



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

M/s.COFFEEDAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of M/s.COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the loss and total comprehensive income, 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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.





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Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Ind AS Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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, but not for expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal financial control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.





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- 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS 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.

Other Matter

Corresponding figures for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been audited by another auditor who has expressed an unmodified opinion dated 20 May 2019 on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 Mar 2019.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statement is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The company falls under the exceptions prescribed 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 Companies Act, 2013. Hence, there is no requirement of furnishing the report under the said order.
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.





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- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss(including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) The Company has been exempted from the requirement of its auditor reporting on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls (clause (i) of section 143(3)).
- 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:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - 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 matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company is a private limited company and accordingly provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the company.

For SUNDARESHA & ASSOCIATES,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.08012S

PRADEEPA CHANDRA C
Partner

Membership No.216133

UDIN : 20216133 AAAADS 5874



Place: Bangalore

Date :04.12.2020

COFFEE DAY SCHAERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET


Rs in lakhs

| | Note | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
|--|---------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 27.17 | 34.22 |
| Other non-current assets | 5-A | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Total non-current assets | | 27.42 | 34.47 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | 6 | 54.95 | 83.55 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| - Trade receivables | 7 | 7.20 | 1.98 |
| - Cash and cash equivalents | 8 | 9.31 | 10.11 |
| - Current loans | 9 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Other current assets | 5-B | 29.04 | 25.60 |
| Total current assets | | 115.50 | 136.24 |
| Total assets | | 142.92 | 170.71 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Equity share capital | 10 | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| Other equity | 11 | (422.10) | (296.99) |
| Total equity | | (282.10) | (156.99) |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Provisions | 12 | 1.33 | 1.14 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 1.33 | 1.14 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| - Trade payables | 13 | | |
| Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises | | - | - |
| Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises | | 289.28 | 274.14 |
| - Other financial liabilities | 14 | 132.35 | 49.78 |
| Other current liabilities | 15 | 2.06 | 2.64 |
| Total current liabilities | | 423.69 | 326.56 |
| Total liabilities | | 425.02 | 327.70 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 142.92 | 170.71 |
| Significant accounting policies and other notes | 1 to 32 | | |

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Sundaresha & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.008012S


CA Pradeepa Chandra C
Partner
Membership No.: 216133



Place: Bangalore
Date:

4 DEC 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited


Duraiswamy Sankaranarayanan
Director
DIN: 07306489

Place: Bangalore
Date:

4 DEC 2020




Pradeep Kenjinge
Director
DIN: 07306478

Place: Bangalore
Date:

4 DEC 2020

COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Rs in lakhs

| | Note | For the year ended 31 March 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
|--|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Income | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 16 | 71.68 | 201.65 |
| Other income | 17 | 0.26 | 8.41 |
| | | 71.94 | 210.06 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Cost of materials consumed | 18 | 58.65 | 120.71 |
| Changes in inventories of finished goods | 19 | (27.50) | 29.42 |
| Employee benefits expense | 20 | 54.63 | 60.97 |
| Depreciation expense | 21 | 7.21 | 8.32 |
| Other expenses | 22 | 104.06 | 92.53 |
| Total expenses | | 197.05 | 311.95 |
| Loss before income tax | | (125.11) | (101.89) |
| - Current tax | | - | - |
| Loss for the year | | (125.11) | (101.89) |
| Other comprehensive income: | | - | - |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | - | - |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the year | | (125.11) | (101.89) |
| Loss per equity share: | | | |
| Equity shares of par value of Rs 10 each | | | |
| - Basic and diluted | 26 | (8.94) | (7.28) |
| Significant accounting policies and other notes | 1 to 32 | | |

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **Sundaresha & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.008012S

CA Pradeepa Chandra

CA Pradeepa Chandra

Partner

Membership No.: 216133



Place: Bangalore

Date:

4 DEC 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Coffee Day Schaeerer Technologies Private Limited

D. Duraiswamy Sankaranarayanan *Pradeep Kenjige*

Duraiswamy Sankaranarayanan

Director

DIN: 07306489

Pradeep Kenjige

Director

DIN: 07306478

Place: Bangalore

Date:

4 DEC 2020

Place: Bangalore

Date:

4 DEC 2020




COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|---|---|
| | For the year ended 31 March 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Cash Flow from Operating Activities | | |
| Net Loss before tax | (125.11) | (101.89) |
| <i>Adjustments:</i> | | |
| Depreciation & Amortisation | 7.21 | 8.32 |
| Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss | 17.41 | (9.20) |
| Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes | (100.49) | (102.77) |
| Changes in Inventory | 28.60 | 78.95 |
| Changes in Trade Receivables | (5.22) | 312.07 |
| Other Current & non Current Assets | (3.44) | (0.55) |
| Changes in Trade Payables | (2.27) | (109.47) |
| Changes in Liability & Provisions | 82.17 | (209.57) |
| Cash generated from Operations | (0.65) | (31.34) |
| Income Taxes Paid | - | - |
| Net cash generated from Operating activities (A) | (0.65) | (31.34) |
| Cash Flow from investing activities | | |
| Purchase of Fixed Assets | (0.15) | (1.11) |
| Net cash used in investing activities (B) | (0.15) | (1.11) |
| Cash Flow from financing activities | | |
| Issue of shares during the year | - | - |
| Net cash generated from Financing activities (C) | - | - |
| Net increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C) | (0.80) | (32.45) |
| Cash & Cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year | 10.11 | 42.56 |
| Cash & Cash equivalents as at the end of the year | 9.31 | 10.11 |
| | For the year ended 31 March 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Cash & Cash equivalents | 9.31 | 10.11 |
| | 9.31 | 10.11 |

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached


for **Sundaresha & Associates**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.008012S


CA Pradeepa Chandra C
 Partner
 Membership No.: 216133

Place: Bangalore
 Date: **4 DEC 2020**



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited


Duraiswamy Sankaranarayanan
 Director
 DIN: 07306489

Place: Bangalore
 Date:




Pradeep Kenjige
 Director
 DIN: 07306478

Place: Bangalore
 Date: **4 DEC 2020**

COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity share capital

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| | Amount | |
| <i>Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid</i> | | |
| Balance as at the 31 March 2018 | | 140.00 |
| Issued during 2018-19 | | - |
| Balance as at the 31 March 2019 | | 140.00 |
| Issued during 2019-20 | | - |
| Balance as at 31 March 2020 | | 140.00 |

B. Other Equity

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Reserves and surplus Retained Earnings | Total equity |
| Balance as at 1 April 2018 | (195.10) | (195.10) |
| Profit for the year | (101.89) | (101.89) |
| Balance as at 31 March 2019 | (296.99) | (296.99) |

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Reserves and surplus Retained Earnings | Total equity |
| Balance as at 1 April 2019 | (296.99) | (296.99) |
| Profit for the year | (125.11) | (125.11) |
| Balance as at 31 March 2020 | (422.10) | (422.10) |

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Sundaresha & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 008012S

CA Pradeepa Chandra C

Partner

Membership No. 216133

Place: Bangalore

Date: 4 DEC 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Coffee Day Schaeerer Technologies Private Limited

Duraiswamy Sankaranarayanan

Director

DIN: 07306489

Place: Bangalore

Date: 4 DEC 2020

Pradeep Kenjige

Director

DIN: 07306478

Place: Bangalore

Date: 4 DEC 2020



COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

1 Company background

Coffee Day Schaeerer Technologies Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 7 December 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is located in Bangalore. The Company is a joint venture between WMF Group GmbH and Coffee Day Global Limited.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of manufacture and sale of automatic and semi-automatic coffee vending machines, its components and spare parts.

2 Basis of preparation

A Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in note 3.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on

B Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Indian rupee has been rounded to the nearest lakhs unless otherwise indicated.

C Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

D Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

E Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind ASs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Going concern

The Company incurred a net loss of Rs. 125.11 lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2020, and as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by Rs. 280.77 Lakhs. However, the Company has received a letter of financial support from Coffee Day Global Limited, joint owner of the Company, which undertakes to provide financial and operational assistance as necessary to enable the Company to operate as a going concern and meet its obligations as and when they fall due upto a period of one year from the balance sheet date i.e 31 March 2020.



COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements

Owing to the continued support from the joint owner of the Company and based on business plans, the Company is confident of funding its operating and capital expenditure continue business operations in the foreseeable future. Hence, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment is included in the following notes:

- note 4: depreciation method and useful life of items of property, plant and equipment;
- note 24: provisions and contingencies; key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

F Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Company engages with external valuers for measurement of fair values in the absence of quoted prices in active markets.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's board of directors. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Financial instruments (note 29); and
- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 30); and
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 30)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 30).



COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

3 Significant accounting policies

a Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of an asset. Income from rendering of services is recognised on transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer.

b Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

1. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

2. Subsequent expenditure

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

3. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values, if any over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

| Asset category | Estimated useful life |
|------------------------|---|
| Leasehold improvements | Lease term or estimated useful life, whichever is lower |
| Plant and equipment | 15 years |
| Office equipment | 10 years |
| Furniture and fittings | 10 years |
| Computers | 3 years |

c Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. 'Cost' comprises purchase cost and all expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to its present location and condition. Cost has been determined on a FIFO basis.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis. The Company periodically assesses the inventory for obsolescence and slow moving stocks.

Material and other supplies held of use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value. In such circumstances, the replacement cost of the materials may be the best available measure of their net realisable value.



COFFEE DAY SCHAERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements

d Leases

As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes, the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term, when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. ROU assets are tested for impairment and recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis, if it is a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) in itself, otherwise recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which it belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company may adopt the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the ROU asset. If the ROU asset balance is not sufficient to cover the adjustment amount, then the remaining balance will be recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Transition

The company has applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

The company has applied Ind AS 116 on 1st April 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore the cumulative effect of adopting Ind AS 116 is recognised as an adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings at 1st April 2019, with no restatement of comparative information. However there are no material leases and accordingly rent expenses are recognised in profit and loss statement as per agreed terms and conditions.

e Employee benefits

a) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

b) Short-term employee benefit

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and 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 amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

f Foreign currency transactions

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.



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Notes to the financial statements

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

g Taxes

Current income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the year determined in accordance with the income tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effect of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year). The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognised using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future, however, where there is an unabsorbed depreciation or carry-forward losses under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty of realisation of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at the balance sheet date and written-down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/ virtually certain, as the case may be, to be realised.

The Company off sets on a year on year basis, current tax assets and liabilities where it has a legally enforceable rights to set off and where the Management intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

h Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The disclosure of contingent liability is made when, as a result of obligating events, there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

i Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

j Earnings per share

The basic earnings/ (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net profit/ (loss) attributable to owner's of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during reporting period.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings/ (loss) per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings/ (loss) per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the reporting date, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and which either reduces earnings per share or increase loss per share are included.

k Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the

As financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.



ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal
- All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at an individual asset level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Financial assets at FVTPL | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss. |
| Equity investments at FVOCI | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or |

The Company does not have financial assets measured at FVTPL or FVOCI



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COFFEE DAY SCHAEERER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. See note 30 for financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

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

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

I Recent accounting pronouncements

There is no notification of new standard or amendments to the existing standards which are applicable from April 1, 2020.



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Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the financial statement (continued)

4 Property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress

Rs in lakhs

| Particulars | Owned | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Leasehold improvements | Plant and equipment | Office equipment | Furniture and fixtures | Computers | |
| Cost: | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 April 2018 | 16.75 | 14.11 | 5.38 | 14.03 | 6.11 | 56.38 |
| Additions | - | - | 0.67 | - | 0.44 | 1.11 |
| Balance as at 31 March 2019 | 16.75 | 14.11 | 6.05 | 14.03 | 6.55 | 57.49 |
| Balance as at 1 April 2019 | 16.75 | 14.11 | 6.05 | 14.03 | 6.55 | 57.49 |
| Additions | - | 0.15 | - | - | - | 0.15 |
| Balance as at 30 March 2020 | 16.75 | 14.26 | 6.05 | 14.03 | 6.55 | 57.64 |
| Accumulated depreciation : | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 April 2018 | 6.84 | 1.15 | 1.08 | 2.50 | 3.37 | 14.94 |
| Depreciation for the year | 3.35 | 0.94 | 0.60 | 1.40 | 2.03 | 8.32 |
| Balance as at 31 March 2019 | 10.19 | 2.09 | 1.68 | 3.90 | 5.40 | 23.26 |
| Balance as at 1 April 2019 | 10.19 | 2.09 | 1.68 | 3.90 | 5.40 | 23.26 |
| Depreciation for the year | 3.35 | 0.95 | 0.61 | 1.40 | 0.90 | 7.21 |
| Balance as at 31st March 2020 | 13.54 | 3.04 | 2.29 | 5.30 | 6.30 | 30.47 |
| Carrying amount: | | | | | | |
| As at 31 March 2019 | 6.56 | 12.02 | 4.37 | 10.13 | 1.15 | 34.22 |
| As at 31 March 2020 | 3.21 | 11.22 | 3.76 | 8.73 | 0.25 | 27.17 |



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Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the financial statement (continued)

5 Other assets

A. Other non-current assets

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Advances other than capital advances: - deposit with government authorities | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | 0.25 | 0.25 |

B. Other current assets

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Balances with government authorities | 28.70 | 25.28 |
| Prepaid expenses | 0.34 | 0.32 |
| | 29.04 | 25.60 |

6 Inventories

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Stock of vending machines | 33.39 | 5.89 |
| Stock of coffee vending machine parts and packing material | 21.56 | 77.66 |
| | 54.95 | 83.55 |

During the year ended 31 March 2020, Rs. 10.80 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs. 13.15 lakhs) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

7 Trade receivables

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Trade receivables Unsecured, considered good | 7.20 | 1.98 |
| Net trade receivables | 7.20 | 1.98 |

All trade receivables are 'current'.

Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note 29) | 7.20 | 1.98 |
| Loss allowance | - | - |
| Net trade receivables | 7.20 | 1.98 |

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables is disclosed in note 30.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Balances with banks - in current accounts | 9.29 | 10.00 |
| Cash on hand | 0.02 | 0.11 |
| | 9.31 | 10.11 |

9 Current loans

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Security deposits | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | 15.00 | 15.00 |



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Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the financial statement (continued)

10 Equity share capital

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Authorised | | |
| 30,00,000 (31 March 2019: 30,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Issued, subscribed and fully paid up | | |
| 14,00,000 (31 March 2019: 14,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| | 140.00 | 140.00 |

(a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs (except share data) | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | | As at 31 March 2019 | |
| | No of shares | Amount | No of shares | Amount |
| Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year | 1,400,000 | 140.00 | 1,400,000 | 140 |
| Add: Shares issued during the year | | | | |
| Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year | 1,400,000 | 140.00 | 1,400,000 | 140.00 |

(b) The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:

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

(c) Equity shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares along with the number of equity shares held at the beginning and at the end of the year is as given below:

| Name of the shareholder | As at 31 March 2020 | | As at 31 March 2019 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | % of holding | No of shares | % of holding | No of shares |
| Equity shares of Rs 10 each:- | | | | |
| WMF Group GmbH | 51.00% | 714,000 | 51.00% | 714,000 |
| Coffee Day Global Limited | 49.00% | 686,000 | 49.00% | 686,000 |

(d) The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares since its incorporation nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

11 Other equity

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Retained earnings/ (losses) | | |
| At the commencement of the year | (296.99) | (195.10) |
| Add: Net loss for the year | (125.11) | (101.89) |
| At the end of the year | (422.10) | (296.99) |

Nature and purpose of other reserves:

Retained earnings/ (losses):

The cumulative gain or loss arising from the operations which is retained by the Company is recognised and accumulated under the heading of retained earnings. At the end of the year, the loss for the year is transferred from the statement of profit and loss to the retained earnings account.



Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the financial statement (continued)

12 Non-current provisions

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Provision for employee benefits | | |
| - gratuity [refer note (i) & (ii)] | 1.25 | 1.06 |
| - compensated absences [refer note (i) & (ii)] | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| | 1.33 | 1.14 |

(i) Movements in provision:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | Gratuity | Compensated absence |
| Balance at 1 April 2019 | 1.06 | 0.08 |
| Additional provision recognised | 0.19 | - |
| Reduction arising from payments | - | - |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | 1.25 | 0.08 |

ii) Information about provisions and significant estimates:

Compensated absence:

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for sick and earned leave

The amount of the provision is presented as non-current, since the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

13 Trade payables

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Trade payables to related parties (Refer note 29) | 270.27 | 254.69 |
| Other trade payables | 19.01 | 19.45 |
| | 289.28 | 274.14 |

All trade payables are 'current'.

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 30

Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2018 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material.

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year; | | |
| (a) (i) Principal | - | - |
| (ii) Interest | - | - |
| (b) The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year*; | | |
| (i) Interest | - | - |
| (ii) Payment | - | - |
| (c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 | - | - |
| (d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year | - | - |
| (e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 | - | - |

* No interest has been paid by the Company during the year.



Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the financial statement (continued)

14 Other current financial liabilities

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Creditors for expenses | 132.35 | 49.78 |
| | 132.35 | 49.78 |

15 Other current liabilities

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Statutory dues | 2.06 | 2.64 |
| | 2.06 | 2.64 |



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Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the financial statement (continued)

16 Revenue from operations

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Sale of coffee machines | 66.78 | 200.10 |
| Sale of Spares | 4.90 | 1.53 |
| Scrap sales | - | 0.02 |
| | 71.68 | 201.65 |

17 Other income

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Foreign exchange gain, net | - | 8.41 |
| Others | 0.26 | - |
| | 0.26 | 8.41 |

18 Cost of materials consumed

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Opening stock of coffee vending machine parts | 77.66 | 127.19 |
| Purchase of coffee vending machines parts | 2.55 | 71.18 |
| Less: Closing stock of coffee vending machine parts | (21.56) | (77.66) |
| | 58.65 | 120.71 |

19 Changes in inventories of finished goods

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| (a) Opening stock : | | |
| Finished goods | 5.89 | 35.31 |
| | 5.89 | 35.31 |
| (b) Closing stock : | | |
| Finished goods | 33.39 | 5.89 |
| | 33.39 | 5.89 |
| | (27.50) | 29.42 |

20 Employee benefits expense

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Salaries and wages | 53.67 | 59.29 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 0.57 | 0.65 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 0.39 | 1.03 |
| | 54.63 | 60.97 |

21 Depreciation expense

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 7.21 | 8.32 |
| | 7.21 | 8.32 |

22 A. Other expenses

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Professional and consultancy | 58.22 | 56.96 |
| Rent | 20.65 | 19.66 |
| Insurance | 0.37 | 1.50 |
| Royalty | 2.87 | 8.07 |
| Office maintenance and utilities | 2.73 | 2.56 |
| Traveling and conveyance | 0.24 | 0.63 |
| Power and fuel | 0.92 | 1.61 |
| Printing and stationery | 0.18 | 0.19 |
| Rates and taxes | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| Communication expenses | 0.39 | 0.40 |
| Bank charges | - | 0.85 |
| Foreign exchange loss, net | 17.41 | - |
| | 104.06 | 92.53 |

B: Auditor's remuneration (included in legal and professional charges and excludes goods and services tax)

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| As auditor | | |
| - for statutory audit | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Reimbursement of expenses | - | 0.15 |
| | 5.00 | 5.15 |



Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the financial statement (continued)

23 Impact of COVID-19

During the year there is outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 across the globe including India, and caused casualties. This also has prompted nations to go under lockdown, and has impacted the economy as a whole. India is also under complete lock down from last week of the financial year 2019-20 and continued in the financial year 2020-21. The lock down has been extended from time to time with variations. The management is of the opinion that there is no material impact of the same on these financial statements.

24 Contingent liabilities, commitments and contingent assets

There are no contingent liabilities and there are no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at the balance sheet date (31 March 2019: Rs Nil). Further, there are no commitments as on 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

25 Income tax

(a) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Profit before tax | (125.11) | (101.89) |
| Indian tax rate | 26% | 26% |
| Estimated tax at Indian tax rate | (32.53) | (26.49) |
| -Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised | 32.53 | 26.49 |
| Income tax expense | - | - |

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Carry forward of business losses | 375.75 | 172.08 |
| Potential tax benefit @ 26% * | 97.70 | 44.74 |
| Carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation | 27.49 | 16.92 |
| Potential tax benefit @ 26% * | 7.15 | 4.40 |
| | 403.24 | 189.00 |

*The business losses expire in 2024-28. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation.



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Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the financial statement (continued)

26 Loss per share

(i) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating loss per share:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Loss for the year | (125.11) | (101.89) |
| Net loss for basic and diluted earnings per share | (125.11) | (101.89) |

(ii) Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year | - | - |
| Number of weighted average equity shares for basic and diluted EPS | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |

(iii) Loss per share:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Basic and diluted | (8.94) | (7.28) |

27 Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, Managing Director of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The company is primarily engaged in manufacture and sale of automatic and semi-automatic coffee vending machines, its components and spare parts. The CODM considers the Company as one single reportable segment.

Information about major customers

Revenues of Rs. 71.68 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs 201.63 lakhs) are derived from one customer which amounts to more than 10% of the entity's revenue.

Revenue from major products and services

The Company's revenue from operations is from sale of coffee vending machines.

Geographical information

The Company has its operations based in India i.e. its country of domicile. The Company's revenue from operation is from customers in India and the non-current assets are also based in India.

28 Leases

The company is obligated under lease for factory premises. The lease expenses are not material and accordingly lease payments are considered as expenses for the period based on the terms of the lease. The details of lease rental expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year is as follows:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Lease expense recognised in Profit & Loss | 20.65 | 19.66 |
| | 20.65 | 19.66 |



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Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the financial statement (continued)

29 Related party disclosure

I Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

A. Entities having joint control over the Company:

WMF Group Gmbh
Coffee Day Global Limited

B. Key management personnel

- Ganesh B J (upto 23.12.2019)
- Markus Herchel (upto 31.03.2020), Chief Executive Officer
- Duraiswamy Sankaranarayanan
- Pradeep Kenjinge

II Summary of related party transactions:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Significant transactions with entities where joint control exists: | | |
| Sales of coffee vending machines | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | 71.68 | 201.65 |
| Purchase of coffee vending machines spares | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | - | - |
| - WMF Group Gmbh | 0.31 | 56.39 |
| Other expenses - rent | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | 20.65 | 19.66 |
| Other expenses - professional and consultancy | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | 50.32 | 46.65 |
| Other expenses - royalty | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | 1.43 | 4.03 |
| - WMF Group Gmbh | 1.44 | 4.04 |
| Reimbursable expenses on behalf of the Company | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | 22.51 | 36.84 |

III Summary of balances receivable from and payable to related parties:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Balances with entities where control exists - | | |
| Trade receivables | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | 7.20 | 1.98 |
| Trade payables | | |
| - WMF Group Gmbh | 270.68 | 254.69 |
| Other current liabilities - other payables for expenses | | |
| - Coffee Day Global Limited | 106.10 | 24.48 |
| - WMF Group Gmbh | 11.83 | 10.03 |

IV Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

| Particulars | Rs. in crore | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For the year ended 31 Mar 2020 | For the year ended 31 March 2019 |
| Salary paid to Chief Executive Officer | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| | 40.00 | 40.00 |

V Terms and conditions

All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled in cash within the credit period allowed as per the policy. None of the balances are secured.



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30 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk measurement**(a) Accounting classification and fair value**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Carrying value | Fair value | | | Total |
| | As at 31 March 2020 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost: | | | | | |
| Current loans | 15.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Trade receivables | 7.20 | - | - | - | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9.31 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 31.51 | - | - | - | - |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 289.28 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities | 132.35 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 421.63 | - | - | - | - |

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments for loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Carrying value | Fair value | | | Total |
| | As at 31 March 2019 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost: | | | | | |
| Current loans | 15.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Trade receivables | 1.98 | - | - | - | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10.11 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 27.09 | - | - | - | - |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 274.14 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities | 49.78 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 323.92 | - | - | - | - |

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments for loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

(b) Measurement of fair values

The section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are

a) recognised and measured at fair value

b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

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

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

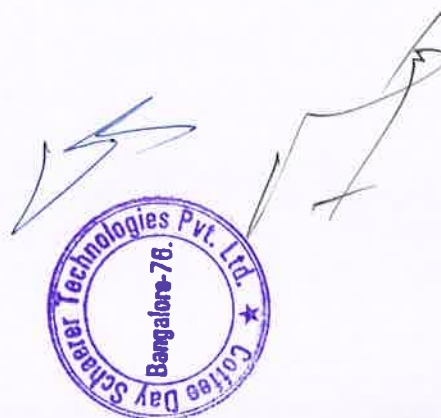
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If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

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

(c) Financial instruments - risk management

The Company's activities expose it to the following risks:

- credit risk (refer (c)(ii));
- liquidity risk (refer (c)(iii)); and
- market risk (refer (c)(iv)).

(i) Risk management framework

30 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk measurement (continued):**(c) Financial instruments - risk management (continued)****(ii) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade and other receivables:

The Company's credit risk is influenced by a related party only, where the credit risk is minimal. Due to this factor, the management believes that no additional credit risk is inherent in the Company's trade receivables. At the balance sheet, there were no concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

As at the reporting date. The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired were as follows:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Past due 1 - 180 days | 7.20 | 1.98 |
| More than 180 days | - | - |
| Total trade and other receivables | 7.20 | 1.98 |

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank deposits are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated. Management does not expect any of its counterparties to fail to meet its obligations.

Loans and security deposit:

Expected credit loss for loans and security deposits is as follows:

| Particulars | Period ended | Asset company | Estimated gross carrying amount at default | Expected probability of default | Expected credit losses | Carrying amount, net of impairment provision |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit loss | 31-Mar-20 | Security deposits | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit loss | 31-Mar-19 | Security deposits | 15 | - | - | 15 |

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next one year. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables, together with expected cash outflows on trade payables.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities. This amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cash flow.

| As at 31 March 2020 | Carrying amount | Total | Rs in lakhs | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | Less than 6 months | 6-12 months | 1-2 years | More than 2 years |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 289.28 | 289.28 | 289.28 | - | - | - |
| Other current financial liabilities | 132.35 | 132.35 | 132.35 | - | - | - |
| | 421.63 | 421.63 | 421.63 | - | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2019 | | | | | | |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 274.14 | 274.14 | 274.14 | - | - | - |
| Other current financial liabilities | 49.78 | 49.78 | 49.78 | - | - | - |
| | 323.92 | 323.92 | 323.92 | - | - | - |



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



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30 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk measurement (continued):**(c) Financial instruments - risk management (continued)****(iv) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and loans are denominated and the functional currency of the Company. The functional currency of the Company is primarily INR. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are US dollars, Euro etc.

Management monitors the movement in foreign currency and the Company's exposure in each of the foreign currency. Based on the analyses and study of movement in foreign currency, the Company decides to exchange its foreign currency.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | | As at 31 March 2019 | |
| | USD | EUR | USD | EUR |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Trade payables/ creditors for expenses | - | 3.62 | - | 3.60 |
| Net exposure in respect of recognized assets and liabilities | - | 3.62 | - | 3.60 |

The following significant exchange rates have been applied

| INR | Year-end spot rate | |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2020 | 31 March 2019 |
| | USD 1 | 75.82 |
| EUR 1 | 83.10 | 77.80 |

Sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Euro and US dollar against INR at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Profit or loss | | Equity, net of tax | |
| | Strength-ening | Weakening | Strength-ening | Weakening |
| 31 March 2020 | | | | |
| Euro (7% movement) | 21.06 | (21.06) | 21.06 | (21.06) |
| 31 March 2019 | | | | |
| Euro (4% movement) | 11.20 | (11.20) | 11.20 | (11.20) |

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any loans, hence it is not exposed to interest rate risk.



(d) Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

During the current year, payable to related party to the extent of Rs.17.63 lakhs (2019: 339.02 lakhs) as been offset against trade receivables.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of recognised financial instruments that are subject to above agreement.

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| | Gross amounts of financial instruments in the statement of financial position | Related financial instruments that are not offset | Net amount |
| As at March 2020 | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Trade receivables | 24.83 | 7.20 | 17.63 |
| | 24.83 | 7.20 | 17.63 |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Creditors for expenses | 123.73 | 106.10 | 17.63 |
| | 123.73 | 106.10 | 17.63 |
| As at March 2019 | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Trade receivables | 341.00 | 1.98 | 339.02 |
| | 341.00 | 1.98 | 339.02 |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Creditors for expenses | 388.81 | 49.79 | 339.02 |
| | 388.81 | 49.79 | 339.02 |

31 Capital management

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

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of net debt to equity. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising obligations under finance leases, trade payables and other liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components of equity. The Company's net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2020 was as follows:

| Particulars | Rs in lakhs | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2020 | As at 31 March 2019 |
| Trade payables | 289.28 | 274.14 |
| Other liabilities | 135.74 | 53.56 |
| Less: cash and cash equivalents | (9.31) | (10.11) |
| Net debt | 415.71 | 317.59 |
| Total equity | (282.10) | (156.99) |
| Debt equity ratio | (1.47) | (2.02) |

32 Previous year financial statements are audited by a firm other than M/s Sundaresha & Associates, Chartered Accountants.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **Sundaresha & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.008012


CA Pradeepa Chandra C
Partner
Membership No.: 216133

Place: Bangalore

Date: **4 DEC 2020**

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coffee Day Schaerer Technologies Private Limited


Duraiswamy Sankaranarayanan
Director
DIN: 07306489

Place: Bangalore

Date: **4 DEC 2020**


Pradeep Kenjinge
Director
DIN: 07306478

Place: Bangalore

Date: **4 DEC 2020**

