

CHAPTER 16

OPERATING SEGMENTS (IND AS 108)

QUESTIONS FROM ICAI STUDY MATERIAL

Q1: ABC Ltd. manufactures and sells healthcare products, and food and grocery products. Three products namely A, B & C are manufactured. Product A is classified as healthcare product and product B & C are classified as food and grocery products. Products B & C are similar products. Discrete financial information is available for each manufacturing locations and for the selling activity of each product. There are two line managers responsible for manufacturing activities of products A, B & C. Manager X manages product A and Manager B manages products B & C. The operating results of health care products (product A) and food and grocery products (products B & C) are regularly reviewed by the CODM. Identify reportable segments of ABC Ltd.

Ans: In this situation both the healthcare, and food and grocery product line meet the criteria for operating segments set out above. Therefore, it is likely that ABC Ltd.'s operating segments would be classified as being (i) healthcare and (ii) food and grocery segments.

Q2: The CEO along with other Board members do a review of financial information about various business segments and take decisions on the basis of discrete information available for these segments and are correctly identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Review of only revenue information is done for decision making about those segments by the CODM. As per CODM, many segments require minimal costs due to centralization of costs. Whether review of only the revenue related information is sufficient for these segments to be considered as operating segments for the purposes of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'?

Ans: Many entities would be considering the decision making for segments on the basis of revenue growth – especially the ones aggressively trying to build a market share. Common examples would be businesses into technology sector or those creating or launching new products from time to time. For them, the decision making for different regional segments would need revenue growth and related information for further investment decision.

The logic given by the CODM is that since many segments require minimal costs (due to centralization of costs), therefore, revenue-only data is a fair representation of the operating results.

In the above case, review of the information that is based only on revenue data may be appropriate to consider that the segment meets the definition of an operating segment.

Q3: X Ltd. is engaged in the manufacture and sale of two distinct type of products A & B. X Ltd. supplies the product in the domestic market in India as well as in Singapore. There are two regional managers responsible for manufacturing activities of product A & B worldwide and also two other managers responsible for different geographical areas. For internal reporting purposes, X Ltd. provides information product-wise and as per the geographical location of the

company. The CODM regularly reviews the operating results of both sets of components. How should X Ltd. identify its operating segments?

Ans: In this situation, both the geographical sales areas and product areas may meet the criteria for operating segment. However, in such situation, it is more difficult to determine clearly which set of components should be identified as the entity's operating segments. In such situation the entity should determine which set of components constitutes the operating segments by reference to the core principle. The core principle is that the entity should disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates. The entity should also assess whether the identified operating segments could realistically represent the level at which the CODM is assessing performance and allocating resources. Therefore, X Ltd. should consider all the above factors and apply judgement to determine which component should be disclosed as operating segment.

Q4: CODM of XY Ltd. receives and reviews multiple sets of information when assessing the businesses' overall performance to take a decision on resources allocation. It receives the information as under:

- Level 1 Report: Summary report for all 4 regions
- Level 2 Report: Summary report for 20 Sub-regions within those regions
- Level 3 Report: Detailed report for 50 Branches within the sub-regions

What factors and level should be considered for determining an operating segment?

Ans: We need to consider multiple factors (including but not limited to below):

- The process that CODM may use to assess the performance (Key Financial Matrix, KPIs, Ratio etc.);
- Identify the segment managers and their responsibility areas;
- The process of budgeting for resource allocations.

Q5: XY Ltd. has operations in France, Italy, Germany, UK and India. It wishes to apply aggregation criteria on geographical basis.

How will the aggregation criteria apply for reporting segments in the given scenario?

Ans: XY Ltd. needs to assess and prove that each country possesses the same economic characteristics. Factors including exchange control regulations, currency risks and economic conditions are required to be considered.

Considering above factors, it may be possible to aggregate the results of France, Italy and Germany (falling within EU region) and results of UK and India may be separately reported (no aggregation is permitted).

Q6: X Ltd. is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling papers. Varieties of paper like adhesive paper, anti-rust paper, antique paper, art paper etc., are manufactured and sold by X Ltd. Should X Ltd. classify these papers into different segments?

Ans: Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if the segments have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar with respect to various factors like nature of the product and production process, type of customers, method of distribution and regulatory requirement.

In case of X Ltd., so far as varieties of paper concerned, if all factors such as nature of the product and production process, type of customers, method of distribution and regulatory requirement are common, there is no need to create different segments for each type of paper.

Q6: T Ltd is engaged in transport sector, running a fleet of buses at different routes. T Ltd has identified 3 operating segments:

- Segment 1: Local Route
- Segment 2: Inter-city Route
- Segment 3: Contract Hiring

The characteristics of each segment are as under:

Segment 1: The local transport authority awards the contract to ply the buses at different routes for passengers. These contracts are awarded following a competitive tender process; the ticket price paid by passengers are controlled by the local transport authority. T Ltd would charge the local transport authority on a per kilometer basis.

Segment 2: T Ltd operates buses from one city to another, prices are set by T Ltd on the basis of services provided (Deluxe, Luxury or Superior).

Segment 3: T Ltd also leases buses to schools under a long-term arrangement.

While Segment 1 has been showing significant decline in profitability, Segment 2 is performing well in respect of higher revenues and improved margins. The management of the company is not sure why is the segment information relevant for users when they should only be concerned about the returns from overall business. They would like to aggregate the Segment 1 and Segment 2 for reporting under 'Operating Segment'

Required: Whether it is appropriate to aggregate Segments 1 and 2 with reference to Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'? and

Discuss, in the above context, whether disclosure of segment information is relevant to an investor's appraisal of financial statements?

Ans: Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' requires operating segments to be aggregated to present a reportable segment if the segments have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar in each of the following aggregation criteria:

- The nature of the products and services
- The nature of the production process
- The type or class of customer for their products and services
- The methods used to distribute their products or provide their services

- If applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment

While the products and services are similar, the customers for those products and services are different.

In Segment 1, the decision to award the contract is in the hands of the local authority, which also sets prices and pays for the services. The company is not exposed to passenger revenue risk, since a contract is awarded by competitive tender.

On the other hand, in the inter-city segment, the customer determines whether a bus route is economically viable by choosing whether or not to buy tickets. T Ltd sets the ticket prices but will be affected by customer behaviour or feedback. T Ltd is exposed to passenger revenue-risk, as it sets prices which customers may or may not choose to pay.

Operating Segment provides information that makes the financial statements more useful to investors. In making the investment decisions, investors and creditors consider the returns they are likely to make on their investment. This requires assessment of the amount, timing and uncertainty of the future cash flows of T Ltd as well as of management's stewardship of T Ltd's resources. How management derives profit is therefore relevant information to an investor.

Inappropriately aggregating segments reduces the usefulness of segment disclosures to investors. Ind AS 108 requires information to be disclosed that is not readily available elsewhere in the financial statements, therefore it provides additional information which aids an investor's understanding of how the business operates and is managed.

In T Ltd.'s case, if the segments are aggregated, then the increased profits in segment 2 will hide the decreased profits in segment 1. However, the fact that profits have sharply declined in segment 1 would be of interest to investors as it may suggest that future cash flows from this segment are at risk.

Q7: X Ltd. has identified the following business components.

Segment	Revenue (₹)		Profit (₹)	Assets (₹)
	External	Internal		
Pharma	97,00,000	Nil	20,00,000	55,00,000
FMCG	Nil	4,00,000	2,50,000	25,00,000
Ayurveda	3,00,000	Nil	2,00,000	4,00,000
Others	8,00,000	41,00,000	5,50,000	6,00,000
Total for the entity	1,08,00,000	45,00,000	30,00,000	90,00,000

Which of the segments would be reportable as per the criteria prescribed in Ind AS108?

Ans: Quantitative thresholds are calculated below:

Segments	Pharma	FMCG	Ayurveda	Others
% segment sales to total sales	63.40	2.61	1.96	32.03
% segment profit to total profits	66.67	8.33	6.67	18.33
% segment assets to total assets	61.11	27.78	4.44	6.67

Segment Pharma would separately reportable since they meet all three size criteria, though any one criteria is required. FMCG segment does not satisfy the revenue and profit test but does satisfy the asset test. So it would be separately reportable. Ayurveda segment does not meet any threshold. It may not be classified as reportable segment.

Q8: An entity has branches in different parts of the country – catering to different customers and selling local made products (a product of one region is not sold in any other region). No region or product contributes more than 5% to total revenue of the entity.

Discuss how many segments are reportable?

Ans: Under the quantitative threshold, external revenue of reportable segments must be $\geq 75\%$ of total external revenue of the entity. Considering above case, minimum 15 operating segments need to be reportable (75% [threshold] / 5% {revenue}).

Q9: GH Ltd. has four distinct operating segments. The management of GH is concerned as it is unsure on how common costs be reasonably allocated to different operating segments. They intend to allocate management charges, interest costs of internal funding, cost of management of properties and pension costs.

Whether such costs need to conform to the accounting policies as used to prepare the financial statements?

Ans: Ind AS 108 does not prescribe any specific basis but suggests that a reasonable basis to be used in allocation of common costs. Here, it may not be reasonable to allocate management charges to most profitable segment. However, it may be reasonable to charge interest costs of internal funding on the basis of actual usage over time, even if majority of funds are used for running a loss-making segment.

A reasonable manner of allocation of above costs could be:

Management Charges: These may be allocated based on Net Assets invested or Revenue earned by the segments. It needs to be understood if there is an operating segment which is yet to earn revenue, it would fail to have any costs being allocated.

Interest costs: As mentioned above, these may be allocated on the basis of actual usage and time.

Cost of management of properties: Based on value of property used at each segment.

Pension costs: Based on salary expenses of each segment.

Q10: X Ltd. has identified 4 operating segments for which revenue data is given below:

	External Sale (₹)	Internal Sale (₹)	Total (₹)
Segment A	30,00,000	Nil	30,00,000
Segment B	6,50,000	Nil	6,50,000
Segment C	8,50,000	1,00,000	9,50,000
Segment D	5,00,000	49,00,000	54,00,000
Total Sales	50,00,000	50,00,000	1,00,00,000

Additional information:

Segment C is a new business unit and management expect this segment to make a significant contribution to external revenue in coming years.

Which of the segments would be reportable under the criteria identified in Ind AS 108?

Ans: Threshold amount is ₹ 10,00,000 (₹ 1,00,00,000 × 10%).

Segment A exceeds the quantitative threshold (₹ 30,00,000 > ₹ 10,00,000) and hence reportable segment.

Segment D exceeds the quantitative threshold (₹ 54,00,000 > ₹ 10,00,000) and hence reportable segment.

Segment B & C do not meet the quantitative threshold amount and may not be classified as reportable segment.

However, the total external revenue generated by these two segments A & D represent only 70% (₹ 35,000/50,000 × 100) of the entity's total external revenue. If the total external revenue reported by operating segments constitutes less than 75% of the entity total external revenue, additional operating segments should be identified as reportable segments until at least 75% of the revenue is included in reportable segments.

In case of X Ltd., it is given that Segment C is a new business unit and management expect this segment to make a significant contribution to external revenue in coming years. In accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108, X Ltd. designates this start-up segment C as a reportable segment, making the total external revenue attributable to reportable segments 87% (₹ 43,50,000/ 50,00,000 × 100) of total entity revenues.

Alternatively, segment B can be considered as a reportable segment as well as it meets the definition of operating segment. If Segment B is considered as reportable segment:

External revenue reported: ₹ 30,00,000 + ₹ 6,50,000 + ₹ 5,00,000 = ₹ 41,50,000

% of Total External Revenue = ₹ 41,50,000 / ₹ 50,00,000 = 83%

Accordingly, Segments A, B and D will be reportable segments and Segment C will be shown as other segment.

Q11: X Ltd. is operating in coating industry. Its business segment comprises coating and others consisting of chemicals, polymers and related activities. Certain information for financial year 20X1-20X2 is given below: (₹ in lakhs)

Segments	External Revenue (Including GST)	GST	Other operating income	Result	Asset	Liabilities
Coating	2,00,000	5,000	40,000	10,000	50,000	30,000
Others	70,000	3,000	15,000	4,000	30,000	10,000

Additional information:

1. Unallocated revenue net of expenses is ₹ 30,00,00,000
2. Interest and bank charges is ₹ 20,00,00,000
3. Income tax expenses is ₹ 20,00,00,000 (current tax ₹ 19,50,00,000 and deferred tax ₹ 50,00,000)
4. Investments ₹ 1,00,00,00,000 and unallocated assets ₹ 1,00,00,00,000.
5. Unallocated liabilities, Reserve & surplus and share capital are ₹ 2,00,00,00,000, ₹ 3,00,00,00,000 & ₹ 1,00,00,00,000 respectively.
6. Depreciation amounts for coating & others are ₹ 10,00,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,00,000 respectively.
7. Capital expenditure for coating and others are ₹ 50,00,00,000 and ₹ 20,00,00,000 respectively.
8. Revenue from outside India is ₹ 3,00,00,00,000 and segment asset outside India ₹ 1,00,00,00,000.

Based on the above information, how X Ltd. would disclose information about reportable segment revenue, profit or loss, assets and liabilities for financial year 20X1-20X2?

[Exam May 2018 (10 Marks); Exam JULY 2021 (8 Marks); May 2023 (16 Marks)]

Ans: Segment information

(A) Information about operating segment

(1) the company's operating segments comprise :

Coatings: consisting of decorative, automotive, industrial paints and related activities.
Others: consisting of chemicals, polymers and related activities.

(2) Segment revenues, results and other information.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Revenue	Coating	Others	Total
1	External Revenue (gross)	2,00,000	70,000	2,70,000
	GST	(5,000)	(3,000)	(8,000)
	External Revenue (net)	1,95,000	67,000	2,62,000
	Other operating income	40,000	15,000	55,000
	Total Revenue	2,35,000	82,000	3,17,000
2	Results			
	Segment results	10,000	4,000	14,000
	Unallocated income (net of unallocated expenses)			3,000
	Profit from operation before interest, taxation and exceptional items			17,000

	Interest and bank charges			2,000
	Profit before exceptional items			15,000
	Exceptional items			Nil
	Profit before taxation			15,000
	Income Taxes			
	-Current taxes			1,950
	-Deferred taxes			50
	Profit after taxation			13,000
3	Other Information			
(a)	Assets			
	Segment Assets	50,000	30,000	80,000
	Investments			10,000
	Unallocated assets			10,000
	Total Assets			1,00,000
(b)	Liabilities/Shareholder's funds			
	Segment liabilities	30,000	10,000	40,000
	Unallocated liabilities			20,000
	Share capital			10,000
	Reserves and surplus			30,000
	Total liabilities/shareholder's funds			1,00,000
(c)	Others			
	Capital Expenditure	5,000	2,000	
	Depreciation	1,000	300	
	Geographical Information			
		India (₹)	Outside India (₹)	Total (₹)
	Revenue	2,87,000	30,000	3,17,000
	Segment assets	90,000	10,000	1,00,000
	Capital expenditure	7,000		7,000

Notes:

- (i) The operating segments have been identified in line with the Ind AS 108, taking into account the nature of product, organisation structure, economic environment and internal reporting system.
- (ii) Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments. Unallocable assets include unallocable fixed assets and other current assets. Unallocable liabilities include unallocable current liabilities and net deferred tax liability.
- (iii) Corresponding figures for previous year have not been provided. However, in practical scenario the corresponding figures would need to be given.

Q12: An entity uses the weighted average cost formula to assign costs to inventories and cost of goods sold for financial reporting purposes, but the reports provided to the chief operating decision maker use the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method for evaluating the performance of segment operations. Which cost formula should be used for Ind AS 108 disclosure purposes?

[RTP May 2019; MTP Nov 2024]

Ans: The entity should use First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method for its Ind AS 108 disclosures, even though it uses the weighted average cost formula for measuring inventories for inclusion in its financial statements. Where chief operating decision maker uses only one measure of segment asset, same measure should be used to report segment information. Accordingly, in the given case, the method used in preparing the financial information for the chief operating decision maker should be used for reporting under Ind AS 108.

However, reconciliation between the segment results and results as per financial statements needs to be given by the entity in its segment report.

Q13: ABC Limited has 5 operating segments namely A, B, C, D and E. The profit/ loss of respective segments for the year ended March 31, 20X1 are as follows:

Segment	Profit/(Loss) (₹ in crore)
A	780
B	1,500
C	(2,300)
D	(4,500)
E	6,000
Total	1,480

Based on the quantitative thresholds, which of the above segments A to E would be considered as reportable segments for the year ending March 31, 20X1?

[RTP May 2020; Exam Nov 22 (5 Marks)]

Ans: With regard to quantitative thresholds to determine reportable segment relevant in context of instant case, paragraph 13(b) of Ind AS 108 may be noted which provides as follows:

“The absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10 per cent or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of (i) the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss and (ii) the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss.”

In compliance with Ind AS 108, the segment profit/loss of respective segment will be compared with the greater of the following:

- (i) All segments in profit, i.e., A, B and E – Total profit ₹ 8,280 crores.
- (ii) All segments in loss, i.e., C and D – Total loss ₹ 6,800 crores. Greater of the above – ₹ 8,280 crores.

Based on the above, reportable segments will be determined as follows:

Segment	Profit/(Loss) (₹ in crore)	As absolute % of ₹ 8,280 crore	Reportable segment
A	780	9%	No
B	1,500	18%	Yes
C	(2,300)	28%	Yes
D	(4,500)	54%	Yes
E	<u>6,000</u>	72%	Yes
Total	<u>1,480</u>		

Hence B, C, D, E are reportable segments.

QUESTIONS FROM RTP/MTP/EXAMS

Q14: Heavy Goods Ltd. has 6 operating segments namely L-Q (below). The total revenues (internal and external), profits or losses and assets are set out below: (In ₹)

Segment	Inter Segment Sales	External Sales	Profit / loss	Total assets
L	4,200	12,300	3,000	37,500
M	3,500	7,750	1,500	23,250
N	1,000	3,500	(1,500)	15,750
O	0	5,250	(750)	10,500
P	500	5,500	900	10,500
Q	1,200	1,050	600	5,250
	10,400	35,350	3,750	1,02,750

Heavy Goods Ltd. needs to determine how many reportable segments it has. You are required to advise Heavy Goods Ltd. as per the criteria defined in Ind AS 108.

[Exam Jan 2021 (4 Marks)]

Ans: As per paragraph 13 of Ind AS 108, an entity shall report separately information about an operating segment that meets any of the following quantitative thresholds:

- (a) Its reported revenue, including both sales to external customers and inter -segment sales or transfers, is 10 per cent or more of the combined revenue, internal and external, of all operating segments.

Combined total sales of all the segment = ₹ 10,400 + ₹ 35,350 = ₹ 45,750. 10% thresholds = 45,750 x 10% = 4,575.

- (b) The absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10 per cent or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of
- (i) the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss and

- (ii) the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss.

In the given situation, combined reported profit = ₹ 6,000 and combined reported loss (₹ 2,250). Hence, for 10% thresholds ₹ 6,000 will be considered.

$$10\% \text{ thresholds} = ₹ 6,000 \times 10\% = ₹ 600$$

- (c) Its assets are 10 per cent or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

Combined total assets of all the segment = ₹ 1,02,750 10% thresholds = ₹ 1,02,750 x 10% = 10,275

Accordingly, quantitative thresholds are calculated below:

Segments	L	M	N	O	P	Q	Reportable segments
% segment sales to total sales	36.66%	24.59%	9.84%	11.48%	13.11%	4.92%	L, M, O, P
% segment profit to total profits	50%	25%	25%	12.5%	15%	10%	L, M, N, O, P, Q
% segment assets to total assets	36.50%	22.63%	15.33%	10.22%	10.22%	5.11%	L, M, N, O, P

Segments L, M, O and P clearly satisfy the revenue and assets test s and they are separate reportable segments.

Segments N does not satisfy the revenue test, but it does satisfy the asset test and it is a reportable segment.

Segment Q does not satisfy the revenue or the assets test but is does satisfy the profits test. Therefore, Segment Q is also a reportable segment.

Hence, all segments i.e; L, M, N, O, P and Q are reportable segments.

Q15: XYZ Ltd. has eight segments namely A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. The information regarding respective segments for the year ended 31st March, 20X1 is as follows:

Segments	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
External sales	0	255	15	10	15	50	25	35
Inter-segment sales	100	60	30	5				
Total	100	315	45	15	15	50	25	35
Segment result Profit/(Loss)	5	(90)	15	(5)	8	(5)	5	7
Segment assets	15	47	5	11	3	5	5	9

Identify which of the above segments out of A to H would be considered as reportable segments of XYZ Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 20X1.

[RTP May 2022; MTP May 2023; Jan 2026]

Ans: An entity has eight segments and the relevant information is as follows:

Criteria 1: Segment revenue is 10% or more of total external + intersegment sales

Segments	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Total sales	100	315	45	15	15	50	25	35	600
% to total sales	16.7	52.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	8.3	4.2	5.8	
Reportable segments	A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Criteria 2: 10% or more of segment result

Consider segment profit and loss separately in absolute terms

Segments	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Profit	5	-	15	-	8	-	5	7	40
Segments loss	-	90	-	5	-	5	-	-	100

Since segment loss is greater, we select 100 as evaluating the segment percentage

Segments	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
% to segment loss	5	90	15	5	8	5	5	7	
Reportable segments	-	B	C	-	-	-	-	-	

Criteria 2: 10% or more of segment assets

Segments	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Assets	15	47	5	11	3	5	5	9	100
%	15	47	5	11	3	5	5	9	100
Reportable segments	A	B	-	D	-	-	-	-	

Based on the above 3 criteria, the Reportable Segments are A, B, C & D

However, 75% test for external sales should also be checked.

Reportable Segments	A	B	C	D	TOTAL
External sales	0	255	15	10	280
Total entity's sales (external)					405
% of reportable segments external sales to entity's sales					69.14%
Required percentage					75%

Hence, in the above scenario, additional operating segments need to be identified as reportable segments, till the 75% test is satisfied, even if those segments do not satisfy the quantitative threshold limits.

Q16: Haymond Limited has three segments H, M & D. The following information is provided for the year ending 31st March, 2023:
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Segments			Head Office
	H	M	D	

Sales to M	500	-	-	
Sales to D	-	5	-	
Other Sales (Domestic)	10	-	-	
Sales (Export)	680	170	40	
Operating Profit /(Loss) before tax	30	5	(8)	
Reallocated cost from Head Office	4	2	2	
Interest cost	2	3	1	
Fixed Assets	20	4	12	5
Net Current Assets	12	4	9	3
Long Term Liabilities	2	1	12	2

Other Information:

- Share Capital amounts to ₹ 40,00,000
- Reserve & Surplus amounts to ₹ 12,00,000

Prepare segment information as per Ind AS 108.

[Exam Nov 2023 (8 Marks)]

Ans: (A) Information about operating segment

- The company's operating segment comprise: H, M & D
- Segment revenue, results and other information

Haymond Ltd.

Segment Information / Report

(All amounts are ₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Reportable Segments			Head Office/ Unallocated items	Total
	H	M	D		
1. Segment Revenue					
Sales:					
Domestic	10	-	-	-	10
Export	680	170	40	-	890
External Sales	690	170	40		900
Inter-segment sales	500	5	-	-	505
Total Sales	1,190	175	40		1,405
Less: Inter-segment sales	(500)	(5)	-	-	(505)
Total Sales / Revenue	690	170	40		900

2. Results					
Segment result	30	5	(8)		27
Reallocated cost	(4)	(2)	(2)		(8)
Profit from operation before interest, taxation and Exceptional items	26	3	(10)		19
Finance cost (Interest expense)	(2)	(3)	(1)		(6)
Profit before tax and exceptional items	24	0	(11)		13
3. Information in relation to assets and liabilities					
Reportable segment non-current assets	20	4	12	5	41
Reportable segment net current assets	12	4	9	3	28
Total Assets	32	8	21	8	69
Non-current liabilities	2	1	12	2	17

(B) Geographical Information

	Domestic Sales	Export Sales	₹ in lakhs Total
External sales	10	890	900