11,84,96,836	8,06,72,919

Audit Fees	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Payments to the auditor		
a. Audit Fees	1,20,000	70,000
b. for Taxation Matters,	80,000	30,000
c. for Company Law Matters,	-	-
d. for Management Services,	-	-
e. for Other Services,	-	-
f. for Reimbursement of Expenses;	-	-
Total	2,00,000	1,00,000
Total	11,86,96,836	8,07,72,919



Note 2 Property, Plant and Equipment Financial year 2018-19									
Block of Assets / Asset Group	Gross Block			Depreciation			Amount in INR		
	01.04.2018	Additions	Sale/Adj.	31.03.2019	For the Year	Sale/Adj.	Residual Value	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Cell phone	1,62,809	-	-	1,62,809	60,511	-	-	1,27,514	95,806
Computers and Laptops	3,17,585	1,57,797	-	4,75,382	2,29,306	-	-	2,46,732	3,00,159
Software	1,60,500	9,74,120	-	11,34,620	92,629	-	-	1,22,920	1,30,209
Electrical installation	65,120	43,941	-	1,09,061	15,420	-	-	29,046	51,494
Furniture and Fixtures	2,17,316	1,05,000	-	3,22,316	46,565	-	-	87,765	1,76,116
Vehicles	25,27,459	-	-	25,27,459	6,92,582	-	-	10,02,359	22,17,682
Office Equipments	7,91,701	6,58,214	-	14,49,915	3,33,394	-	-	6,49,126	4,75,969
Plant and Machinery	76,40,841	1,12,26,703	19,360	1,88,48,184	18,70,692	-	-	25,56,381	69,55,152
Total	1,18,83,331	1,31,65,775	19,360	2,50,29,746	33,41,099	-	-	48,21,842	1,04,02,588
Intangible Assets									
Intangible Assets	68,000	-	-	68,000	-	-	-	-	68,000
Total	68,000	-	-	68,000	-	-	-	68,000	68,000
Grand Total	1,19,51,331	1,31,65,775	19,360	2,50,97,746	33,41,099	-	-	48,21,842	1,04,70,588



1. NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 General Information

Continental Coffee Private Limited (the company) is engaged in the business of Trading of Coffee and coffee related products. The Company has business operations mainly in India. The Company is a subsidiary of CCL Products (India) Limited which is a public limited company and domiciled in India and has its registered office at 7-1-24/2/D, GREENDALE, AMEERPET, HYDERABAD - 500016. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of **Continental Coffee Private Limited** have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

1.3 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items in the balance sheet:

- a. Certain financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortized cost depending on the classification;
- b. Employee defined benefit assets/(liability) are recognized as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation and
- c. Long-term borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, the areas involving critical estimates or Judgments are:



a. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization is based on management estimates of the future useful lives of certain class of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

b. Employee Benefits

The present value of the employee benefits obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) includes the discount rate, wage escalation and employee attrition. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

c. Provision and contingencies

Provisions and contingencies are based on the Management's best estimate of the liabilities based on the facts known at the balance sheet date.

d. Fair valuation

Fair value is the market based measurement of observable market transaction or available market information.

1.5 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees.

1.6 Current and non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements.

Assets: An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a. It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.



Liabilities: A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a. It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counter party, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always disclosed as non-current.

1.7 Foreign Currency Transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of entities within the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction, if any.

1.8 Property Plant & Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset i.e., freight, duties and taxes applicable and other expenses related to acquisition and installation. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses upon disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within in the statement of profit and loss.



The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets are measured at fair value, unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of either the asset received or asset given up is not reliably measurable, in which case the asset exchanged is recorded at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 ("Schedule"), which prescribes the useful lives for various classes of tangible assets. For assets acquired or disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided on prorata basis.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life in years
Vending Machine	15
Cell phones	3
Electrical Installations	10
Vehicles	8
Computers	3
Office Equipment	5
Furniture & Fixtures	10

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date is disclosed as capital advances under other current assets.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Assets not ready for use are not depreciated.

1.9 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software and Trade Marks is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use. The Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.



Amortization

Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets or on any other basis that reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. Intangible assets that are not available for use are amortized from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life
Intangible Assets	
Computer Software	6
Trade Marks	Nil

The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

1.10 Financial Instruments

a financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

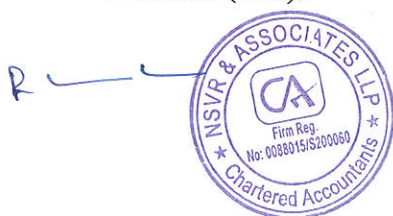
Subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instrument at FVTPL

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

(ii) Investment in Preference Shares and Unquoted trade Investments

Investment in Preference Shares and Unquoted trade Investments are measured at amortised cost using Effective Rate of Return (EIR).



(iii) Investment in equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments i.e., investments in equity shares within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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:

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

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



b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

(i) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and 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.

1.11 Inventories

Inventories consist of finished goods and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of all categories of inventories is based on the weighted average method. Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of finished goods cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

1.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is performed each year at March 31.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit. For the purpose of 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 groups of assets (the “cash-generating unit”).

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

1.13 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise of cash balance in hand, in current accounts with banks, demand deposit, short-term deposits, Margin Money deposits and unclaimed dividend accounts. For this purpose, “short-term” means investments having maturity of three months or less from the date of investment. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of our cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows. The Margin money deposits and unclaimed dividend balances shall be disclosed as restricted cash balances.

1.14 Employee Benefits

a. Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is 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.

b. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company’s contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when the services are received from the employees.

c. Defined Benefit Plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the projected unit credit method consistent with the advice of qualified actuaries. The present value of



the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates based on prevailing market yields of Indian Government Bonds and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related defined benefit obligation. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the statement of profit and loss in employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognised immediately in income. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

d. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

e. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of other long term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

1.15 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

b. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible



obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

c. Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

1.16 Revenue Recognition

a. Sale of goods and trade license

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards in respect of ownership of the product is transferred to the customer. Revenue from the sale of Products excludes Goods and Service Tax and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, applicable trade discounts and primary schemes.

b. Other Income

(i) Miscellaneous Income

Miscellaneous Income includes Rounding off and other non operating income these are recognized as and when accrued.

1.17 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest, ancillary and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest relating to other financial liabilities. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

1.18 Tax Expenses

Tax expense consists of current and deferred tax.

a. Income Tax

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively



enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Dividend distribution tax arising out of payment of dividends to shareholders under the Indian Income tax regulations is not considered as tax expense for the Company and all such taxes are recognized in the statement of changes in equity as part of the associated dividend payment.

1.19 Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.20 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1.21 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are presented as current



liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.22 Determination of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

a. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, if acquired in a business combination or through an exchange of non-monetary assets, is measured at fair value on the acquisition date. For this purpose, fair value is based on appraised market values and replacement cost.

b. Intangible assets

The fair value of brands, technology related intangibles, and patents and trademarks acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of these brands, technology related intangibles, patents or trademarks being owned (the "relief of royalty method"). The fair value of customer related, product related and other intangibles acquired in a business combination has been determined using the multi-period excess earnings method after deduction of a fair return on other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

c. Inventories

The fair value of inventories acquired in a business combination is determined based on its estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale, and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

d. Investments in equity and debt securities and units of mutual funds

The fair value of marketable equity and debt securities is determined by reference to their quoted market price at the reporting date. For debt securities where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using pricing techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis.

In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

Accordingly, such net asset values are analogous to fair market value with respect to these investments, as transactions of these mutual funds are carried out at such prices between investors and the issuers of



these units of mutual funds.

e. Derivatives

The fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). The fair value of foreign currency option and swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts is determined based on the appropriate valuation techniques, considering the terms of the contract.

f. Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. For finance leases the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements. In respect of the Company's borrowings that have floating rates of interest, their fair value approximates carrying value.



M/s. Continental Coffee Private Limited

1.23 Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the statement of profit and loss approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP. Deferred tax adjustments are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

Sale of goods

The company operations are relating to trading of Coffee and coffee related products.

1.24 Auditors Remuneration

Amount in INR

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
a) Audit Fee	1,20,000	70,000
b) Other charges		
Taxation matters	80,000	30,000
Other matters	-	-
c) Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	-	-
Total	2,00,000	1,00,000

1.25 Earnings per Share

Amount in INR

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Earnings		
Profit attributable to equity holders	-6,09,45,748	-5,89,35,620
Shares		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	70,00,000	30,00,000
Add: Equity shares issued	-	40,00,000
Less: Buy back of equity shares	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	70,00,000	70,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – Basic	70,00,000	55,00,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares arising out of outstanding stock options (net of the stock options forfeited) that have dilutive effect on the EPS	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – Diluted	70,00,000	55,00,000
Earnings per share of par value Rs.10/- – Basic (Rs)	-8.71	-10.72
Earnings per share of par value Rs.10/- – Diluted (Rs)	-8.71	-10.72



1.26 Related Parties

List of Holding Companies

CCL Products (India) Limited., India

In accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" and the Companies Act, 2013, Company's Directors, members of the Company's Management Council and Company Secretary are considered as Key Management Personnel. List of Key Management Personnel of the Company is as below:

- Mr. Challa Srishant, Managing Director
- Mr. Challa Rajendra Prasad, Director
- Mr. Mohan Krishna, Director.
- Mr. Kondamudu Kasyap Sarma, Director
- Mrs. Sridevi Dasari, Company Secretary (CS Up to 25/03/2019)
- Ms. Neha Diwedi, Company Secretary. (CS as on 25/03/2019)

The following is a summary of significant related party transactions: Amount in INR

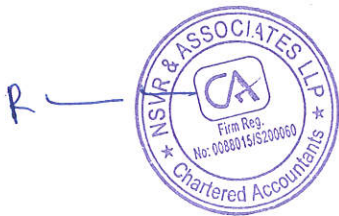
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
a) Key managerial personnel		
Remuneration & Commission		
Mr. Challa Rajendra Prasad	Nil	Nil
Mr. Challa Srishant	Nil	Nil
Mr. Kondamudu Kasyap Sarma	Nil	Nil
Rent		
Mr. Challa Srishant	1,48,680/-	
Total	1,48,680/-**	Nil

** Including GST

Transactions with Holding Companies: Amount in INR

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
CCL Products (India) Limited.,		
Purchases	35,23,66, 304/- Dr	17,70,46,000/-Dr
Trade Payables	15,21, 70,153/-Cr	13,06,74,351/- Cr

(Above amounts are exclusive of taxes.)



1.27 Earnings/expenditure in foreign currency:

Expenditure in Foreign currency:

Amount in INR

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Purchase of Material	Nil	Nil
Professional Fees	Nil	Nil
Other expenses	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

Earnings in Foreign currency:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
FOB Value of Exports	Nil	Nil
Dividend	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

1.28 Segment Reporting:

The Company concluded that there is only one operating segment i.e., Coffee products. Hence, the same becomes the reportable segment for the Company. Accordingly, the Company has only one operating and reportable segment, the disclosure requirements specified in paragraphs 22 to 30 are not applicable. Accordingly, the Company shall present entity-wide disclosures enumerated in paragraphs 32, 33 and 34 of Ind AS 108.

1.29 Determination of Fair Values:

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability

(I) Property, plant & Equipment:

The Company has not elected to measure any item of property, plant and equipment at its fair value at the Transition Date; property, plant and equipment have been measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS.

(ii) Investments in equity securities

The fair value of marketable equity is determined by reference to their quoted market price at the reporting date.



1.30 Employee benefits:

Gratuity benefits

In accordance with applicable laws, the Company has a defined benefit plan which provides for gratuity payments (the "Gratuity Plan") and covers certain categories of employees in India. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum gratuity payment to eligible employees at retirement or termination of their employment. The amount of the payment is based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the years of employment with the Company. Liabilities in respect of the Gratuity Plan are determined by an actuarial valuation.

The components of gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the years ended 31st March 2019 consist of the following:

Particulars	For the Years ended 31 st March 2019
Current service cost	
Past Service Cost	9,13,505
Interest cost on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4,16,889
Gratuity cost recognized in statement of profit and loss	-
	13,30,394

Details of the employee benefits obligations and plan assets are provided below:-

Particulars	As of 31 st March 2019
Present value of funded obligations	13,30,394
Fair value of plan assets	Nil
Net defined benefit liability/(asset)	13,30,394

Details of changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

Particulars	As of 31 st March 2019
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	Nil
Current service cost	9,13,505
Interest cost on defined obligations	Nil
Prior Service Cost- Vested Benefits	4,16,889
Re-measurements due to:	
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	Nil
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to demographic assumptions	
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to experience changes	
Benefits paid	Nil
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	13,30,394



Details of changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As of 31 st March
	2019
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	Nil
Employer contributions	Nil
Actuarial loss/(gain) on plan assets	Nil
Re-measurements due to:	
Return on plan assets excluding interest on plan assets	Nil
Benefits paid	Nil
Plan assets at the end of the year	Nil

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions:

The actuarial assumptions used in accounting for the Gratuity Plan are as follows:
The assumptions used to determine benefit obligations:

Particulars	For the Years ended 31 st March 2019
Discount rate	7.65%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%

Provident fund benefits

The employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and employer each make monthly contributions to a government administered fund equal to 12% of the covered employee's qualifying salary. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. The Company contributed Rs.45.41 Lakhs and Rs.18.74 Lakhs to the provident fund plan during the years ended 31st March 2019 and 2018, respectively.

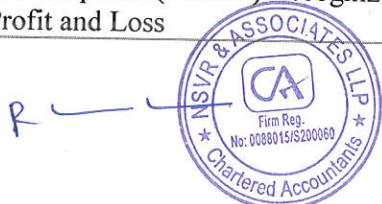
1.31 Income Taxes:

a. Income tax expense/ (benefit) recognized in the statement of profit and loss:

Income tax expense/ (benefit) recognized in the statement of profit and loss consists of the following:

Amount in INR

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st march	
	2019	2018
Current Taxes Expense		
Deferred Taxes Expense	Nil	
Deferred Taxes Expense/(benefit)		Nil
Deferred Taxes Benefit	-72,694	
Total Income Tax Expense/(Benefit) Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-72,694	-39,757



b. Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate:

Particulars	Amount in INR	
	For the Year Ended 31 March	
	2019	2018
Profit Before Income Taxes	-61,018,442	-58,730,777
Enacted Tax Rate in India	26%	25.75%
Computed Expected Tax Benefit/(Expense)	Nil	Nil
Effect of:		
Differences between Indian and foreign tax rates	-	-
Impairment of product related intangibles and goodwill	-	-
(Unrecognized deferred tax assets) / recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets, net	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
Share-based payment expense	-	-
Income exempt from income taxes	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	-
Incremental deduction allowed for research and development costs	-	-
Deferred tax expense on undistributed earnings of subsidiary outside India	-	-
Current taxes on undistributed earnings of subsidiary outside India	-	-
Effect of change in tax laws and rate	-	-
Investment allowance deduction	-	-
Earlier Years' tax Provision -(reversal)/provided)	-	-
Others	-	-
Income Tax Benefit/(Expense)	-	-
Effective Tax Rate	-	-

c. Deferred Tax Assets & Liabilities:

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities and a description of the items that created these differences is given below:

Particulars	Amount in INR	
	For the year ended 31 st march	
	2019	2018
Opening Balance (Deferred Tax Asset)	60,157	Nil
Add: Expenses disallowed as per the Income Tax Act, 1961		
Less: Previous year expenses now allowed		Nil
Add: Depreciation & Amortization	72,694	60,157
Net Deferred Tax Assets as at 31.03.2019	1,32,851	60,157



1.32 Financial Instruments

Amount in INR

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair value	
	Mar'19	Mar'18	Mar'19	Mar'18
Trade Receivables	15,22, 93, 658	7,07,79,666	15,22, 93, 658	7,07,79,666
loans	18,69,587	9,93,799	18,69,587	9,93,799
Cash and cash equivalents	1,93,58,414	1,18,67,702	1,93,58,414	1,18,67,702
Total	17,35,21,659	8,36,41,167	17,35,21,659	8,36,41,167
Borrowings	15,00,00,000	-	15,00,00,000	-
Trade payables	15,92, 96,227	13,39,86,078	15,92, 96,227	13,39,86,078
Other financial liabilities	51,80,000	88,876	51,80,000	88,876
Total	31,44,76,227	13,40,74,954	31,44,76,227	13,40,74,954

For M/s. NSVR & Associates LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 008801S/S200060

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Continental Coffee Private Limited

R. Srinivasu
Partner
M No. 224033



C. Srinivas
Challa Srishant
Director
DIN:00016035

C. Rajendra Prasad
Challa Rajendra Prasad
Director
DIN:00702292

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 10.05.2019

Neha Dwivedi
Neha Dwivedi
Company Secretary