(Amount in Euro)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
	ASSETS		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
1.	Non-current assets		E .	
(a)		3	306.00	442.00
(b)	Capital work-in-progress	3	26	94.0
(c)	Investment Property	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	96
(d)	Goodwill			
(e)	Other Intangible assets	3		3,63
(1)	Intangible assets under development			
(9)	Biological Assets other than bearer plants			
(h)	Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments		82	4,66,187.00
	(ii) Trade receivables	4 4		
	(iii) Loans	4.1		(4)
	(iv) Others (to be specified)	4.2	A 14	(+)
(i)	Deferred tax assets (net)	5		
(i)	Other non-current assets	6		(*)
2.	Current assets			7
(a)	Inventories	7	1,14,657.00	1,06,411.00
(b)	Financial Assets	1 "2 8		6 A TO PAGE 13 CAN TO THE
100	(i) Investments			
	(ii) Trade receivables	8.1	43,771.00	35,202.00
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8.2	74,732.00	34,527.00
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	8.2	7 4,7 02.00	01,021.00
	(v) Loans	8.3 -	198	216
	(vi) Others (to be specified)	8.4	8,84,819.00	59,730.00
(a)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	0,04,019,00	39,730.00
(c) (d)	Other current assets	10	34,657.00	19,579.00
(4)	Total Asset	-	11,52,942.00	7,22,078.00
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
- 17	EQUITY			
a)	Equity Share capital	11	33,00,000.00	28,00,000.00
b)	Other Equity	12	(26,31,232.00)	(56,45,435.00
157.11.2	Inter Branch Current Account	77212 1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
	LIABILITIES			20
7	Non-current liabilities	1 0		50 15
a)	Financial Liabilities			
¥ 1	(i) Borrowings			
- 1	(ii) Trade payables			
- 4	(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	39 189 00	87 189 00
0)	Provisions	13	38,189.00	87,189.00
3	Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	312011	26	5
d)	Other non-current liabilities	15		
"	0 15 150	16		
× 1	Current liabilities			127
1)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	100000	7/12/2016 (41/2)	Managara
	(ii) Trade payables	17.1	4,33,364.00	2,68,910.00
1.5	(iii) Other financial liabilities	17.2	New All Control	32,07,293.00
)	Other current liabilities	18	2,621.00	4,121.00
3)	Provisions	19	10,000.00	100
f)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	5.1	(A)
	Total Equity and Liabilities		11,52,942.00	7,22,078.00

Significant Accounting Policies

Notes referred above form integral part of Balance sheet

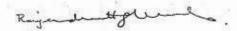
As per our report of even date annexed

For Meharia & Associates

FRN 327845E

Chartered Accountants

For and On behalf of VEEDOL INTERNATIONAL, B.V.



(R.N.GHOSAL)

2

CA Sumit Kumar Meharia

Proprietor M.No.068735 Place: Kolkata Date: 21st May 2018

(Amount in Euro)

		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	The second secon	nount in Euro)
-	Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2018	31.03.2017
ï	Revenue From Operations	21	8,98,981.00	6,90,154.00
	Stock transfer to other Regions	100.0	MARKET STATES	HARMAN
11	Other Income	22	28,773.00	
111	Total Income (I+II)	10000	9,27,754.00	6,90,154.00
V	EXPENSES			
V.	Cost of materials consumed	23	8,11,450.00	6,13,342.0
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	23	0,11,450.00	0,10,042.0
	Changes in inventories of finished goods	24		
	Employee benefits expense	25	2,11,295.00	3,26,220.0
	Finance costs	26	56,914.00	76,178.0
	Depreciation and amortization expense	27	136.00	136.0
	Other expenses	28	1,76,129.00	2,38,679.0
	Total expenses (IV)	20	12,55,924.00	12,54,555.0
	Control of the American Control of the Control of t	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	TO A CARROLL VALLE OF
	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-IV)	20	(3,28,170.00)	(5,64,401.0
1	Exceptional Items			455
11	Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)			
222	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax			
	(2) Deferred tax			
	Profit/ (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		(3,28,170.00)	(5,64,401.0
	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations			
1	Tax expense of discontinued operations	1		
11	Profit (Loss) for the period from discontinuing operations (X-XII)	1	681	
111	Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)	1		
V	Other Comprehensive Income	1 1		
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to	1 1		
	profit or loss			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will			
	not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to	1 1		
	profit or loss	1		
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will	1		
	be reclassified to profit or loss	1. 1	- 2	
		300	(3,28,170.00)	(5,64,401.0
/	Total Comprehensive Income for the period( XIII+XIV)		14	\$2.00 Feb. 2000
	(Comprising Profit(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the Period)		1	
/1	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation)			
	(1) Basic	88	1	
	(2) Diluted	1		
/11	Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation)			
	(1) Basic (2) Diluted			
AH.	Earnings per equity share(for discontinued & continuing operations)			
	(1) Basic	20,		20
	(2) Diluted	82	19	100

Significant Accounting Policies
Notes referred above form integral part of Statement of Profit & Loss
As per our report of even date annexed
For Meharia & Associates
FRN 327845E
Chartered Accountants

CA Sumit Kumar Meharia Proprietor M.No.068735 Place: Kolkata Dale: 21st May 2018 For and on behalf of VEEDOL INTERNATIONAL, B.V.

Rajuduntghund

(R.N.GHOSAL)

VEEDOL INTERNATIONAL B.V., Amsterdam STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

						(Amount in Euro)
The second secon				Other Equity ·		
Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Securities Premium Reserve	Other Reserves (General Reserve)	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity attributable to Equity Shareholders of the company
Balance as on 1st April, 2017 Adjustment on account of VDG Losses Shares issued during the year Income for the year	5,00,000.00			(56,45,435.00) 33,42,373.00 (3,28,170.00)		(56,45,435.00) 33,42,373.00 (3,28,170.00)
Balance as on March 31, 2018	33,00,000.00	10		(26,31,232.00)	1	(26,31,232.00)

## Veedol International, BV, Amsterdam

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st Macrh, 2018

#### 1 COMPANY OVERVIEW

The registered address of Veedol International B.V. is Kabelweg 21, 1014 BA in Amsterdam, Nederland. The Veedol International B.V. is registered at the trade register under number 57181659. The activities of the company consists primarily of trading oil.

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

## 2.1.1 Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The financial statements are prepared on accural basis of accounting and comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The Act) (Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016) and other relevant provisions of the act.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non - current as per the company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in schedule III to the companies act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

#### 2.1.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost conventions, except for the following financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments and car loan to employee) that I measured at fair value;
- b) Defined benefit plans plan assets measured at fair value.

#### 2.1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the company's functional currency.

## 2.1.4 Use of estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumption that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures including contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainly and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that may have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are included in following notes:

### a) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, completion and other economic factors (such as the stability of industry and known technological advancement) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain expected future cash flow from the assets.

#### Post - retirement benefit plans

Accrued Leave Liability is measured as on Balance Sheet date on the basis of last drawn salary.

### Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has been made on the basis of best judgment by management regarding probable outflow of economic resources. Such estimation can change due to unforeseeable developments.

# d) Impairment of the Trade Receivables

Considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach of recognizing the expected losses from initial recognition of the receivables on case to case basis as provision for impairment.

# 2.2 Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign Currency Transactions are translated into Euro which a functional currency is using the exchange rates at the dates of 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 currency at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in statement of profit and loss.

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.

#### Vecdol International, BV, Amsterdam

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st Macrh, 2018

### 2.3 Revenue Recognition -Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

### 2.4 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment.

### 2.5 Inventories

Traded Goods and Labels are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.

## 2.6 Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures are

#### 2.7 Financial Assets other than Investments in subsidiaries and

## 2.7.1 Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

a) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit and loss), and

### b) Those measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on the company's business model for mangling the financial assets and the contractual term of cash flows.

## 2.7.2 Measurement

The company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction cost of financial asset carried at fait value through profit and loss is expensed in statement of profit and loss.

## 2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

Office equipments is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items.

## 2.9 Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives nd residual

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values on the basis of useful lives.

### 2.10 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are recognized initially at their fair value / transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate.

## 2.11 Borrowings Cost

General and specific borrowing cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for its intended use or sale.

### 2.12 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provision are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

#### Veedol International, BV, Amsterdam

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st Macrh, 2018

### 2.13 Employee Benefits

### 2.13.1 Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non – monetary benefits that are expected to be settled with in 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee's service upto to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

### 2.13.2 Other Long Term employee benefit obligation

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled with in 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to end of the reporting period using projected unit credit method.

#### 2.13.3 Post - employement obligation

Company contributes towards social security as per prevailing provisions and charged to statement of profit and loss.

### 2.14 Earnings per share

### 2.14.1 Basic earning per share

Basic earning per share is calculated by dividing:

- a) The profit / loss attributable to owners of the company
- b) By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

## 2.14.2 Diluted earning per share

Diluted earning s per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- a) The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- b) The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

#### 2.15 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities of the company are contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under condition that are potentially unfavorable to the company.

The company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables.

a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized at fair value minus transaction cost that are directly attributable and subsequently measured at amortised cost

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

#### b) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, when the liabilities are derecognized as well through the EIR amortization process.

#### c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

## 2.16 Fair Value Measurement

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. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

However, when the company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter – alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use unobservable inputs.

#### Veedol International, BV, Amsterdam

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st Macrh, 2018

### 2.17 Financial Risk Management

The entities activities expose it to market risk, figuidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimize effects of the above, various arrangem ents are entered into by the entity. The following table explains the source of risk and how the entity manages the risk in its financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis, Credit analysis	Credit limit and letters of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Credit facilities
Market Risk - foreign exchang e	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Euro	Cash flow forecasts	Monitoring of currency movements
Market Risk - interest rate	Long term borrowings / liabilities		Monitoring of interest rate movements

#### A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortized cost, deposit with banks and financing institutions as well as credit exposures to customer and other parties.

For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks / institutions are accepted. For other financial assets, the entity assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit evaluation.

In general it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 60 days past due.

#### B) Liquidity Risk

Prudent risk liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the the availability of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

Management monitors rolling forecast of the group's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flow. The has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of reporting period:

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
Bank Overdraft	-	32,07,293.00
Letter of Credit		( <del>)</del>

The following table gives the contractual discounted cash flows falling due within the next 12 months. Maturity of financial liabilities.

Contractual Maturities	Upto 1 year	Below 2 & 3 year	Above 3 year	
Obligation under financial lease	*	9		
Trade payables	4,33,364.00	(4)		
Other financial liabilities	50,810.00			

### C) Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk

The entity is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transaction, primarily with regards to USD and GBP. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in currency that is not the entity functional currency (Euro).

Price Risk

The entity's exposure to equity securities has classified as fair value OCI in view of the present set of business of the investee entity, necessary provisions has been made in the accounts with regard to the same.

Commodity Price Risk

The entity is exposed to risk of price volatility of lubricanting oil due to price volatility in base oil and other derivatives of crude oil.

# 2.18 Capital Management

Risk Management

The entity's objective when managing capital are to:

- a) Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern
- b) Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital

As on reporting date, the entity is debt free.

### 2.19 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no offset as at 31st March, 2018 and 31st March, 2017 based on enforceable arrangements.

	Veedol International, BV, Amsterdara			31.03.2017
	Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements NOTE 3		(Amoun	t in Euro)
	NON CURRENT ASSET			
	PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT Gross Block		578.00	578.00
	Less-Depreciation		272.00	136.00
	Net Block		305.00	442.00
	- T			
	FINANCIAL ASSETS			Tall
	Note 4.1 i) INVESTMENT:			4,66,187.00
				4,00,107.00
	Note 4.2 Loans (Unsecured, considered good) :			
	Loan To employees			
	Loan To Tide Water Oil Co.(India) Ltd. Employee Welfare Trust Security Deposit (unsecured considered good)			
	Security Deposit (unsecured considered doubtful)			
	Less: Provision		1	
	Note 4.3			
	Other Financial Assets :		(c)	
	<ul> <li>In Fixed Deposits (Maturity of more than twelve months)</li> </ul>			
	NOTE 5			
	DEFFERED TAX ASSET (NET)	40	8 8	
	NOTE 6 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSET			
	a) Capital advance			
	b) Advances Other than Capital advance			141
				1
	NOTE 7			
	INVENTORIES			
	Raw Materials			
	-In Transit		12	30200
	-In Others		89	
	Finished Products			
	-In Transit -In Others	8	76,325.00	60,213.00
	Others		Section 15	
	-In Transit			
	-In Others		38,332.00	46,198.00
	Containers     Spares	3		0.50
			1,14,657.00	1,06,411.00
		¥ 5	1,11,00000	
19	FINANCIAL ASSETS			,
El	Note 8.1 TRADE RECEIVABLES			
	Secured			
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts			
iii	Unsecured		43,771.00	35,202.0
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts		43,771.00	35,202.0
	<b>5</b> 20,000		213,11.1.00	00,2020
	Doubtful			
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	55		
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	56		

Others NOTE 14 PROVISIONS

Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision for Loss on investment in Subsidiary

As at 31.03.2017

(Amount in Euro) Notes forming part of financial statements NOTE 15 DEFFERED TAX LIABILITY TRADE PAYABLES Trade Payables from Related Parties 3,000.00 Grannville Veedol International, GMBH 3,30,605.00 Veedol International Limited 99,759.00 Other Trade Payables 2,68,910.00 4,33,364.00 NOTE 17.2 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES Balances with Related Parties Unclaimed Dividend 32,07,293.00 Bank OD Total NOTE 18 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES Revenue received in advance 2,621.00 4,121.00 Other Liabilities (Duty, Taxes Etc) 4,121.00 2,621.00 NOTE 19 **PROVISIONS** 10,000.00 a) Provision for Employee Benefits b) Provision for Loss on investment in Subsidiary 10,000.00 NOTE 20 **Current Tax Liabilities** Provision for taxation NOTE 21 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS -from sale of products -from sale of services 6,90,154.00 8,98,981.00 -other operating revenues -other operating from Commission 6,90,154.00 8,98,981.00 Less Discounts & Rebates **Excise Duty** Scheme Outflow Total 8,98,981.00 6,90,154,00 NOTE 22 OTHER INCOME -Interest Income 17,430.00 Liability no longer required written Back 11,343.00 Gain on Foreign exchange 28,773.00 NOTE 23 COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED Opening Stock: Raw Materials Containers, etc. 8,11,450.00 6,13,342.00 Add: Purchased during the year Raw Materials Containers, etc. 8\_11,450.00 6,13,342.00 Less Closing Stock: Raw Materials Containers, etc. 8,11,450.00 6,13,342.00

51,858.00

44,608.00

## Notes forming part of financial statements

# BREAK UP SHEET OF MISCELLANEOUS EXP

Office Expenses	3,174.00	1,258.00
Printing & Stationery	5,174.00	1,200.00
Postage & Telegram	1,769.00	1,698.00
Charges General	1,703.00	1,030.00
Labour Charges		
Entertainment Expenses		
Law Charges		
Telephone / Fax Charges	2,748.00	4,038.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,748.00	4,036.00
Professional Charges	17,603.00	11,488.00
Donation Charges	17,003.00	11,400.00
12 TO 10 TO	20 272 00	00 000 00
Consultancy Fees	20,372.00	20,203.00
Sample Testing Charges - Paid Subscription		
Security Service Charges		
Service Charges		
Survey Charges		
BOOKS AND PERIODICALS	6,192.00	F 000 00
ERP Expenses	6,192.00	5,923.00
Legal Fees		
Rounding off Difference in invoices		
Rounding off Difference in HR		
CLUB FACILITIES -		
Guest House Expenses		
Seminar Fees		
seminer exps		
FILING FEE		
DELEGATE FEES		
LC AMENDMENT CHARGES - Base Oil		
LC OPENING CHARGES - Base Oil		
Bank Charges - DD/PO & others		
Bank Charges - BOE Discounting		
MEMBERSHIP FEE - CREDIT CARD		

Veedol International B.V., Amsterdam Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st Macrh, 2018

29 Related Party Disclosures

(11)

A List of Related Parties
(I) Name of Related Parties

Tide Water Oil Co. (India) Ltd
Price Thomas Holdings Ltd
Granville Oil & Chemicals Ltd
Veedol International Limited
Veedol International DMCC
Veedol Deutschland GmBH

Key Managerial Personnel

Rajendra Nath Ghosal Supratik Basu

Transactions with Related Parties

Nature of relationship Holding Company

Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Holding Company

Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Price Thomas Holdings Ltd

Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Holding Company Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Holding Company Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Holding Company

Managing Director of Holding Company

Group CFO

	10	ACCESS TO THE WAY OF THE LOSS	10 00 Mary 10 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	anthesBoo	ks of the		description of specific
		TWOC(INR)	GOCL(GBP)	VIL(GBP)	VIDMCC(USD)	VIBV(EURO)	TOTAL
83	TWOC	1972年1975年1975年1	THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	-0.0725 07-3		9,141	9,141
5 8	GOCL			District Control of the Control		(3,000)	(3,000
Ba 03	VIL					(0)	(3, 50, 605
35	VIDMCC				FIRST AND LINE VENTOR		- 10
inter Co Balnces on 31.03.18	VDG		1			8,63,877	8,63,877
interest	TOTAL			-	-	5,39,412	5,39,41
		TWOC(INR)	GOCL(GBP)	VIL(GBP)	VIDMCC(USD)	VIBV(EURO)	TOTAL
ш	TWOC		PANCINI SCHOOL AND SCHOOL			9,141	9,14
SALES&INCOME(E XCLUDING ROYALTY)	GOCL						•
XCLUDING XCLUDING ROYALTY)	VIL				Salar Sa	299	29
4 5 3	VIDMCC				<b>使用的现在分词</b>		
3 7 7	VIBV						
11 × 5	VDG					972	97
A A	TOTAL	2		-	¥	10,412	10,41
		TWOC(INR)	GOCL(GBP)	VIL(GBP)	VIDMCC(USD)	VIBV(EURO)	TOTAL
	TWOC	TWOC(INK)	GOCEGBET	VILLODE	VIDINGC(03D)	(20,098)	(20,09
×	GOCL					(12,152)	(12,15
<u></u>	VIL			No. of the last of		(1,70,791)	(1,70,79
PURCHASE/EXP	VIDMCC						(3,37
T .	VIBV					AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	-
E E	VDG					(64,772)	(64,77
	TOTAL	2		-		(2,71,192)	(2,71,19
	179.5	THIS SHAPE	2221 (222)	VIII (CDD)	Minwoodilen	VIBV(EURO)	TOTAL
	TWOC	TWOC(INR)	GOCL(GBP)	VIL(GBP)	VIDMCC(USD)	VIBV(EURO)	TOTAL
. }	GOCL						
	VIL				*	(1,70,791)	(1,70,79
AL	VIDMCC			And the second s	ATTENDED TO		
ROYALTY	VIBV						-
œ	VDG					1,10,308	1,10,30
	TOTAL	-		-		(60,483)	

Purchase / Expenses with TWOC includes Euro 2 for sale of shares of VDG. Balance receivable from VDG includes advances given and received.

## 39 Other Notes

- The company has sold its entire equity investment of EURO 25000 in Veedol Deutschland GMBH (VDG) to holding company Tide water Oil Co. (India) Ltd in Euro 2 in November 2017 and January 2018.
- II The losses incurred by VDG till 31.03.2017 was incorporated in company's books and advances given to VDG were shown under Investment as Participation. During the year losses of VDG till 31.03.2017 have been reversed and advances given reclassified under Advance to related party.

Signatory to Notes 1-39

For Meharia & Associates FRN 327845E Charlered Accountants

For and on behalf of VEEDOL INTERNATIONAL B V

Rajendetyhon

(R N GHOSAL)

CA Sumit Kumar Meharia Proprietor M No 068735 Place Kolketa Data 2455 May 2018