

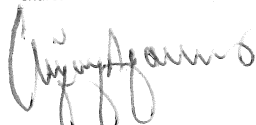
UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31 Mar 2019

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
I. ASSETS			
1 Non - current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	2.23	1.93
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	3	52.85	16.90
(c) Other non current assets	4	4.70	-
Total non-current assets		59.78	18.83
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	693.84	-
(b) Financial assets			
(ii) Trade receivables	6	153.30	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	3.00	8.71
(iv) Loans	3	32.33	19.71
(b) Other current assets	8	171.45	114.84
Total current assets		1,053.92	143.27
		1,113.70	162.10
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9(i)	140.66	140.66
(b) Other equity	9(ii)	(930.48)	(245.63)
		(789.82)	(104.97)
2 Liabilities			
Non - current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	1,706.84	229.34
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11	0.10	0.10
Total non-current liabilities		1,706.94	229.44
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	179.37	28.09
(b) Other current liabilities	13	17.21	9.51
Total current liabilities		196.58	37.60
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,113.70	162.10

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached.

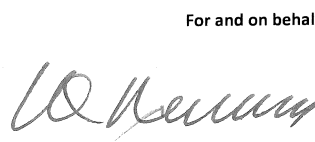

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants



Vijay Agarwal
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay K Reki
Executive Director
DIN-00191298

Shekhar Swarup
Director
DIN-00445241

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 07, 2019

UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year period ended 31 Mar, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I Revenue from Operations	14	723.11	16.26
II Other Income	15	0.23	-
III Total income (I+II)		723.34	16.26
IV Expenses:			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	16	153.03	-
(b) Excise Duty on sale of goods		564.00	-
(c) Employee benefits expense	17	212.34	13.24
(d) Finance costs	18	86.70	7.74
(e) Depreciation expense	19	1.04	0.74
(f) Other expenses	20	391.08	132.31
Total expenses (IV)		1,408.19	154.03
V Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)		(684.85)	(137.77)
VI Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax	21	-	0.01
(b) Deferred tax		-	0.01
VII Profit/(Loss) for the year (V - VI)		(684.85)	(137.78)
VIII Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)		(684.85)	(137.78)
X Earnings per share (of Rs. 10 each):			
Basic (in Rs.)		(48.69)	(9.80)
Diluted (in Rs.)		(48.69)	(9.80)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
in terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Agarwal
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay K Rekhi
Executive Director
DIN-00191298

Shekhar Swarup
Director
DIN-00445241

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 07, 2019

UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March, 2019

a. Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2017	127.87
Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 9)	12.79
Balance as at March 31, 2018	140.66
Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer note 9)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	140.66

b. Other equity

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Other equity		
	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Securities Premium Account	Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	
Balance as at March 31, 2017	366.77	(474.62)	(107.85)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(137.78)	(137.78)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(137.78)	(137.78)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	366.77	(612.40)	(245.63)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(684.85)	(684.85)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(684.85)	(684.85)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	366.77	(1,297.25)	(930.48)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
in terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Agarwal
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay K Rekhi
Executive Director
DIN-00191298

Shekhar Swarup
Director
DIN-00445241

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 07, 2019

UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(684.85)		(137.77)
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation expense	1.04		0.74	
Finance costs	86.70		7.74	
Interest income	(0.23)		-	
Amortisation of non current assets	(4.70)		-	
		82.81		8.48
Operating profit before working capital changes		(602.04)		(129.29)
Movement in working capital:				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(693.84)		-	
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(153.30)		-	
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(104.97)		(134.08)	
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	151.28		25.43	
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	7.70		8.86	
		(793.13)		(99.79)
Cash generated from operations		(1,395.17)		(229.08)
Income taxes paid		-		-
Net cash flow (used) / from operating activities (A)		(1,395.17)		(229.08)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1.34)		(2.19)	
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		(1.34)		(2.19)
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,477.50		229.34	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-		12.79	
Interest paid	(86.70)		(7.74)	
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)		1,390.80		234.39
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(5.71)		3.12
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8.71		5.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		3.00		8.71

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Agarwal
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Handwritten signatures of Vijay K Rekhi and Shekhar Swarup)

Vijay K Rekhi
Executive Director
DIN-00191298

Shekhar Swarup
Director
DIN-00445241

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 07, 2019

Note 1 - General information and Significant Accounting Policies

Note 1.1 - General information

Unibev Limited (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited) is Subsidiary of Globus Spirits Limited (the Company) which is incorporated in India on 8th December 2014 and under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL).

Note 1.2 - Statement of Compliance

These Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Note 1.3 - Significant Accounting Policies

I. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

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

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

II. Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue from manufacture and sale of Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL).

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' with effect from 1 April 2018. Upon application of Ind AS 115, Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to the customers. The point at which control passes is determined by each customer arrangement when there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of goods. There was no impact on adoption of Ind AS 115 to the financial statements of the Company.

Sale of products

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price i.e. the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled from a customer, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue includes both fixed and variable consideration. Variable consideration arises on the sale of goods as a result of discounts and allowances given and accruals for estimated future returns and rebates. Revenue is not recognised in full until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in the light of contractual and legal obligations, historical trends and past experience. Once the uncertainty associated with the returns and rebates is resolved, revenue is adjusted accordingly. Revenue includes excise duty but excludes goods and services tax.

Revenue from manufacture and sale of products from tie-up manufacturing arrangements

The company has entered into arrangements with tie-up manufacturers (TMU), where-in TMUs manufacture and sell on behalf of the Company. Accordingly, the transactions of the tie-up units under such arrangements have been recorded on gross basis as if they were transactions of the Company.

Critical Judgements

Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract

Transaction Price: The transaction price could either be a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as discounts and incentives. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Other income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the

III. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. All items of property, plant and equipment have been measured at fair value at the date of transition to Ind-As. The company have opted such fair valuation as deemed cost at the transition date i.e. April 01, 2016. Cost is inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition or construction. All upgradation / enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use which is generally on commissioning. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated in a manner that amortizes the cost (or other amount substituted for cost) of the assets after commissioning, less its residual value, over their useful lives as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a straight line basis.

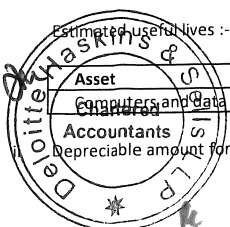
IV. A. Depreciation / amortisation

- Depreciation on all tangible assets is provided on the basis of estimated useful life and residual value determined by the management based on a technical evaluation considering nature of asset, past experience, estimated usage of the asset etc., as given below:

Estimated useful lives :-

Asset	Useful Life
Computers and data processing units	3-6 years

Depreciable amount for assets (Computers) is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.



V. **B. Impairment**

(i). **Financial assets**

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss for the financial assets which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

(ii). **Non - financial assets**

Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company reviews at each reporting date if there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

VI. **Financial instruments**

Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of financial asset or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

(i) **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** : A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held in order 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 and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) **Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**: A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(iii) **Financial liabilities** : Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

VII. **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (weighted average basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary.

Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads and, where applicable, excise duty.

VIII. **Employee Benefits**

Employee Benefit expenses are recognised in the period during which the services have been rendered

IX. **Contingent liabilities and provisions**

Contingent liabilities are disclosed after evaluation of the facts and legal aspects of the matter involved, in line with the provisions of Ind AS 37. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosures in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its financial statements unless the loss becomes probable.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal / constructive) as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that a cash outflow may be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

X. **Leases:**

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the Company's benefit. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

XI. **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings / (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the current year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average share considered for calculating basic earnings / (loss) per share, and also the weighted average number of shares, which would have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

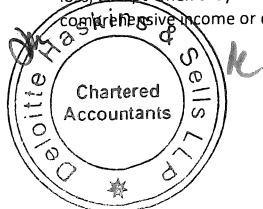
XII. **Income taxes**

Provision for current taxation is ascertained on the basis of assessable profits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax is recognised, subject to the consideration of prudence, on timing differences, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised on unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses based on virtual certainty with convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Income tax and deferred tax are measured on the basis of the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the income tax and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.



XIV Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in future are:

- (i) Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets: Useful life and residual value are determined by the management based on a technical evaluation considering nature of asset, past experience, estimated usage of the asset, vendor's advice etc and same is reviewed at each financial year end.
- (ii) Deferred tax assets: The Company has reviewed the carrying amount of deferred tax assets including MAT credit at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
- (iii) Transaction Price- Sale of goods: The transaction price could either be a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as discounts and incentives. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

XV Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

XVI Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

XVII Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

XVIII Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not yet effective upto the date of issuance of financial statements

Ind AS 116 Leases: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

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

Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 containing Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which clarifies the application and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The current and deferred tax asset or liability shall be recognized and measured by applying the requirements in Ind AS 12 based on the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined by applying this appendix. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits':

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified limited amendments to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and to recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling. The amendment will come into force for accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019

As at the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements, the Company does not have any impact on its financial statements in the period of initial application.

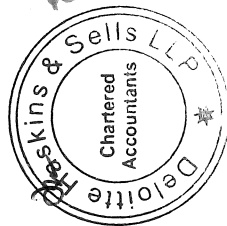


Note 2 - Property, plant and equipment as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount	
	As at March 31, 2018	Additions	Disposals / discard of assets	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	Depreciation for the year	Eliminated on disposal / discard of assets	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT Computer	3.08	1.34	-	4.42	1.15	1.04	-	2.19	1.93
Total	3.08	1.34	-	4.42	1.15	1.04	-	2.19	1.93

Note 2 - Property, plant and equipment as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount	
	As at 31st Mar, 2017	Additions	Disposals / discard of assets	As at March 31, 2018	As at 31st Mar, 2017	Depreciation for the year	Eliminated on disposal / discard of assets	As at March 31, 2018	As at 31st Mar, 2017
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT Computer	0.89	2.19	-	3.08	0.41	0.74	-	1.15	0.46
Total	0.89	2.19	-	3.08	0.41	0.74	-	1.15	0.46



UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements

(Rs. in Lacs)

Note 3 - Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Non-current		
Security deposits	52.85	16.90
	52.85	16.90
(b) Current		
Security deposits	32.33	19.71
Total	32.33	19.71

Note 4: Other Non Current Assets

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Non-current		
Deferred Lease - Security Depoist	4.70	-
Total	4.70	-

Note 5-Inventories

(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Raw Materials	233.27	-
(b) Finished Goods	460.57	-
Total	693.84	-

The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1.3 (VII).

Note 6-Trade Receivables

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Trade receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good- Unsecured	153.30	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-
	153.30	-
Less: Allowanaces for credit losses	-	-
Total	153.30	-

(i) Of the trade receivable, balance as at March 31, 2019 of Rs. 24.20 lacs (March 31, 2018 of Rs.Nil) is due from Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited, Rs 64.06 lacs (March 31, 2018 of Rs.Nil) is due from Telangana Prohibition and Excise Department and Rs 16.11 lacs (March 31, 2018 of Rs.Nil) is due from Srinivasa wines. There are no other customers who represent more than 10% of the total balances of trade receivables.

Age of Receivables	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1-30 days past due	12.11	-
31-60 days past due	26.91	-
61-90 days past due	50.22	-
More than 90 days past due	64.06	-

Note 7 - Cash and cash equivalents

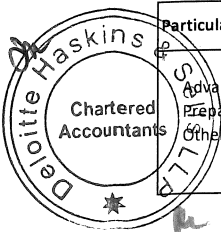
(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.04
Balances with banks	2.99	8.67
In Current accounts		
Total	3.00	8.71

Note 8 - Other current assets

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advances to vendors	133.62	108.39
Prepaid expenses	17.77	6.45
Other Advances	20.06	-
Total	171.45	114.84



UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 9(i) - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. In Lacs)	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. In Lacs)
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	30,00,000	300.00	30,00,000	300.00
	30,00,000	300.00	30,00,000	300.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	14,06,565	140.66	14,06,565	140.66
Total	14,06,565	140.66	14,06,565	140.66

(a) Changes in equity share capital during the year :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. In Lacs)	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. In Lacs)
Equity shares with voting rights				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	14,06,565	140.66	12,78,695	127.87
Issued during the Period			1,27,870	12.79
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	14,06,565	140.66	14,06,565	140.66

(b) Shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Globus Spirits Ltd	12,78,695	90.91%	12,78,695	90.91%
Vijay Kumar Rekhi	1,27,870	9.09%	1,27,870	9.09%

Rights, preferences and restrictions on equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares entitled to one vote per share.

Note 9(ii) - Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Securities Premium Account*	366.77	366.77
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,297.25)	(612.40)
Total	(930.48)	(245.63)

*Securities Premium Account

Securities Premium consists of premium on issue of shares.



UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 10 - Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured		
Loan from Holding Company (Refer Note 28)	1,681.84	229.34
Others	25.00	-
Total	1,706.84	229.34

Note 11 - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets	-	-
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liability		
Property plant & equipments	0.10	0.10
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(0.10)	(0.10)

Note 12- Trade payables

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Outstanding dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Refer note 29)	-	-
Outstanding dues to parties other than micro and small enterprises	179.37	28.09
Total	179.37	28.09

Note 13 - Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory liabilities	10.24	9.51
Book Overdraft	6.97	-
Total	17.21	9.51



Note 14 - Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from Contract with Customers	723.11	16.26
Total	723.11	16.26

Note 15 - Other income (Interest income on financial assets)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest Income	0.23	-
Total	0.23	-

Note 16 - Cost of Materials Consumed

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Raw materials and packing materials		
Opening stock	67.21	-
Add: Purchases	779.65	-
	846.86	-
Less: Closing stock	693.83	-
Cost of material consumed	153.03	-

Note 17 - Employee benefits expense

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(i) Salaries and wages, including bonus	211.40	12.79
(ii) Staff welfare expenses	0.94	0.45
Total	212.34	13.24

Note 18 - Finance costs

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest expense on - Loan from Holding Company	86.70	7.74
Total	86.70	7.74

Note 19 - Depreciation expense

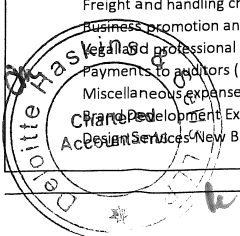
(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1.04	0.74
Total	1.04	0.74

Note 20 - Other expenses

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Rent including lease rentals	16.86	8.26
Travelling and conveyance	24.38	4.39
Freight and handling charges	36.28	0.35
Business promotion and marketing	93.97	8.82
Legal and professional	32.17	4.47
Payments to auditors (Refer note 24)	5.50	0.30
Miscellaneous expenses	19.86	5.47
Brand Development Expenses	136.58	81.28
Advertising Services - New Brand	25.48	18.97
Total	391.08	132.31

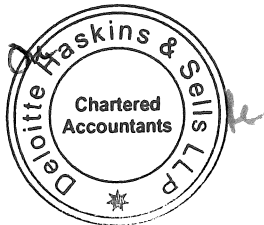


UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 21 - Tax expense

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Current tax		
Current tax expense	-	-
(b) Deferred tax charge / (credit)		
In respect of current year	-	(0.01)
		(0.01)
Income tax recognised in profit and loss	-	(0.01)
The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows :-		
Profit before tax	(684.85)	(137.78)
Income tax expense calculated at 26% (PY 25.75%)	(178.06)	(35.48)
Effect of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	178.06	35.49
Income tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	0.01
(c) Deferred tax movements		
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:		(Rs. in Lacs)
Particulars		Property plant & equipments
As at April 1, 2018		(0.10)
(charged)/credited to:		
profit or loss		
Other comprehensive income		
As at March 31, 2019		(0.10)

Note: The Company has considered prudence and hence not recognised deferred tax assets on tax losses of Rs. 908.69 lacs.



UNI BEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Not forming part of the financial statements

Note 22 - Disclosure under Ind-AS 17 "Leases"

Operating leases:

The company has entered into operating lease arrangement for certain premises. These lease arrangements are cancellable in nature.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Lease rental in respect of operating leases charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year	16.86	8.26

Note 23 - Earning per share

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit for the year attributable to equity shares	Rs. in Lacs	(684.85)	(137.78)
Weighted average number of Basic equity shares outstanding	Numbers	14,06,565	14,06,565
Weighted average number of Diluted equity shares outstanding	Numbers	14,06,565	14,06,565
Basic earnings per share (face value - Rs. 10 per share)	Rupees	(48.69)	(9.80)
Diluted earnings per share (face value - Rs. 10 per share)	Rupees	(48.69)	(9.80)

Note 24 - Auditors' remuneration

(Rs in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
For Statutory audit	5.50	0.30
Total	5.50	0.30



UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 25 - Financial instruments by categories

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in significant accounting policies note 1.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particular	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial assets						
Loans	85.17	-	-	36.61	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3.00	-	-	8.71	-	-
Trade Receivables	153.30	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	241.47	-	-	45.32	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	1,706.84	-	-	229.34	-	-
Trade payables	179.37	-	-	28.09	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1,886.21	-	-	257.43	-	-

Note 26 - Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company has availed credit support from Holding Company. The Company is in the stage of expansion; hence outsider liabilities are met from the Credit Support of Holding Company and internal accruals of the Company.

Note 27 - Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to various financial risks : Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company if the counterparty defaults on its obligations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables.

To manage trade receivables, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of such receivables.

The Company also makes general provision for lifetime expected credit loss based on its previous experience of write off in previous years.

There are no credit loss during the year on account of receivables

(b) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash requirements. The Company principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow generated from operations and being in the expansion stage, the company is meeting its requirements from the borrowings from its holding. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flow.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2019				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings		1,706.84	-	1,706.84
Trade payable	179.37	-	-	179.37
Other financial liability	-	-	-	-
Total non-derivatives liabilities	179.37	1,706.84	-	1,886.21
As at March 31, 2018				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings		229.34	-	229.34
Trade payable	28.09	-	-	28.09
Total non-derivatives liabilities	28.09	229.34	-	257.43

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument that will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise of three types of risk i.e interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk.

Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade receivables and advances.



UNIBEV LIMITED (Formerly known as M/s Uber Blenders & Distillers Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 28 - Related party disclosures under Ind-AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures"

- a) **Holding:**
Globus Spirits Ltd
- b) **Key management personnel:**
Mr. Vijay Kumar Rekhi, Executive Director
Mr. Shekhar Swarup, Director

(i) **Transactions with related parties :** (Rs in lac)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Loan taken		
Globus Spirits Ltd. (During the year only)	1,452.50	229.34
Interest expenses		
Globus Spirits Ltd.	86.70	7.74

Closing balances with related parties : Rs in lac

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance outstanding as at year end		
Loans		
Globus Spirits Ltd.	1,681.84	229.34

(ii) **Transactions with key managerial personnel :**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Managerial remuneration		
Mr. Vijay Kumar Rekhi	94.35	12.79

Note 29 - Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

There are no dues to enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). Further no interest has been paid under the terms of MSMED Act, 2006. Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-

Note 30

- (a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- (b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Note 31- The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2018 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these financial statements have been audited by the predecessor auditor.

Note 32 - Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 7th, 2019

Note 33- Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

