

L. P. Investments Limited

Audited Financial Statement
for the year ended 31st March 2020

CA

PSMS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
L. P. Investments Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of L. P. Investments Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company



Emphasis of Matter

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - The Company has no material foreseeable losses, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAAS 8216



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of, L. P. Investments Limited of even date]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of L. P. Investments Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977AAAAAS8216



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of L. P. Investments Limited of even date)

We report that:

- (i). The company does not have any fixed asset or immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) of the order is not applicable to the company in respect of fixed assets and immovable properties.
- (ii) The company is a investment company. Accordingly it does not hold any physical inventory. Thus paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has granted interest free loans to four companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 amounting to Rs 9,51,450.
 - a) In our opinion, the terms and conditions on which loans had been granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the company.
 - b) The terms of arrangements do not stipulate any repayment schedule and loans are repayable on notice of demand of a reasonable period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii)(b)/(c) of the order is not applicable to the company in respect of repayment of the principal amount and amount overdue.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with any of the provisions of section 185 and 186 with respect to loans and investments made.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, wherever applicable, including Goods and Service Tax, Income Tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- b) According to the records of the Company, there were no dues outstanding in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income Tax etc, on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (x) According to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period under review.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year and according to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAAAS8216



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977


L.P. Investments Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>As At 31st March 2020 Amount Rs</u>	<u>As At 31st March 2019 Amount Rs</u>
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	1	1,55,204	1,55,204
(ii) Loans	2	9,51,450	9,51,450
(iii) Other financial assets	3	1,04,000	-
(b) Other non-current assets (net)	4	-	10,61,680
Total Non-current assets		12,10,654	21,68,334
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	28,093	28,093
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	67,873	30,260
Total current assets		95,966	58,353
Total Assets		13,06,620	22,26,687
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	10,38,25,000	10,38,25,000
(b) Other Equity	8	(12,13,39,146)	(12,01,50,784)
Total Equity		(1,75,14,146)	(1,63,25,784)
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	1,88,08,966	1,85,13,966
Total non-current liabilities		1,88,08,966	1,85,13,966
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables due to Micro and small enterprises Other than micro and small enterprises	10	11,800	38,505
Total current liabilities		11,800	38,505
Total equity and liabilities		13,06,620	22,26,687

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-14

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 031059N



Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
L.P. Investments Limited


Anil Girotra
Director & CFO
DIN:00110631


K.K. Kohli
Director
DIN:00127337


Roopesh Kumar
Company Secretary
PAN:ALYPK0842M

New Delhi

12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977AAAA58216


L.P. Investments Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020**

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>Current Year Amount Rs.</u>	<u>Previous Year Amount Rs.</u>
INCOME			
Revenue from operation	11	2,280	772
Other income		-	-
Total income		<u><u>2,280</u></u>	<u><u>772</u></u>
EXPENDITURE			
Other expenses	12	1,28,962	24,704
Total expenses		<u><u>1,28,962</u></u>	<u><u>24,704</u></u>
Net loss before tax		(1,26,682)	(23,932)
Tax expenses:			
Current Tax	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-
Net loss after tax		<u>(1,26,682)</u>	<u>(23,932)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,26,682)	(23,932)
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs 10 each. 13			
(a) Basic		(0.012)	(0.002)
(b) Diluted		(0.012)	(0.002)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-14

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
L.P. Investments Limited


Anil Girotra
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Roopesh Kumar
Company Secretary
PAN:ALYPK0842M

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAAA S 8216

L.P. Investments Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

Amount in Rupees

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

[Refer Note no 14 D(iv)]

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of 31st March 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2019-20	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
1,03,37,5000	45,0000	1,03,82,5000	-	1,03,82,5000

B OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings		Total
As at 31st March 2019			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2018	(12,01,26,852)	-	(12,01,26,852)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(23,932)	(23,932)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2019	(12,01,26,852)	(23,932)	(12,01,50,784)
As at 31st March 2020			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2019	(12,01,50,784)	-	(12,01,50,784)
MAT credit reversed		(10,61,680)	(10,61,680)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,26,682)	(1,26,682)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2020	(12,01,50,784)	(11,88,362)	(12,13,39,146)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-14

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
L.P. Investments Limited

Anil Girotra

Anil Girotra
Director & CFO
DIN:00110631

K.K. Kohli

K.K. Kohli
Director
DIN:00127337

Roopesh Kumar

Roopesh Kumar
Company Secretary
PAN:ALYPK0842M

New Delhi

12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977AAAAAS8216

L.P. Investments Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Units	Amount Rs	Units	Amount Rs
1 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS				
Investments measured at Cost				
Unquoted, fully paid up				
1.1 In Equity Shares of structured entities				
Hyderabad Distilleries and Wineries Pvt.Ltd.	1500	1,50,000	1500	1,50,000
Total		1,50,000		1,50,000
1.2 In equity shares of other company				
Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited	50	5,000	50	5,000
Panipat Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited	2	200	2	200
Traders Bank Limited	1	4	1	4
Total		5,204		5,204
Total of Investments measured at Cost		1,55,204		1,55,204
1.3 Category-wise Non current investment				
Financial assets measured at cost		1,55,204		1,55,204
2 LOANS				
(Unsecured and Considered Good)				
Loans and advances to structured entities				
-Blue Skies Investments Private Limited		1,57,813		1,57,813
-Palm Beach Investments Private Limited		3,24,888		3,24,888
-Snowwhite Holdings Private Limited		1,43,750		1,43,750
-Ashwa Buildcon Limited		3,25,000		3,25,000
(Formerly known as Industrial Containers & Closure Limited)				
Total Loans		9,51,450		9,51,450
3 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS-NON CURRENT				
(Unsecured and Considered Good)				
Security deposit with NSDL		1,04,000		-
Total		1,04,000		-
4 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
(Unsecured and Considered Good)				
Minimum alternate tax credit (MAT credit) for assessment year 2015-16 [refer note 14D(iii)]		-		10,61,680
Total		-		10,61,680



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L.P. Investments Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2020

	Year Ended 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	Year Ended 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
(A) Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net loss before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(1,26,682)	(23,932)
Less Dividend received	(2,280)	(772)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(1,28,962)	(24,704)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	(26,705)	17,860
Adjustments for changes in working capital :	(26,705)	17,860
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(1,55,667)	(6,844)
Income tax (paid) / received	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,55,667)	(6,844)
(B) Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Dividend received	2,280	772
Security deposit with NSDL	(1,04,000)	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(1,01,721)	772
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:		
Boorowings received from other company	3,00,000	-
Repayment of boorowings to director	(5,000)	-
Allotment of fress 45,000 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up.	-	4,50,000
Redemption of 9.5% 4,500 Redeemable Preference shares.of Rs 100/- each	-	(4,50,000)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	2,95,000	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	37,613	(6,072)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	30,260	36,332
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	67,873	30,260
	37,613	(6,072)

Notes :

(1) Closing Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash in hand	6,054	27,704
Balance with Scheduled Banks:		
- in Current Accounts	61,819	2,556
	67,873	30,260

- (2) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS-7 notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013
- (3) Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.
- (4) Previous Year's figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification
- (5) Notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAAS 8216



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
L.P. Investments Limited

Anil Girotra
Director & CFO
DIN:00110631

K.K.Kohli
Director
DIN:00127337

Roopesh Kumar
Company Secretary
PAN:ALYPK0842M

L.P. Investments Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Units	Rs	Units	Rs
5 CURRENT INVESTMENTS				
Investments classification at cost				
5.1 In Equity shares - Quoted, fully paid up				
Glaxo SmithKline Consumer Healthcare Limited	4	23	4	23
Indage Vintners Limited	100	1,000	100	1,000
McDowell Holdings Limited	6	-	6	-
Mohan Meakin Limited	100	975	100	975
Nestle India Limited	4	19	4	19
Radico Khaitan Limited	10	34	10	34
Shreno Limited/Alembic Limited (refer footnote [i])	12	516	12	522
Anheuser Busch Inbev India Ltd.(SAB Miller India Ltd.)	103	438	103	438
United Breweries Limited	5	5	5	5
United Breweries (Holdings) Limited	3	16	3	16
United Spirits Limited	40	63	40	63
Total		3,087		3,093
5.2 In Preference Shares - Quoted, fully paid up				
Nirayu Limited-7% Non Conv. Cum. Preference Shares *	12	6	-	-
Total		6		-
Footnote				
[i] The cost of acquisition has been apportioned in accordance of scheme of demerger, approved by NCLT order dated 26-July-2019, based on the "net book value" of the assets of the demerged undertaking to the "net worth" of Alembic Limited				
5.3 In Mutual Funds - Quoted				
Taurus The Starshare (growth)	2500	25,000	2500	25,000
Total		25,000		25,000
Total Current investments		28,093		28,093
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments		28,093		28,093
Market Value of Quoted Investments		3,70,731		3,93,902
5.4 Category-wise current investment				
Financial assets measured at cost		28,093		28,093



PSMS

L.P. Investments Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash in hand	6,054	27,704
Balance with bank		
-in Canara Bank-0307201055784	61,819	2,556
Total cash and cash equivalents	67,873	30,260
7 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
a Authorized Share Capital		
1,04,50,000 (Previous year 1,04,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up.	10,45,00,000	10,45,00,000
5,000 (Previous year 5,000) 9.50% cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each.	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	10,50,00,000	10,50,00,000
b Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
-1,03,82,500 (Previous year 1,03,82,500) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up.	10,38,25,000	10,38,25,000
Total	10,38,25,000	10,38,25,000

Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares:-

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



L.P. Investments Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
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7.1 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

	% held	No. of Equity Shares	% held	No. of Equity Shares
Jagatjit Industries Limited-Holding Company	98.26%	1,02,01,717	98.26%	1,02,01,717

7.2 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	1,03,82,500	1,03,37,500
45,000 Equity shares issued and allotted during the year at Rs 10/- each fully paid up	-	45,000
Equity Shares at the end of the period	1,03,82,500	1,03,82,500

8 OTHER EQUITY**Reserves and Surplus****(a) Retained Earnings**

Opening balance	(12,01,50,784)	(12,01,26,852)
Add: Total comprehensive Income for the year	(1,26,682)	(23,932)
Add: MAT credit reversed	(10,61,680)	-
Closing balance	(12,13,39,146)	(12,01,50,784)

Total	(12,13,39,146)	(12,01,50,784)
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9 BORROWINGS**(Unsecured)**

Loans and advances from related parties:
[Refer item no. D(i) of Note No, 13]

-From Holding company:

-Jagatjit Industries Limited	1,85,08,966	1,85,08,966
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From other company:

-Hyderabad Distilleries and Wineries Private Limited	3,00,000	-
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-From directors	-	5,000
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Total	1,88,08,966	1,85,13,966
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L.P. Investments Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
9.1 Terms/rights attached to Preference Shares:-		
The Company had only one class of 9.50% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares having par value of Rs 100/- per share. The company had allotted 4500, 9.50% Redeemable cumulative Preference share Rs 100 each to M/s Jagatjit Industries Limited, holding company, on 13-06-1998.		
On and after 13-06-1998, the said 9.50% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares had the following rights, privileges and conditions attaching thereto. Viz		
i) The Preference Shares were entitled to fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 9.50% per annum in priority to the equity shares.		
(ii) The arrear of cumulative dividend to 9.50% preference shareholders as on 13-06-2018 was Rs 8,55,000. The company had received letter dated 30-05-2018 from the Preference Shareholders for waiver of arrear of cumulative preference shares from M/s Jagatjit Industries Limited. The Company had issued 45,000 fresh Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up for redemption of 4500, 9.5%, redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs 100/- each		
10 TRADE PAYABLE		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small	11,800	38,505
Total for trade payables	11,800	38,505
11 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Dividend received	2,280	772
Total for revenue from operations	2,280	772
12 OTHER EXPENSES		
Advertisements	8,316	-
Legal and professional	21,820	9,925
NSDL Subscription fees for demat	35,400	-
Membership fees for director empanelment	11,800	-
NSDL connectivity and maintenance	8,260	-
Filing fees	31,400	4,200
Postage and courier	-	396
Bank charges	2,083	743
Miscellaneous expenses	443	-
Audit fees	9,440	9,440
Total for other expenses	1,28,962	24,704
13 EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)		
Net loss after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(1,26,682)	(23,932)
Actual number of Equity shares	1,03,82,500	1,03,82,500
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	1,03,82,500	1,03,74,116
Basic earnings per Share	(0.012)	(0.002)
Diluted earnings per Share	(0.012)	(0.002)
Face value per equity share	10	10



L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

A. Corporate Information

L.P. Investments Limited ("the Company") is an Indian company incorporated on December 21, 1974, vide registration no. U65921PB1974PLC003526 with the Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Chandigarh and it's registered office was situated at P.O. Jagatjit Nagar -144802, District. Kapurthala, Punjab. The registered office of the Company is situated w.e.f 23rd July, 2020 at 4th Floor Bhandari House, 91, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019. Now the Company is registered with Registrar of Companies NCT of Delhi vide CIN No. U65921DL1974PLC367824. The Company's main objects are to invest or trade in financial securities.

Company's accounts are prepared for the year from 1st April, 2019 to 31st March 2020 and previous year figures are for the year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets which have been measured at fair value amount.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and arrangements arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.



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L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using written down value method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Provisions and Contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(c) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.



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L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods, is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income from financial assets is recognized when company's right to receive payment is established.

(e) Financial instruments

(I) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement:

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.



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L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical loss experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried 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.



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L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

C. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

i) Estimated useful lives of tangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

D. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(i) Related Party Disclosures

(a) As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

S.No.	Name of related party	Relationship
1.	Jagatjit Industries Limited	Holding Company
2.	Anil Girotra	CFO (KMP)
3.	Ravi Manchanda	CEO (KMP)
4.	K K Kohli	Director
5.	Naresh Kumar Rana	Director
6.	Gautam Pal	Director



L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

7. Sanjeev Kothiala Director
8. Roopesh Kumar Company Secretary (wef 30.09.2019)

(b) Transactions during the year with related parties

S. No.	Description	Relationship	As at 31 st March 2020	As at 31 st March 2019
1.	Repayment for redemption of 9.50% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 100/- each.	Holding company	-	4,50,000
2.	Allotment of Equity shares of Rs 10/- each on redemption of 9.50% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 100/- each.	Holding company	-	4,42,170
		Associate	-	7,830
3.	Borrowings received	Director	-	25,000
4.	Repayment of borrowings	Director	5,000	15,000

(c) Outstanding Balances of the related parties in the books of Company at the year end:

S. No	Name of related party	Nature of outstanding	Current Year	Previous Year
1.	Jagatjit Industries Limited (Holding Company)	Borrowings	1,85,08,966	1,85,08,966

(ii) Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

- (a) The company has given Corporate Guarantee (s) on behalf of its holding company, M/s Jagatjit Industries Limited, upto Rs. 160,85,00,000/- (Rupees One Hundred Sixty Crores and Eighty Five Lakhs only) to M/s Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited, Lender, and upto Rs. 105,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Hundred and Five crores only), to M/s Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited, Lender, against the loan(s) availed by its holding company vide special resolution passed in its General Meeting held on dated 08 December 2017.



L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

- Total amount of guarantee Rs 265,85,00,000
- Outstanding amount against the guarantee Rs 6,97,58,270 in favour of Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited.
- Outstanding amount against the guarantee Rs 4,08,94,756 in favour of Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited.

The company has not charged any fee from the borrower [M/s Jagatjit Industries Limited] towards corporate guarantee given to the Lenders.

- (b) The company filed the income tax return showing returned loss of Rs 4,54,24,187 for assessment year 2015-16. The assessment for the said assessment year has been completed u/s 143 (3) and the Assessing Officer has made addition of Rs 4,48,76,105 resulting carried forward loss has been reduced to that extent. The company preferred an appeal before the first appellate authority in time against the said assessment order on 24-October-2017. While the First Appeal proceedings are in progress the Government of India declared "Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme" under Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act 2020. The company filed online application for resolution of disputes. As per the scheme the assessee undertakes not to carry forward the losses shown in Income Tax Return for the AY 2015-16. Thereby no liability on account of Interest and penalty will be levied on the company by exercising Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme. The appeal filed before first appellate authority shall stands withdrawn.
- (iii) In consequence of para D(ii)(b), supra, MAT credit for the said assessment year 2015-16 of Rs 10,61,680 will not be allowable under the Income Tax Act on acceptance of company's application for Vivad se Vishwas Scheme. On the other hand, management is of the view that company will not have sufficient taxable profits for setting off the said MAT credit during the remaining unexpired period allowable under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (iv) In Previous year, the company had redeemed, 9.50%, 4500 Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100/- each fully paid up amounting to Rs 4,50,000. The cumulative amount of dividend in arrear of Rs 8,55,000 (for 20 years @ 9.50% per annum) had been waived, vide letter dated 30 May 2018, by the preference shareholder, M/s Jagatjit Industries Limited, holding company.
- (v) In previous year, the company had issued 45,000 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up, vide Board resolution dated 08 June 2018. In pursuance of the provision of Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 including any statutory modifications



L.P. Investments Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

or any re-enactment thereof for the time being in force 4,500 9.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs 100/- each aggregating to Rs 4,50,000 had been redeemed out of the proceeds of the fresh issue of 45,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each aggregating to Rs 4,50,000 to the existing shareholders of the Company.

(vi) **Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil) and no interest has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

(vii) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
L. P. Investment Limited



Anil Girotra
Director & CFO
DIN: 00110631

K K Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Roopesh Kumar
Company Secretary
PAN: ALYPK0842M

New Delhi
12 August 2020

Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Audited Financial Statement
for the year ended 31st March 2020



PSMS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sea Bird Securities Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company

Emphasis of Matter

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for



the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.




- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - The Company has no material foreseeable losses, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977 AAAAU 6966



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of, Sea Bird Securities Private Limited of even date]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Sea Bird Securities Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N



Mukesh Kumar Thakur

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAAU 6966

Annexure-"B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Sea Bird Securities Private Limited of even date)

We report that:

- (i). The company does not have any fixed asset or immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) of the order is not applicable to the company in respect of fixed assets and immovable properties.
- (ii) The company is a investment company. Accordingly it does not hold any physical inventory of goods. Thus paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) The company has not granted loans to any company covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with any of the provisions of section 185 and 186 with respect to loans and investments made.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, wherever applicable, including Goods and Service Tax, income tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
b) According to the records of the Company, there were no dues outstanding in respect of Goods and Service Tax, income tax etc, on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (x) According to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period under review.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977 AAAAU 6966



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Sea Bird Securities Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

	Note No.	As At 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As At 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	1	81,00,000	81,00,000
Total Non-current assets		81,00,000	81,00,000
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2	437	893
Total current assets		437	893
Total Assets		81,00,437	81,00,893
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	3	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	4	(3,85,708)	(3,62,702)
Total Equity		(2,85,708)	(2,62,702)
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	5	83,34,500	83,34,500
Total non-current liabilities		83,34,500	83,34,500
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables due to	6	-	-
Micro and small enterprises			
Other than micro and small enterprises		51,645	29,095
Total current liabilities		51,645	29,095
Total equity and liabilities		81,00,437	81,00,893

Significant accounting policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-9

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAA AUG 2020



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Anil Girotra
Director
DIN: 00110631

K.K.Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Anil Girotra

K.K.Kohli

Sea Bird Securities Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>Current Year Amount Rs</u>	<u>Previous Year Amount Rs</u>
INCOME			
Revenue from operation		-	-
Total income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Other expenses	7	23,006	17,497
Total expenses		<u>23,006</u>	<u>17,497</u>
Net loss before tax		(23,006)	(17,497)
Tax expenses:			
Current Tax	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-
Net loss after tax		(23,006)	(17,497)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(23,006)	(17,497)
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs 10 each. 8			
(a) Basic		(2.30)	(1.75)
(b) Diluted		(2.30)	(1.75)

Significant accounting policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-9

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977AAAAA06966

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Anil Girotra
Anil Girotra
Director
DIN: 00110631

K.K. Kohli
K.K. Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

Amount in Rupees

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of 31st March 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2019-20	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000

B OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Equity instruments	Retained Earnings	Total
As at 31st March 2019			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2018	(3,45,205)	-	(3,45,205)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(17,497)	(17,497)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2019	(3,45,205)	(17,497)	(3,62,702)
As at 31st March 2020			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2019	(3,62,702)		(3,62,702)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(23,006)	(23,006)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2020	(3,62,702)	(23,006)	(3,85,708)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-9

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi

12 August 2020

UDIN : 20295977 AAAA06966



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Anil Girotra *K.K. Kohli*

Anil Girotra
Director
DIN: 00110631

K.K. Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Sea Bird Securities Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2020

	Year Ended 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	Year Ended 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
(A) Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net loss before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(23,006)	(17,497)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(23,006)	(17,497)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	22,550	16,030
Adjustments for changes in working capital :	22,550	16,030
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(456)	(1,467)
Income tax (paid) / received	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	<u>(456)</u>	<u>(1,467)</u>
(B) Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:		
Loan term borrowings from directors	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(456)	(1,467)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	893	2,360
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>437</u>	<u>893</u>

Notes :

(1) Closing Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash in hand

437

437

Balance with Scheduled Banks:

- in Current Accounts

-

456

437

893

(2) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS-7 notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

(3) Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.

(4) Previous Year's figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification

(5) Notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2695977 AAAAU 6966



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Anil Girotra
Director
DIN: 00110631

K.K.Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Units	Amount Rs	Units	Amount Rs
1 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS				
Investments measured at Cost				
Unquoted, fully paid up				
In Equity Shares of Ultimate Holding Company				
LPJ Holdings Private Limited	600	81,00,000	600	81,00,000
Total of Investments measured at Cost		81,00,000		81,00,000
1.1 Category-wise Non current investment				
Financial assets measured at cost		81,00,000		81,00,000
2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash in hand		437		437
Balance with bank				
-in Canara Bank-0307201023118		-		456
Total cash and cash equivalents		437		893
3 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
a Authorized Share Capital				
20,00,000 (Previous year 20,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each.		2,00,00,000		2,00,00,000
Total		2,00,00,000		2,00,00,000
b Issued, subscribed and paid up capital				
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) Equity shares of 10/- each fully paid up.		1,00,000		1,00,000
Total		1,00,000		1,00,000

3.1 Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares:-

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Units	Amount Rs	Units	Amount Rs

3.2 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

	% held	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares
a. Jagatjit Industries Limited (Holding Company)	80%	8,000	80%	8,000
b. Hybrid Holdings Private Limited	19%	1,900	19%	1,900

3.3 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Equity Shares at the end of the period	10,000	10,000

4 OTHER EQUITY

Reserves and Surplus

(a) Retained Earnings

Opening balance	(3,62,702)	(3,45,205)
Add: total comprehensive Income for the year	(23,006)	(17,497)
Closing balance	(3,85,708)	(3,62,702)
Total	(3,85,708)	(3,62,702)

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Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
5 BORROWINGS		
(Unsecured)		
[Refer item no. D(i) of Note No, 9]		
From structured entities:		
-Hybrid Holdings Private Limited	1,60,000	1,60,000
-Hyderabad Distillery and Wineries Private Limited	81,00,000	81,00,000
From directors	74,500	74,500
Total for borrowings	83,34,500	83,34,500
6 TRADE PAYABLE		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	51,645	29,095
Total for other current liabilities	51,645	29,095
7 OTHER EXPENSES		
Professional charges	10,110	4,130
Filing fees	3,000	2,400
Bank charges	456	1,527
Audit fees	9,440	9,440
Total for other expenses	23,006	17,497
8 EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)		
Net loss after tax as per statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders	(23,006)	(17,497)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per Share	(2.30)	(1.75)
Diluted earnings per Share	(2.30)	(1.75)
Face value per equity share	10	10

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Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 9

A. Corporate Information

Sea Bird Securities Private Limited ("the Company") is an Indian company incorporated on August 27, 2010, vide registration no. U65993PB2006PTC030689. The company is registered with the Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Chandigarh, and it's registered office is situated at P.O. Jagatjit Nagar-144802, District Kapurthala, Punjab. The Company's main objects are to make investments in securities/funds.

Company's accounts are prepared for the year from 1st April, 2019 to 31st March 2020 and previous year figures are for the year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets which have been measured at fair value amount.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and arrangements arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.



Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020**

Note No. 9

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using written down value method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Provisions and Contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(c) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020**

Note No. 9

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods, is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income from financial assets is recognized when company's right to receive payment is established.

(e) Financial instruments

(I) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement:

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

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Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020**

Note No. 9

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical loss experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried 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.



Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 9

C. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

i) Estimated useful lives of tangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

D. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(i) Related Party Disclosures

(a) As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

S. No.	Name of related party	Relationship
1.	LPJ Holdings Private Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2.	Jagatjit Industries Limited	Holding Company
3.	Anil Girotra	Director
4.	K K Kohli	Director
5.	Amarjeet Kapoor	Director
6.	Hemant Kumar	Director

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Sea Bird Securities Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 9

(b) Transactions during the year with related parties Nil

(ii) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil) and no interest has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

(iii) Auditors Remuneration

Audit fee including GST	Rs 9,440 (Previous year Rs 9,440)
Professional fees including GST	Rs 2,360 (Previous year Rs 2,360)

(iv) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sea Bird Securities Private Limited



Anil Girotra
Director
DIN: 00110631

K K Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

New Delhi
12 August 2020



PSMS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of S.R.K. Investments Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company.



Emphasis of Matter

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - The Company has no material foreseeable losses, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAAUV 7323



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of, S.R.K. Investments Private Limited of even date]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of S.R.K. Investments Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion


In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N



New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977 AAAAV 7323


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of S.R.K. Investments Private Limited of even date)

We report that:

- (i). (a) The company does not have any fixed asset. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i)(a) and 3 (i)(b) of the order are not applicable to the company in respect of fixed assets.
- (ii) The company is a investment company. Accordingly it does not hold any physical inventory of goods. Thus paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) The company has not granted loans to any company covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with any of the provisions of section 185 and 186 with respect to loans and investments made.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, wherever applicable, including Goods and Service Tax, income tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
b) According to the records of the Company, there were no dues outstanding in respect of Goods and Service Tax, income tax etc, on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the



year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.


- (x) According to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period under review.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977 AAAAUV 7323



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>As At 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.</u>	<u>As At 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.</u>
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	1	11,920	-
(b) Other non-current assets	2	1,44,930	29,70,60,000
Total non-current assets		1,56,850	29,70,60,000
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	19,453	24,144
Total current assets		19,453	24,144
Total Assets		1,76,303	29,70,84,144
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	5	(4,15,538)	(11,68,767)
Total Equity		(3,15,538)	(10,68,767)
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	6	16,500	29,78,29,580
(ii) Other financial liabilities	7	2,500	2,500
Total non-current liabilities		19,000	29,78,32,080
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	3,07,755	3,07,755
(ii) Trade payables due to	9		
Micro and small enterprises		-	-
Other than micro and small enterprises		20,155	13,075
(b) Provisions	10	1,44,930	
Total current liabilities		4,72,840	3,20,830
Total equity and liabilities		1,76,303	29,70,84,144

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-14

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi

12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977AAAAV7323



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

K K Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Gautam Pal
Director
DIN: 05200503

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>Current Year Amount Rs.</u>	<u>Previous Year Amount Rs.</u>
INCOME			
Revenue from operation		-	-
Total income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Other expenses	11	36,771	4,26,789
Total expenses		<u>36,771</u>	<u>4,26,789</u>
Net profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		(36,771)	(4,26,789)
Exceptional items	12	(7,90,000)	-
Net profit/(loss) before tax		7,53,229	(4,26,789)
Tax expenses:			
Current Tax	1,44,930	-	-
Minimum alternate tax credit for current year	(1,44,930)	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-
Net profit/(loss) after tax		7,53,229	(4,26,789)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,53,229	(4,26,789)
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs 10 each	13		
(a) Basic		75.32	(42.68)
(b) Diluted		75.32	(42.68)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-14

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977 AAAAAV7323



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

K K Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Gautam Pal
Director
DIN: 05200503

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2020**

Amount in Rupees

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of 31st March 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2019-20	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000

B OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings		Total
As at 31st March 2019			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2018	(7,41,978)	-	(7,41,978)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(4,26,789)	(4,26,789)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2019	(7,41,978)	(4,26,789)	(11,68,767)
As at 31st March 2020			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2019	(11,68,767)	-	(11,68,767)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	7,53,229	7,53,229
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2020	(11,68,767)	7,53,229	(4,15,538)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-12

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 2095977AAAAV7323



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

K K Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337

Gautam Pal
Director
DIN: 05200503

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2020

Amount in Rupees

	Year Ended 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	Year Ended 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
(A) Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,53,229	(4,26,789)
Add exceptional items	(7,90,000)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(36,771)	(4,26,789)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	7,080	(3,540)
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings	-	3,07,755
Adjustments for changes in working capital :	7,080	3,04,215
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(29,691)	(1,22,574)
Income tax (paid) / received	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(29,691)	(1,22,574)
(B) Cash flow from Investing activities:	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:		
unsecured borrowings from holding company	-	95,746
Repayment of borrowings to holding company	(18,03,25,000)	(11,75,00,000)
Borrowing received from related parties	18,03,50,000	11,75,00,000
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	25,000	95,746
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(4,691)	(26,828)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	24,144	50,972
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	19,453	24,144
	(4,691)	(26,828)

Notes :

(1) Closing Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash in hand	425	425
Balance with Scheduled Banks:		
- in Current Accounts	19,028	23,719
	19,453	24,144

(2) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS-7 notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

(3) Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.

(4) Previous Year's figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

(5) Notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

PSMS & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner

Membership no. 095977

New Delhi

12 August 2020

UDIN : 2095977AAAAAV 1323



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

K K Kohli

Director

DIN: 00127337

Gautam Pal

Director

DIN: 05200503

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
1 LOANS		
Loans and advances from related parties: [refer note 14D(i)]		
Advance to holding company -Jagatjit Industries Limited	11,920	-
Total loans and advance	11,920	-
2 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (Unsecured and Considered Good)		
-Capital Advances:	29,70,60,000	29,70,60,000
[for residential flat at Mumbai to M/s Orbit Corporation Limited] [Estimated amount of contract on capital account and other commitments remaining to be executed and not provided for in accounts Rs Nil (Previous year Rs 19,80,40,000) Less capital advance written off [refer note 14D(iii)]	(29,70,60,000)	-
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement for assessment year 2020-21	1,44,930	-
Total for other non-current assets	1,44,930	29,70,60,000
3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash in hand	425	425
Balance with bank		
-in Canara Bank-0307201055708	19,028	17,689
-in State Bank of India-65085708760	-	6,030
Total cash and cash equivalents	19,453	24,144
4 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
20,00,000 (Previous year 20,00,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each.	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Total	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
b Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up.	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total issued, subscribed and paid up capital	1,00,000	1,00,000



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S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
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4.1 Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares:-

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

4.2 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

	% held	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares
Jagatjit Industries Limited	98%	9,800	98%	9,800
Jagatjit Industries Limited J/w Ms.Shakun Jaiswal	2%	200	2%	200

4.3 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Equity Shares at the end of the period	10,000	10,000

5 OTHER EQUITY**Reserves and Surplus****(a) Retained Earnings**

Opening balance	(11,68,767)	(7,41,978)
Add: total comprehensive income for the year	7,53,229	(4,26,789)
Closing balance	(4,15,538)	(11,68,767)

Total other equity

(4,15,538)	(11,68,767)
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S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
6 BORROWINGS-NON CURRENT (Unsecured)		
Loans from related parties:- [refer note 14D(i)]		
-Jagatjit Industries Limited-Holding company	-	18,03,13,080
-Loans from from directors:	16,500	16,500
Inter Corporate deposits from other parties:- Hyderabad Distilleries and Wineries Private Limited	29,78,50,000	11,75,00,000
Less borrowings written back [refer note 14D(iv)]	(29,78,50,000)	-
Total for borrowings	16,500	29,78,29,580
7 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES-NON CURRENT		
Outstanding expenses	2,500	2,500
Total for other financial liabilities	2,500	2,500
8 BORROWINGS-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Amount payable to related parties Ashwa Buildcon Limited	3,07,755	3,07,755
Total for borrowings	3,07,755	3,07,755
9 TRADE PAYABLE		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of crediors other than micro and	20,155	13,075
Total for trade payables	20,155	13,075
10 PROVISIONS		
Provision for income tax	1,44,930	-
Total for trade payables	1,44,930	-
11 OTHER EXPENSES		
Professional charges	19,745	4,12,496
Filing fees	3,600	1,850
Printing and stationary	-	120
Bank charges	3,986	2,883
Interest on delayed payment of taxes	-	-
Audit fees	9,440	9,440
Total for other expenses	36,771	4,26,789



S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
12 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		
Borrowings written back [refer note 6 and 14D(iv)]	29,78,50,000	-
Less Capital advance written off [refer note 2 and 14D(iii)]	(29,70,60,000)	-
Total for exceptional items	7,90,000	-
13 EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)		
Net loss after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to equity shareholders	7,53,229	(4,26,789)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per Share	75.32	(42.68)
Diluted earnings per Share	75.32	(42.68)
Face value per equity share	10	10



S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

A. Corporate Information

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited ("the Company") is an Indian company incorporated on June 29, 2009, vide registration no.U65999DL2009PTC191718 .The company is registered with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and it's registered office is situated at 5th Floor, Bhandari House, 91, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110 019. The Company's main objects are to invest or trade in financial securities.

Company's accounts are prepared for the year from 1st April, 2019 to 31st March 2020 and previous year figures are for the year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets which have been measured at fair value amount.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and arrangements arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using written down value method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.



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S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Provisions and Contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(c) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods, is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the



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A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized letters.

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income from financial assets is recognized when company's right to receive payment is established.

(e) Financial instruments

(I) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement:

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.



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S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical loss experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried 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.

C. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions



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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. R. K.' followed by a flourish.

S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

i) Estimated useful lives of tangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

D. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(i) Related Party Disclosures

(a) As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

S.No. Name of related party Relationship

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Jagatjit Industries Limited | -Holding Company |
| 2. Gautam Pal | -Director |
| 3. K K Kohli | -Director |
| 4. Hemant Kumar | -Director |
| 5. Ashwa Buildcon Limited | -Group company under same management |
| 6. Hyderabad Distilleries and Wineries Private Limited | -Group company under same management |



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S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

(b) Transactions during the year with related parties

S. No.	Description	Relationship	Transactions	As at 31 st March 2020	As at 31 st March 2019
1.	Borrowings	Holding company	Taxes paid on company's behalf	-	95,746
2.	Borrowings	Holding company	Repayment	18,03,25,000	11,75,00,000
3.	Borrowings	Group company under same management	Acceptance	18,03,50,000	11,75,00,000
4.	Borrowings	Group company under same management	Borrowings written back	29,78,50,000	-
4.	Other current liabilities	Group company under same management	Reimbursement of expense on company's behalf	-	3,07,755

(c) Outstanding Balances of the related parties in the books of Company at the year end:

S. No	Name of related party	Nature of outstanding	Current Year	Previous Year
1.	Jagatjit Industries Limited (Holding Company)	Loans and advance-non current	11,920	-
2.	Jagatjit Industries Limited (Holding Company)	Borrowings-non current	-	18,03,13,080
3.	Ashwa Buildcon Limited	Borrowings-current	3,07,755	3,07,755

(ii) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil) and no interest has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.



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S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

- (iii) The company had paid capital advance dated 22.07.2010 towards purchase of flat at City of Mumbai, Maharashtra, India of Rs 29,70,60,000 [Total estimated contract value Rs 49,51,00,000] to M/s Orbit Corporation Limited (Developer) as per the terms proposed and agreed in the unsigned Agreement for Sale.

The Promoters of M/s Orbit Corporation Limited (Developer), had approached the court to declare them as insolvent and their petition has been accepted and liquidation order has been passed by Bombay High Court. The liquidation order passed is in progress and its assets are under realization proceedings.

The Company has filed suit for recovery of said capital advance in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 12.06-2018. However, management is of view, based on the progress of the suit and company's liquidation proceedings, the recovery of said capital advance is very remote and unrealisable. Accordingly, the said capital advance of Rs 29,70,60,000 has been recognized as unrealisable, vide Board resolution dated 20.03.2020 and written off in the books of accounts during the year.

- (iv) The company borrowed (ICD) Rs 29,78,50,000 from M/s Hyderabad Distilleries and Wineries Private Limited (Lender), one of the group company, during the period from 05.03.2019 to 03.10.2019 as long term borrowings (ICD) to invest in real estate project at Mumbai, refer para D(iii), supra. The company invested in that project but the said project/company/promoters have been declared insolvent and liquidation proceedings are in progress in the court of Mumbai. The lender has appreciated the current financial position of the company and its incapacity to make repayment of the said ICD. Accordingly the lender company has resolved to waive off, without any condition, whole amount of principle outstanding of Rs 29,78,50,000 along with interest, if any, and has been duly approved by the lender's Board of Directors in its board meeting held on 10.02.2020 and also in general meeting held on 16.03.2020. In accordance of the waiver of repayment granted by the lender the company has written back the full principle amount outstanding of Rs 29,78,50,000 (ICD) during the year.

(v) Auditors Remuneration

Audit fee including GST
Professional fees including GST

Rs 9,440 (Previous year Rs 9,440)
Rs 2,360 (Previous year Rs 2,360)



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S.R.K. Investments Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 14

- (vi) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
S.R.K. Investments Private Limited




K K Kohli
Director
DIN: 00127337


Gautam Pal
Director
DIN: 05200503

New Delhi
12 August 2020

JIL Trading Private Limited
Audited Financial Statement
for the year ended 31st March 2020



PSMS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
JIL Trading Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JIL Trading Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company

Emphasis of Matter

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for



the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - The Company has no material foreseeable losses, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.


2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977 AAAAAR 5107



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of, JIL Trading Private Limited of even date]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JIL Trading Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.




Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977 AAAAAR 5407



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JIL Trading Private Limited of even date)

We report that:

- (i). The company does not have any fixed asset or immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) of the order is not applicable to the company in respect of fixed assets and immovable properties.
- (ii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any business during the year. Thus, it does not have any physical inventory during the year under review. Thus, paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) The company has not granted loans to any company covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any loan or investment during the year under review. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, wherever applicable, including Goods and Service Tax, income tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
b) According to the records of the Company, there were no dues outstanding in respect of Goods and Service Tax, income tax etc, on account of any dispute.



- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (x) According to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period under review.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) In our opinion according to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review hence paragraph 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977 AAAARS407



For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

JIL Trading Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>As At 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.</u>	<u>As At 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.</u>
ASSETS			
(1) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	1	22,260	16,482
(ii) Loans	2	-	4,06,712
Total current assets		<u>22,260</u>	<u>4,23,194</u>
Total Assets		<u>22,260</u>	<u>4,23,194</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	3	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	4	(9,43,938)	(9,19,836)
Total Equity		<u>(8,43,938)</u>	<u>(8,19,836)</u>
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	5	1,35,826	500
(ii) Other financial liabilities	6	12,500	12,500
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,48,326</u>	<u>13,000</u>
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables due to Micro and small enterprises	7	-	-
Other than micro and small enterprises		6,10,100	10,26,890
(ii) Other financial liabilities	8	1,07,772	2,03,140
Total current liabilities		<u>7,17,872</u>	<u>12,30,030</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>22,260</u>	<u>4,23,194</u>

Significant accounting policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-11

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JIL Trading Private Limited

Hemant Kumar
Director
DIN: 07739437

Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977 AAAAAA R5407

JIL Trading Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>Current Year Amount Rs.</u>	<u>Previous Year Amount Rs.</u>
INCOME			
Revenue from operation		-	-
Total income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Other expenses	9	24,102	14,899
Total expenses		<u>24,102</u>	<u>14,899</u>
Net loss before tax		(24,102)	(14,899)
Tax expenses:			
Current Tax	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-
Net loss after tax		(24,102)	(14,899)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(24,102)	(14,899)
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs 10 each.	10		
(a) Basic		(2.41)	(1.49)
(b) Diluted		(2.41)	(1.49)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-11

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JIL Trading Private Limited

Hemant Kumar
Director
DIN: 07739437

Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977 AAAAR5407

JIL Trading Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

Amount in Rupees

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of 31st March 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2019-20	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000

B OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings		Total
As at 31st March 2019			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2018	(9,04,937)	-	(9,04,937)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(14,899)	(14,899)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2019	(9,04,937)	(14,899)	(9,19,836)
As at 31st March 2020			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2019	(9,19,836)	-	(9,19,836)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(24,102)	(24,102)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2020	(9,19,836)	(24,102)	(9,43,938)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-13

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi

12 August 2020

UDIN : 2095977 AAAAAR5407



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JIL Trading Private Limited

Hemant Kumar
Director
DIN: 07739437

Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

JIL Trading Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash in hand	295	295
Balance with bank -in Canara Bank-03207201055741	21,965	16,187
Total cash and cash equivalents	22,260	16,482
2 LOANS		
Unsecured Amount receivable from holding company [M/s Jagatjit Industries Limited]	-	4,06,712
Total other financial assets	-	4,06,712
3 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
a Authorized Share Capital		
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000	1,00,000
b Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000	1,00,000

Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares:-

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

3.1 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

	% held	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares
Jagatjit Industries Limited	99.99%	9,999	99.99%	9,999
Jagatjit Industries Limited J/w Ms. Shakun Jaiswal	0.01%	1	0.01%	1

3.2 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	No. of Shares
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000
Equity Shares at the end of the period	10,000

[Signature]



[Signature]

JIL Trading Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2020

	Year Ended 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	Year Ended 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
(A) Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net loss before tax as per statement of profit and loss	(24,102)	(14,899)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(24,102)	(14,899)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	4,06,712	(4,06,712)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(4,16,790)	11,77,370
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(95,368)	-
Adjustments for changes in working capital :	(1,05,446)	7,70,658
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(1,29,548)	7,55,759
Income tax (paid) / received	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,29,548)	7,55,759
(B) Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:		
Borrowing from holding company	1,35,326	(8,13,878)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,35,326	(8,13,878)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	5,778	(58,119)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	16,482	74,601
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	22,260	16,482
	5,778	(58,119)

Notes :

(1) Closing Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash in hand	295	295
Balance with Scheduled Banks:		
- in Current Accounts	21,965	16,187
	22,260	16,482

(2) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS-7 notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

(3) Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.

(4) Previous Year's figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

(5) Notes 1 to 11 form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N


Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 20095977AAAAAR5407

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JIL Trading Private Limited


Hemant Kumar
Director
DIN: 07739437


Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

JIL Trading Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
4 OTHER EQUITY		
Reserves and Surplus		
(a) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(9,19,836)	(9,04,937)
Add: Total comprehensive income for the year	(24,102)	(14,899)
Closing balance	(9,43,938)	(9,19,836)
	<u>(9,43,938)</u>	<u>(9,19,836)</u>
5 BORROWINGS		
(Unsecured)		
Loans and advances from related parties: [Refer item no. D (i) of Note No, 10]		
-From holding company: Jagatjit Industries Limited	1,35,326	-
-From director: Neelam Tyagi	500	500
Total for borrowings	<u>1,35,826</u>	<u>500</u>
6 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES-NON CURRENT		
Outstanding expenses	4,000	4,000
Amount repayable	8,500	8,500
Total for trade payables	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>
7 TRADE PAYABLE		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6,10,100	10,26,890
Total for trade payables	<u>6,10,100</u>	<u>10,26,890</u>
8 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES-CURRENT		
Goods and Service tax payable	69,282	1,30,590
Tax deducted at source	38,490	72,550
Total for other financial liabilities-current	<u>1,07,772</u>	<u>2,03,140</u>



JIL Trading Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	Current Year Amount Rs.	Previous Year Amount Rs.
9 OTHER EXPENSES		
Legal and professional fees	11,745	4,197
Filing fees	1,500	1,000
Bank charges	1,417	262
Audit fees	9,440	9,440
Total for other expenses	24,102	14,899
10 EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)		
Net loss after tax as per statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders	(24,102)	(14,899)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per Share	(2.41)	(1.49)
Diluted earnings per Share	(2.41)	(1.49)
Face value per equity share	10	10



JIL Trading Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 11

A. Corporate Information

JIL Trading Private Limited ("the Company") is an Indian company incorporated on August 27, 2010, vide registration no. U51109DL2010PTC207648. The company is registered with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and it's registered office is situated at 4th Floor, Bhandari House, 91, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110 019. The Company's main objects are to do business of marketers, traders dealers, exporter and importers of Alcoholic and other beverages and to enter into manufacturing contracts with others, to purchase or otherwise acquire, own etc in the said business and acquire the trade marks, selling rights of other manufacturers and traders.

Company's accounts are prepared for the year from 1st April, 2019 to 31st March 2020 and previous year figures are for the year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets which have been measured at fair value amount.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and arrangements arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.



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JIL Trading Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 11

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using written down value method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Provisions and Contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(c) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.



N

JIL Trading Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 11

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods, is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income from financial assets is recognized when company's right to receive payment is established.

(e) Financial instruments

(I) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement:

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.



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JIL Trading Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 11

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical loss experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried 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.



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JIL Trading Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 11

C. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

i) Estimated useful lives of tangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

D. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(i) Related Party Disclosures

(a) As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

S.No.	Name of related party	Relationship
1.	Jagatjit Industries Limited	Holding Company
2.	Neelam Tyagi	Director
3.	Hemant Kumar	Director
4.	Sanjeev Kothiala	Director



JIL Trading Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 11**(b) Transactions during the year with related parties**

S. No.	Description	Relationship	As at 31 st March 2020	As at 31 st March 2019
1.	Borrowings received	Holding company	1,35,326	-
2.	Reimbursements of expenses claimed towards registration of Trade Mark, professional fees, advertisement and other related expenses.	Holding Company	10,19,622	12,20,590

(c) Outstanding Balances of the related parties in the books of Company at the year end:

S. No	Name of related party	Nature of outstanding	Current Year	Previous Year
1.	Jagatjit Industries Limited (Holding Company)	Borrowings received	1,35,326	-
2.	Jagatjit Industries Limited (Holding Company)	Loans and advances- Reimbursements receivable	-	4,06,712
3.	Mr Neelam Tyagi	Borrowings received	500	500

(ii) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil) and no interest has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

(iii) Auditors Remuneration

Audit fee including GST
Professional fees including GST

Rs 9,440 (Previous year Rs 9,440)
Rs 2,360 (Previous year Rs 2,360)



JIL Trading Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 11

- (iv) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
JIL Trading Private Limited




Hemant Kumar
Director
DIN: 07739437


Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

New Delhi
12 August 2020



LALIT KUMAR & Co.

Chartered Accountants

F-102, Ashish Complex

Mayur Vihar Phase-I

Delhi - 110 091

Tel. : 22790381

Independent Auditors' Report

The Members of
Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yoofy Computech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company

Emphasis of Matter

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could

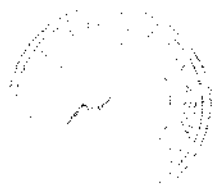
reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company has no material foreseeable losses, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Lalit Kumar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002085N



Lalit Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 081071

12 August 2020
New Delhi
UDIN :

Annexure-"A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of, Yoofy Computech Private Limited of even date]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Yoofy Computech Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Lalit Kumar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002085N



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Lalit Kumar".

Lalit Kumar
Proprietor

Membership No. 081071

12 August 2020
New Delhi
UDIN :

Annexure-"B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Yoofy Computech Private Limited of even date)


We report that:

- (i). The company does not have any fixed asset or immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) of the order is not applicable to the company in respect of fixed assets and immovable properties.
- (ii) The Company has neither purchased nor held any inventory. Thus paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) The company has not granted loans to any company covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or made any investment. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, wherever applicable, including Goods and Service Tax, income tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020, for a year of more than six months from the date they became payable.
b) According to the records of the Company, there were no dues outstanding in respect of Goods and Service Tax, income tax etc, on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (x) According to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year under review.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Lalit Kumar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002085N



Lalit Kumar
Proprietor

Membership No. 081071



12 August 2020
New Delhi
UDIN :

Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(Formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

	Note No.	As At 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As At 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
ASSETS			
(1) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	1	8,956	49,408
Total current assets		8,956	49,408
Total Assets		8,956	49,408
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2	100,000	100,000
(b) Other Equity	3	(96,044)	(72,092)
Total Equity		3,956	27,908
Liabilities			
(1) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables due to	4		
Micro and small enterprises		5,000	21,500
Other than micro and small enterprises			
Total current liabilities		5,000	21,500
Total equity and liabilities		8,956	49,408

Significant accounting policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-7

Lalit Kumar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002085N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

 Lalit Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 081071


Naresh Kumar Rana
Director
DIN: 00112399



Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN :

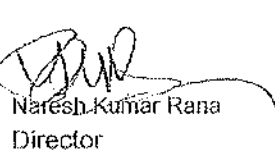
Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(Formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2020

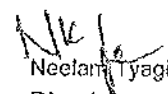
	Note No.	Current Year Amount Rs.	Previous Year Amount Rs.
INCOME			
Revenue from operation		-	-
Total income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Other expenses	5	23,952	33,086
Total expenses		<u>23,952</u>	<u>33,086</u>
Net loss before tax		(23,952)	(33,086)
Tax expenses:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Net loss after tax		(23,952)	(33,086)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(23,952)	(33,086)
Earnings per equity share of face value of	6		
(a) Basic		(2.40)	(3.31)
(b) Diluted		(2.40)	(3.31)
Significant accounting policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-7			

Lalit Kumar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002085N


Lalit Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 081071

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)


Naresh Kumar Rana
Director
DIN: 00112399


Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN :

Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(Formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2020

Amount in Rupees

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of 31st March 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2019-20	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000

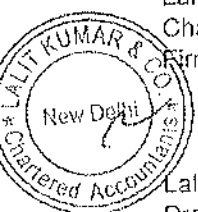
B OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings		Total
As at 31st March 2019			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2018	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(33,086)	(33,086)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2019	-	(33,086)	(33,086)
As at 31st March 2020			
Balance at the beginning of the 1st April 2019	(33,086)	-	(33,086)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(23,952)	(23,952)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2020	(33,086)	(23,952)	(57,038)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-7

Lalit Kumar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002085N

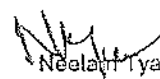


Lalit Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 081071

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN :

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)


Naresh Kumar Rana
Director
DIN: 00112399


Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(Formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March 2020

	For the year ended 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	For the year ended 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.
(A) Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net loss before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(23,952)	(33,086)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(23,952)	(33,086)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(16,500)	13,834
Adjustments for changes in working capital :	(16,500)	13,834
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(40,452)	(19,252)
Income tax (paid) / received	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(40,452)	(19,252)
(D) Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:		
Loan term borrowings from directors	-	(990)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	(990)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(40,452)	(20,242)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	49,408	69,650
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8,956	49,408
	(40,452)	(20,242)

Notes :

(1) Closing Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash in hand

Balance with Scheduled Banks:

- in Current Accounts

[Refer Note 1]

8,956

49,408

8,956

49,408

(2) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS-7 notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

(3) Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.

(4) This being the first Balance Sheet since incorporation therefore previous year's figures have not been provided.

(5) Notes 1 to 7 form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

Lalit Kumar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002085N

Lalit Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 081071

New Delhi
12-August-2020
UDIN :

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Narash Kumar Rana
Director
DIN: 00112399

Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(Formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.	As at 31st March 2019 Amount Rs.		
1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Balance with bank in current account: -in HDFC Bank Limited-50200025084065	8,956	49,408		
Total cash and cash equivalents	8,956	49,408		
2 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
a Authorized Share Capital 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each,	100,000	100,000		
b Issued, subscribed and paid up capital 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up.	100,000	100,000		
Total	100,000	100,000		
2.1 Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares:- The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders				
2.2 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :				
	No of shares	% held	No of shares	% held
a. Jagatjit Industries Limited	9,999	99.99%	9,999	99.99%
2.3 Reconciliation of the no. of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:				
Particulars	No. of shares		No. of shares	
Equity shares subscribed during the period	10,000		10,000	
Equity Shares at the end of the period	10,000		10,000	
3 OTHER EQUITY				
Reserves and Surplus				
(a) Retained Earnings				
Opening balance	(72,092)		(39,006)	
Add: total comprehensive income for the year	(23,952)		(33,086)	
Closing balance	(96,044)		(72,092)	
Total other equity	(96,044)		(72,092)	
4 TRADE PAYABLE				
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-		-	
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small	5,000		21,500	
Total for trade payables	5,000		21,500	



Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(Formerly known as JILLI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	Current Year Amount Rs	Previous Year Amount Rs
5 OTHER EXPENSES		
Professional charges	13,380	26,135
Filing fees	1,200	1,800
Bank charges	4,366	118
Miscellaneous expense	6	33
Audit fees	5,000	5,000
Total for other expenses	23,952	33,086
6 EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)		
Net loss after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(23,952)	(33,086)
Actual number of Equity Shares	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per Share	(2.40)	(3.31)
Diluted earnings per Share	(2.40)	(3.31)
Face value per equity share	10	10



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Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

A. Corporate Information

Yoofy Computech Private Limited ("the Company") is an Indian company incorporated on 15th May 2017, vide registration no. U74110DL2017PTC317426. The company is registered with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and its registered office is situated at 4th Floor, Bhandari House, 91, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019. The Company's main objects are Software designing and development etc.

Company's accounts are prepared for the year from 1st April, 2019 to 31st March 2020 and previous year figures are for the year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets which have been measured at fair value amount.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and arrangements arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.



Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly known as JILL Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using written down value method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Provisions and Contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(c) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.



Yoofy Computech Private Limited

(formerly known as JILL Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and

tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods, is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the

associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income from financial assets is recognized when company's right to receive payment is established.

(e) Financial instruments

(I) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit



Handwritten signature and initials.

Yoofy Computech Private Limited

(formerly known as JILL Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement:

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical loss experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.



Yoofy Computech Private Limited

(formerly known as JILL Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried 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.

C. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

i) Estimated useful lives of tangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.



Yoofy Computech Private Limited

(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

ii) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

D. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(i) Related Party Disclosures

(a) As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

S. No.	Name of related party	Relationship
1.	Jagatjit Industries Limited	Holding Company
2.	Naresh Kumar Rana	Director
3.	Neelam Tyagi	Director
4.	Ravi Manchanda	Director
5.	Asha Saxena	Director

(b) Transactions during the year with related parties

S. No.	Description	Relationship	As at 31 st March 2020	As at 31 st March 2019
1.	Borrowings	Director	-	990



Yoofy Computech Private Limited

(formerly known as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

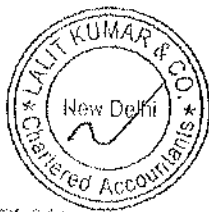
Note No. 7

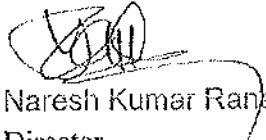
(ii) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil and no interest has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

(iii) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Yoofy Computech Private Limited
(formerly as JILI Hotels & Resorts Private Limited)




Naresh Kumar Rana
Director
DIN: 00112399


Neelam Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01572157

New Delhi
12 August 2020

Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Audited Financial Statement
for the period ended 31st March 2020



PSMS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of

Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Natwar Liquors Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company



Emphasis of Matter

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - The Company has no material foreseeable losses, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 20095977 AAAAAT 0740

For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N



Mukesh
Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

Annexure-"A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of, Natwar Liquors Private Limited of even date]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Natwar Liquors Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N




Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977AAAAAT8740

Annexure-"B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Natwar Liquors Private Limited of even date)

We report that:

- (i). The company does not have any fixed asset or immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) of the order is not applicable to the company in respect of fixed assets and immovable properties.
- (ii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any business during the period. Thus, it does not have any physical inventory during the period under review. Thus, paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) The company has not granted loans to any company covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any loan or investment during the period under review. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the period and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, wherever applicable, including Goods and Service Tax, income tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
b) According to the records of the Company, there were no dues outstanding in respect of Goods and Service Tax, income tax etc, on account of any dispute.



- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (x) According to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period under review.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) In our opinion according to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the period under review hence paragraph 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For PSMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 031059N



Mukesh
Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no.095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977 AAAAAT8740

Natwar Liquors Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>As At 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.</u>
ASSETS		
(1) Current assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	1	82,291
Total current assets		<u>82,291</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>82,291</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	2	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	3	(29,809)
Total Equity		<u>70,191</u>
Liabilities		
(1) Current liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Trade payables due to	4	
Micro and small enterprises		
Other than micro and small enterprises		12,100
Total current liabilities		<u>12,100</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>82,291</u></u>
Significant accounting policies		
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1-7	

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



New Delhi
12 August 2020
UDIN : 2095977 AAAAT 8740

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Kewal Krishan Kohli
Director
DIN: 0127337

Ravi Manchanda
Director
DIN: 0152760

Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2020

	Note	From 6th February 2020 to 31st March 2020
	No.	Amount Rs.
INCOME		
Revenue from operation		-
Total income		-
EXPENDITURE		
Preliminary expense written off		17,591
Other expenses	5	12,218
Total expenses		29,809
Net loss before tax		(29,809)
Tax expenses:		
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax		-
Net loss after tax		(29,809)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(29,809)
Earnings per equity share of face value of	6	
(a) Basic		(2.98)
(b) Diluted		(2.98)
Significant accounting policies		
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1-7	

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Kewal Krishan Kohli
Director
DIN: 0127337

Ravi Manchanda
Director
DIN: 0152760

New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 2095977 AAAAT 8740

Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2020

Amount in Rupees

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance at the beginning of the incorporation	Changes in equity share capital during the period 2019-20	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
-	1,00,000	1,00,000

B OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Equity instruments	Retained Earnings	Total
As at 31st March 2020			
Balance at the beginning the incorporation	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(29,809)	(29,809)
Balance at the end of the 31st March 2020	-	(29,809)	(29,809)

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-7

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977

New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 2095977 AAAAAT 8740



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Kewal Krishan Kohli
Director
DIN: 0127337

Ravi Manchanda
Director
DIN: 0152760

Natwar Liquors Private Limited**Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March 2020**

	For Period Ended 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.
(A) Cash flow from operating activities:	
Net loss before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(29,809)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(29,809)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payable	12,100
Adjustments for changes in working capital :	12,100
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(17,709)
Income tax (paid) / received	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(17,709)
(B) Cash flow from Investing activities:	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:	
Equity share subscription by holding company	99,990
Equity share subscription by holding company jointly with first director	10
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,00,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	82,291
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	82,291

Notes :

- (1) Closing Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash in hand

Balance with Scheduled Banks:

- in Current Accounts

82,291

82,291

- (2) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS-7 notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

- (3) Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.

- (4) This being the first Balance Sheet subce incorporation therefore previous year's figures have not been provided.

- (5) Notes 1 to 7 form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

PSMS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 031059N

Mukesh Kumar Thakur
Partner
Membership no. 095977



New Delhi
12 August 2020

UDIN : 2695977 AAAAAT 6740

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Kewal Krishan Kohli
Director
DIN: 0127337

Ravi Manchanda
Director
DIN: 0152760

Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2020

Note No.	As at 31st March 2020 Amount Rs.
1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
Balance with bank in current account:	
-in HDFC Bank Limited-50200047863932	82,291
Total cash and cash equivalents	82,291
2 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	
a Authorized Share Capital	
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each.	1,00,000
b Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up.	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000
2.1 Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares:-	
The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.	
In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders	
2.2 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :	
	No of shares % held
a Jagatjit Industries Limited	9,999 99.99%
b Jagatjit Industries Limited J/w Ravi Manchanda	1 0.01%
2.3 Reconciliation of the no. of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:	
Particulars	
Equity shares subscribed during the period	10,000
Equity Shares at the end of the period	10,000
3 OTHER EQUITY	
Reserves and Surplus	
(a) Retained Earnings	
Opening balance	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	(29,809)
Closing balance	(29,809)
Total	(29,809)
4 TRADE PAYABLE	
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	12,100
Total for trade payables	12,100

4

7



Natwar Liquors Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2020**

Note
No.

From 6th February 2020
to 31st March 2020
Amount Rs

5 OTHER EXPENSES

Professional charges	2,360
Filing fees	300
Bank charges	118
Audit fees	9,440
Total for other expenses	<u>12,218</u>

6 EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)

Net loss after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(29,809)
Actual number of Equity Shares	10,000
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	10,000
Basic earnings per Share	(2.98)
Diluted earnings per Share	(2.98)
Face value per equity share	10

Handwritten signature and initials in blue ink.



Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

A. Corporate Information

Natwar Liquors Private Limited ("the Company") is an Indian company incorporated on 6th February 2020, vide registration no. U15549DL2020PTC361481. The company is registered with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and its registered office is situated at 4th Floor, Bhandari House, 91, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019. The Company's main objects is to carry on the business of manufacturers, marketers, Traders, Wholesalers, Distributor, Importers and Exporters of Alcoholic and other Beverages in India or Abroad.

The Company's accounts are prepared for the period from 6th February 2020 to 31st March 2020.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets which have been measured at fair value amount.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and arrangements arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using written down value method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Provisions and Contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(c) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods, is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income from financial assets is recognized when company's right to receive payment is established.

(e) Financial instruments

(I) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement:

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

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Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical loss experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet

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Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

C. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

i) Estimated useful lives of tangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

D. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(i) Related Party Disclosures

- (a) As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

S. No.	Name of related party	Relationship
1.	Jagatjit Industries Limited	Holding Company
2.	Kewal Krishan Kohli	Director
3.	Ravi Manchanda	Director

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Natwar Liquors Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Note No. 7

(b) Transactions during the year with related parties

S. No.	Description	Relationship	For the period ended 31 st March 2020
1.	Subscription to Equity Shares	Holding Company	99,990
2.	Kewal Krishan Kohli	Director	10

(ii) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil and no interest has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

(iii) This is first year of the company from the date of its incorporation therefore there is no comparative amounts for corresponding previous year.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Natwar Liquors Private Limited




Kewal Krishan Kohli
Director
DIN: 0127337


Ravi Manchanda
Director
DIN: 0152760

New Delhi
12 August 2020