Note 1: Company Overview

Hitherto the Company was a registered Non-Banking Finance Company ("NBFC"). The Company has ceased to carry on business as NBFC since 1999-2000 due to precarious financial condition and negative net worth. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 23rdJune, 2016 had decided to surrender voluntarily a Certificate of Registration (COR) under category "B' as Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) issued by Reserve Bank of India as the Company at present, was not in a position to comply the requirements of NBFCs Regulations. Based on the Company's request RBI has issued order cancelling Certificate of Registration (CoR) under category "B" with effect from 8th March, 2017 vide its letter no. DNBS (AHO) No. 1315/01.10.234/2016-17 dated 22nd March, 2017.

Currently, the company does not have any business activity but in the process of exploring avenues for restructuring of its capital and operations.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21st May, 2021.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("IndAS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, as applicable. Management evaluates all recently issued or revised accounting standards on an on-going basis.

The financial statements are prepared in INR and all the values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, Rupees except when otherwise indicated.

During the year, the Company continued to not having any significant business operations. Although the company has incurred a loss amounting to ₹ 34.91 Lacs as at 31st March, 2021 (corresponding previous year ended on 31st March, 2020: Profit of ₹ 6.62 Lacs) and, its accumulated losses exceeds its paid-up capital and reserves by ₹ 434.56 Lacs (March 31, 2020: ₹ 669.98 Lacs), the company has prepared its financial statements on going concern basis since the company is exploring avenues for restructuring of its capital and operations.

In terms of the Scheme of Compromise and Arrangement sanctioned by High Court of Gujarat in 2004 borrowings from a promoter group company of ₹ 1000.00 Lacs (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1000.00 Lacs), would not be repaid before repayment of all other liabilities. Further, the said promoter group company continues to provide support to the Company. The financial assets of the Company continue to be stated at-least at their fair values and the Company would continue to do so at least till such time it realises its financial assets and settles its obligations.

In view of the above, the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to recorded amounts and the classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comprising Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement, together with notes for the year ended 31st March, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified above duly approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis of accounting, except for certain Assets and Liabilities as stated below:

(a) Financial instruments (assets / liabilities) classified as Fair Value through profit or loss or Fair Value through OCI are measured at Fair Value.

(b) The defined benefit asset/liability is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

The above items have been measured at Fair Value and the methods used to measure Fair Values are discussed further in Note 4.11.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (“the functional currency”). Indian Rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the company’s presentation currency.

2.4 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

Note 3: Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expense during the period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the periods in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3.1 Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments in subsidiaries at cost, annually, or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

3.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This assessment may result in change in the depreciation expense in future periods.

3.3 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

3.4 Litigations

The amount recognized as a provision shall be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation arising at the reporting period.

Note 4: Significant Accounting Policies

4.1 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(a) Financial Assets

Financial Assets comprises of investments in equity instruments, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

Initial Recognition:

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. Purchases or sales of financial assets that requires delivery of assets within a period of time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company committed to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

(i) Financial assets measured at Amortized Cost:

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and contractual terms of 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):

Financial Assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at FVTOCI. Fair Value movements in financial assets at FVTOCI are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

Equity instruments held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). For other equity instruments the company classifies the same as FVTOCI. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Fair Value changes on equity instruments at FVTOCI, excluding dividends are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

Financial Assets are measured at FVTPL if it does not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. All fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of Financial Assets:

Financial Assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or the financial asset is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. On derecognition of the financial assets in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) shall be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial Liabilities are initially recognized at Fair value plus any transaction costs that are attributable to acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities through profit or loss which are initially measured at Fair Value.

Subsequent Measurement:

Financial Liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

(i) Financial liabilities at Amortized Cost:

The Company is classifying the following under amortized cost:

- Borrowing from Banks
- Borrowing from Others
- Trade Payables
- Other Financial Liabilities

Amortized cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus cumulative amortization using the effective Interest Method of any differences between the initial amount and maturity amount.

(ii) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities shall be derecognized when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(c) Offsetting of Financial assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has legal right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on the net basis or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

(d) Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorized as equity instruments at FVTOCI, and financial assets or liabilities that are specifically designated as FVTPL. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be very infrequent. The management determines the change in a business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's Operations. A Change in business occurs when the company either begins or ceased to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

4.2 Share Capital

Ordinary Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

4.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Type of Asset	Useful Life
Buildings (Freehold)	30 years
Data Processing Equipment / Computers	3 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized net within "other income / other expenses" in the Statement of profit and loss.

4.4 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.5 Impairment

I Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured though a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly, since initial recognition.

II **Non-financial assets**

Tangible and Intangible assets

Property, Plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is an indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reversal of impairment loss

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

4.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rates that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A provision for onerous contract is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with the contract.

4.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

4.8 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for salaries, including other monetary and non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(b) Post-employment obligations

The Company does not operate any post-employment schemes except defined contribution plan i.e. provident fund.

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution plan for the post-employment benefits namely Provident Fund which is administered through the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and the contributions towards such fund are recognised as employee benefits expense and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss when they are due. The Company does not carry any further obligations with respect to this, apart from contributions made on a monthly basis.

4.9 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax

(i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax 'as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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 measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set-off against future tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

4.10 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Where ordinary shares are issued but not fully paid, they are treated in the calculation of basic earnings per share as a fraction of an ordinary share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends during the period relative to a fully paid ordinary share. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

4.11 Fair Value Measurement

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

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The fair value hierarchy is described as below:

(a) Level 1 - unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

(b) Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

(c) Level 3- unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) Investment in equity and debt securities

The fair value is determined by reference to their quoted price at the reporting date. In the absence of quoted price, the fair value of the financial asset is measured using valuation techniques. In respect of non-significant investments in equity and debt securities where fair values could not be ascertained, the fair values are considered as ₹ NIL and therefore such investment are stated at ₹ NIL only.

(b) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. However in respect of such financial instruments, fair value generally approximates the carrying amount due to short term nature of such assets.

(c) Non derivative financial liabilities

Fair Value is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

4.12 Current / non- current classification

An asset is classified as current if:

(a) It is expected to be realized or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;

(b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

(a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

(b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) It is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) It has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

4.13 Cash and cash equivalent

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consists of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Note 5.1 : As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at 01/04/2020	Additions	Deductions	As at 31/03/2021	Upto 31/03/2020	For the year	Adjustments	Upto 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2021
Owned Assets									
Computer Equipments	0.33	0.40	0.00	0.73	0.17	0.10	0.00	0.27	**0.46**
Building	16.03	0.00	0.00	16.03	9.39	2.35	0.00	11.74	**4.29**
Office Equipments	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.16	**0.06**
Office Furniture	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.11**
	16.69	0.40	0.00	17.09	9.70	2.47	0.00	12.17	**4.92**

Note 5.2 : As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at 01/04/2019	Additions	Deductions	As at 31/03/2020	Upto 31/03/2019	For the year	Adjustments	Upto 31/03/2020	As at 31/03/2020
Owned Assets									
Computer Equipments	0.40	0.00	0.07	0.33	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.17	**0.16**
Building	16.03	0.00	0.00	16.03	7.04	2.35	0.00	9.39	**6.64**
Office Equipments	0.55	0.00	0.33	0.22	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.14	**0.08**
Office Furniture	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.11**
Electrical Installation	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
	17.18	0.00	0.49	16.69	7.24	2.46	0.00	9.70	**6.99**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6 : Investments

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current		
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Investment in equity Instruments of other entities	0.62	332.91
Total (A)	0.62	332.91
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	0.62	332.91
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	0.00	0.00

Note 6.1 : Details of investments in equity instruments – other than subsidiaries (fully paid up) – classified as FVTOCI

Name of the entity	Currency	Face Value (₹)	Number of units at		Balances as at (₹ in Lakhs)	
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Equity Instrument						
Quoted						
Adarsh Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd	INR	10	34 000	34 000	0.00	0.00
Amethi Textiles Ltd.	INR	10	200	200	0.00	0.00
Asahi India Glass Ltd.(*)	INR	1	0	750	0.00	1.17
Bluechip Stockspin Ltd.	INR	10	100	100	0.00	0.00
Chemo Pharma Ltd.	INR	10	2 985	3 000	0.53	0.20
Cure Septcs(*)	INR	10	300	300	0.01	0.01
D.R.Softech & Ind. Ltd(*)	INR	10	700	700	0.07	0.07
Energy Products (India) Ltd.	INR	10	39 800	39 800	0.00	0.00
Excel Glasses Ltd.	INR	10	100	100	0.00	0.00
Galaxy Appliances Ltd.	INR	10	500	500	0.00	0.00
Golkonda Aluminium Exr. Ltd.(*)	INR	10	0	548	0.00	0.05
Gujarat Credit Corporation (*)	INR	10	200	200	0.01	0.02
Gujarat Himalaya Cement Ltd	INR	10	42 796	42 796	0.00	0.00
HDFC Bank Limited	INR	1	0	32 800	0.00	282.70
Jayaswal Neco Ind. Ltd.(*)	INR	10	0	200	0.00	0.00
Jolly Plastics Ind. Ltd.	INR	10	1 500	1 500	0.00	0.00
K.J.International Ltd	INR	10	20 300	20 300	0.00	0.00
Kec International Ltd.(*)	INR	2	0	25	0.00	0.05
Nath Biogenes (India) Ltd.(*)	INR	10	0	22	0.00	0.03
Pan Auto Ltd.	INR	10	3 50 000	3 50 000	0.00	0.00
Rahi Chemicals Ltd.	INR	10	200	200	0.00	0.00
Rahul Dairy & Allied Prod. Ltd.	INR	10	100	100	0.00	0.00
Reil Products Ltd.	INR	10	500	500	0.00	0.00
Reliance Capital Ltd(*)	INR	10	0	68	0.00	0.00
Reliance Communication Ltd(*)	INR	5	0	1 372	0.00	0.01
Reliance Home Finance Ltd(*)	INR	10	0	68	0.00	0.00
Reliance Industries Ltd.(*)	INR	10	0	4 116	0.00	45.84
Reliance Power Ltd.(*)	INR	10	0	343	0.00	0.01

... Continued..

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6 : Investments *... Continued..*

Note 6.1 : Details of investments in equity instruments – other than subsidiaries (fully paid up) – classified as FVTOCI *... Continued..*

Name of the entity	Currency	Face Value (₹)	Number of units at March 31, 2021	Number of units at March 31, 2020	Balances as at (₹ in Lakhs) March 31, 2021	Balances as at (₹ in Lakhs) March 31, 2020
Samrat Ashoka Exports Ltd	INR	10	7 900	7 900	0.00	0.00
Sarthak Securities Ltd.	INR	10	500	500	0.00	0.00
Savita Oil Technologies Ltd.(*)	INR	10	0	266	0.00	1.62
Shree Araveli Finlease Ltd.	INR	10	100	100	0.00	0.00
SIEL Financial Services Ltd.	INR	10	25	25	0.00	0.00
Silver Oak (India) Ltd.	INR	10	1 000	1 000	0.00	0.00
Somani Cement Company Ltd.	INR	10	100	100	0.00	0.00
Torrent Power Ltd.(*)	INR	10	0	405	0.00	1.13
Vikram Projects Ltd	INR	10	26 600	26 600	0.00	0.00
Total (A):			5 30 506	5 71 504	0.62	332.91

Note 6.1 : Details of investments in equity instruments – other than subsidiaries (fully paid up) – classified as FVTOCI

Name of the entity	Currency	Face Value (₹)	Number of units at March 31, 2021	Number of units at March 31, 2020	Balances as at (₹ in Lakhs) March 31, 2021	Balances as at (₹ in Lakhs) March 31, 2020
Equity Instrument						
Unquoted						
Harvic Management Serv. (I) Ltd.	INR	10	200	200	0.00	0.00
Indo Deutche Metallo Chemique Ltd	INR	10	1 71 400	1 71 400	0.00	0.00
Jayant Paper Mills Ltd (Rs 5/- paid up)	INR	10	1 00 000	1 00 000	0.00	0.00
Liverpool Finance Ltd.	INR	10	100	100	0.00	0.00
Malvika Steel Ltd (Rs 5/- paid up)	INR	10	1 53 900	1 53 900	0.00	0.00
Malhotra Steel Ltd.	INR	10	1 500	1 500	0.00	0.00
Merry Sherefin Ltd.	INR	10	900	900	0.00	0.00
Preyanshu Exports Ltd.	INR	10	800	800	0.00	0.00
Somani Iron & Steel Co Ltd	INR	10	13 100	13 100	0.00	0.00
Somani Iron & Steel Ltd.	INR	10	26 200	26 200	0.00	0.00
Somani Strips Ltd.	INR	10	500	500	0.00	0.00
Sonal Sil-Chem Ltd.	INR	10	400	400	0.00	0.00
Sonell Clocks & Gift Ltd.	INR	10	100	100	0.00	0.00
SSP Polymer Industries Ltd.	INR	10	400	400	0.00	0.00
Total (B):			4 69 500	4 69 500	0.00	0.00
Total (A+B):			10 00 006	10 41 004	0.62	332.91

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 7 : Other financial assets (Non-current)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fixed Deposits with bank	**5.00**	10.00
Interest accrued but not due on Fixed Deposits	**0.07**	0.15
	5.07	10.15

Note 8 : Cash and Bank Balances

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance with Bank		
in Current Accounts	**34.30**	11.69
Cash on hand	**0.44**	0.10
Imprest with Employee	**0.04**	0.04
Other Bank Balances		
Fixed Deposits having maturity from three to twelves months	**550.00**	0.00
	584.78	11.83

Note 9 : Other Financial Assets (Current)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest Accrued but not due on fixed deposits	**0.01**	0.00
	0.01	0.00

Note 10 : Current tax assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance tax (Net of Provisions)	**3.56**	3.42
	3.56	3.42

Note 11 : Other Current Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Pre-paid expenses	**0.05**	0.05
	0.05	0.05

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 12 : Equity share capital

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised share capital		
5,00,00,000 (March 31, 2020: 5,00,00,000)		
Equity Shares of ₹10/ each fully paid up	**5 000.00**	5 000.00
Issued share capital		
2,80,15,117(March 31, 2020: 2,80,15,117)		
Equity Shares of ₹10/ each fully paid up	**2 801.51**	2 801.51
Subscribed share capital		
2,71,99,017(March 31, 2020: 2,71,99,017;)		
Equity Shares of ₹10/ each fully paid up	**2 719.90**	2 719.90
Fully Paid up share capital		
2,71,25,767(March 31, 2020: 2,71,25,767;)		
Equity Shares of ₹10/ each fully paid up	**2 712.58**	2 712.58
Forfeited Shares	**3.47**	3.47
	2 716.05	2 716.05

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting Year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
At the beginning of the year	**2 71 25 767**	2 71 25 767
Add:		
Shares issued for Cash or Right Issue	**0**	0
	2 71 25 767	2 71 25 767
Less:		
Shares bought back / Redemption	**0**	0
At the end of the year	**2 71 25 767**	2 71 25 767

Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of shareholders, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 12 : Equity share capital … Continued..

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the company (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Torrent Investments Private Limited (Formerly known as Torrent Private Limited)	**80 15 525**	**29.55**	80 15 525	29.55
Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.	**17 93 572**	**6.61**	17 93 572	6.61

Note 13 : Other Equity (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
General Reserve	**2 835.33**	2 835.33
Securities Premium	**6 759.39**	6 759.39
Capital Redemption Reserve	**2 358.77**	2 358.77
Special Reserve	**678.10**	678.10
Reserve Fund	**0.00**	0.00
Retained Earnings	**(15 782.20)**	(16 017.62)
	(3 150.61)	(3 386.03)

Note 13.1 : Other Equity (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
General Reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	**2 835.33**	2 834.53
Add : Additions during the year	**0.00**	0.80
Balance at the end of the year	**2 835.33**	2 835.33
Securities Premium		
Balance as per previous financial statements	**6 759.39**	6 759.39
Add : Additions during the year	**0.00**	0.00
Balance at the end of the year	**6 759.39**	6 759.39
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	**2 358.77**	2 358.77
Add : Additions during the year	**0.00**	0.00
Balance at the end of the year	**2 358.77**	2 358.77
Special Reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	**678.10**	678.10
Add : Additions during the year	**0.00**	0.00
Balance at the end of the year	**678.10**	678.10
Reserve Fund		
Balance as per previous financial statements	**0.00**	0.80
Add : Additions during the year	**0.00**	0.00
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	**0.00**	(0.80)
Balance at the end of the year	**0.00**	0.00

... Continued..

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 13.1 : Other Equity *... Continued..*

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Retained Earnings / Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Balance as per previous financial statements	**(16 017.62)**	(15 969.68)
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	**(34.91)**	6.62
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	**270.33**	(54.56)
Balance available for appropriation	**(15 782.20)**	(16 017.62)
Less: Appropriation	**0.00**	0.00
	(15 782.20)	(16 017.62)
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	**(3 150.61)**	(3 386.03)

Note 14 : Borrowings (Non- Current)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured (Refer note below)		
From related parties		
Associate Entity (Refer note below)	**1 000.00**	1 000.00
	1 000.00	1 000.00

Note

Terms of Repayment of Loans

Due to precarious financial condition of the company, the Company had decided to settle outside liabilities of Banks and Debenture holders through a Scheme of Compromise and Arrangement. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat vide its order dated February 19, 2002 approved the said Scheme. As per the aforesaid Scheme, one of the promoter company i.e. Torrent Investments Private Limited was to fund the amount to enable the Company to settle the liabilities of Banks and Debenture holders as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. In view of the same, Torrent Investments Private Limited had not stipulated any terms and conditions so far as interest and its repayment are concerned and gave amount interest free against which 0% unsecured debentures or instrument of like nature to be issued. Therefore, the Company does not intend to pay any interest or repay such borrowings within next 12 months period and it continue to classify such borrowings as "Non-Current Borrowings" and is not able to work out the amortised cost of such borrowings. Accordingly, the Company considers its' carrying amount as amortised cost.

Note 15 : Trade Payables

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (Refer note 35)	**0.00**	0.00
Others	**2.91**	6.64
	2.91	6.64

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 16 : Other Financial liabilities (Current)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Payable for Dividend and other expenses	**26.63**	24.83
Other Liability	**0.50**	0.50
	27.13	25.33

Note 17 : Other current liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Statutory Liabilities	**0.18**	0.64
	0.18	0.64

Note 18 : Provisions (Current)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave obligation	**3.35**	2.72
	3.35	2.72

Note 19 : Other Income

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
Interest Income		
From Banks	**2.11**	1.59
On Income Tax Refund	**0.01**	0.02
	2.12	1.61
Liability / Provision no longer required	**0.00**	5.63
Dividend Income	**0.37**	8.23
Miscllaneous Income	**0.48**	50.01
	0.85	63.87
	2.97	65.48

Note 20 : Employee benefits expense

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
Salary, Allowances & Bonus	**8.79**	9.48
Contribution to Provident & other funds	**0.13**	0.23
Staff Welfare expenses	**0.31**	0.31
	9.23	10.02

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 21 : Depreciation and Amortization

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	**2.47**	2.46
	2.47	2.46

Note 22 : Other expenses

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
Electricity Expenses	**0.31**	0.42
Advertisement Expenses	**0.44**	0.54
Auditors' Remuneration	**0.59**	0.59
Postage Expense	**0.03**	2.19
Telephone Expenses	**0.44**	0.40
Rates and Taxes	**0.82**	1.02
Professional and legal expenses	**6.45**	20.96
Insurance	**0.04**	0.03
Printing and Stationery	**0.45**	3.91
Repairs and Maintenance	**0.86**	0.82
Conveyance expenses	**0.47**	0.61
Bank charges	**0.34**	0.71
Listing and Custodian Fees	**8.47**	8.46
Sitting Fees	**2.55**	1.40
Loss on Assets discarded	**0.00**	0.49
Miscellaneous Expenses	**3.92**	3.90
	26.18	46.45
Payment to Auditor		
As Statutory Auditors	**0.59**	0.59

Note 23 : Earning per Share

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
Profit /(Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	**(34.91)**	6.62
Number of equity shares	**2 71 25 767**	2 71 25 767
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	**2 71 25 767**	2 71 25 767
Basic earning per Share (₹)	**(0.13)**	0.02
Diulted earning per Share (₹)	**(0.13)**	0.02

Note : The Company has not issued any equity shares during the year.

Note 24 : Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contingent Liabilities	**NIL**	NIL
Commitments	**NIL**	NIL

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 25 : Tax expense

(a) In view of unabsorbed losses and in the absence of taxable income under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in the current year, the company believes that there will be no tax liability. Accordingly, no provision for income tax for the year has been made in the accounts.

(b) The Company has unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses under the Income Tax Act, 1961. In the absence of virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence of sufficient future taxable income, deferred tax assets are not recognized in the accounts.

Note 26 : Employee Benefits

Note 26.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company has defined contribution plan in form of Provident Fund for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The total expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss under employee benefit expenses in respect of such schemes are given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year 2020-2021	For the Year 2019-2020
Contribution to Provident Fund	**0.13**	0.23

Note 27 : Segment Information

As the Company has ceased operations, the disclosure requirements under the Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" are not applicable.

Note 28 : Related Party Disclosures for the year ended 31st March, 2021

(a) Details of Related Parties

Description of Relationship	Sr. No.	Names of Related Parties
Controlling Company	1	Torrent Investments Private Limited (Formerly known as Torrent Private Limited)
Enterprises controlled by the entity exercising significant influence over the company	2	Torrent Power Limited
	3	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited
	4	Torrent Power Services Private Limited
	5	Tornascent Care Institute
	6	UNM Foundation
	7	Torrent Gas Private Limited
	8	Mahesh Gas Limited.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	9	Shri Saurabh Mashruwala (Appointed on 23/12/2020)
	10	Shri Harnish Patel (Retired on 23/12/2020)
	11	Shri Anil Jhaveri

Notes to the Financial Statements

(b) Transactions with Related Parties

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Relationship / Transaction	Key management personnel compensation	Controlling Company	Total
1	Short-term employee benefits Shri Anil Jhaveri	3.60	--	3.60

(c) Amount due to / from related parties as at 31st March, 2021

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Relationship / Transaction	Controlling Company	KMP & Relatives	Total
1	Amount Payable Torrent Investments Private Limited	1000.00	--	1000.00

Note 28 : Related Party Disclosures for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(a) Details of Related Parties

Description of Relationship	Sr. No.	Names of Related Parties
Controlling Company	1	Torrent Investments Private Limited (Formerly known as Torrent Private Limited)
Enterprises controlled by the entity exercising significant influence over the company	2	Torrent Power Limited
	3	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited
	4	Torrent Power Services Private Limited
	5	Tornascent Care Institute
	6	UNM Foundation
	7	Torrent Gas Private Limited
	8	Mahesh Gas Limited.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	9	Shri Harnish Patel
	10	Shri Anil Jhaveri

(b) Transactions with Related Parties

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Relationship / Transaction	Key management personnel compensation	Controlling Company	Total
1	Loan Taken / (Repaid) Torrent Investments Private Limited	--	(500.00)	(500.00)
2	Short-term employee benefits Shri Anil Jhaveri	3.60	--	3.60

Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) Amount due to / from related parties as at 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Relationship / Transaction	Controlling Company	KMP & Relatives	Total
1	Amount Payable Torrent Investments Private Limited	1000.00	--	1000.00

Note 29 :

In pursuance of resolution passed by Board of Directors with regard to liquidation of investment in shares and securities, acquired by the company on account of amalgamation of subsidiary companies into the company in earlier financial year, the company has sold majority of its investments in equity shares during current financial year in order to avoid non-compliance of the provisions of section 45IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and has invested the sales proceeds in to fixed deposits with Scheduled Banks.

Note 30:

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding dated 9th January, 2008 entered into between the Company and Banks, 1,79,520 equity shares of Competent Automobiles Ltd of ₹ 10/- each, belonging to the Banks will be sold / transferred by the Company as per the advice of the banks. Until such time, the Company will hold the shares on behalf of the Banks in its DEMAT Account. Therefore, the amount of dividend received on such shares on behalf of the Banks has been classified and disclosed under "Other Financial Liabilities (Current).

Note 31:

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID – 19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. During the current financial year, The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its Non-financial and financial assets and based on its review and current indicators of future economic conditions, there is no significant impact on its financial results. Especially, in view of fact that currently the company does not have any major business activity.

Note 32 : Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The capital of the Company consist of equity capital, and borrowings

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 33 : Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31st March, 2021			31st March, 2020		
Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Assets						
Investments	**--**	**--**	**0.62**	--	--	332.91
Cash and Bank Balances	**584.78**	**--**	**--**	11.83	--	--
Other financial assets	**5.08**	**--**	**--**	10.15	--	--
Total Financial Assets	**589.86**	**--**	**0.62**	21.98	--	332.91
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	**1 000.00**	**--**	**--**	1 000.00	--	--
Trade payables	**2.91**	**--**	**--**	6.64	--	--
Other financial liabilities	**27.13**	**--**	**--**	25.33	--	--
Total Financial Liabilities	**1030.04**	**--**	**--**	1031.97	--	--

Fair value hierarchy

The following section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognized and measured at fair value through profit or loss. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial investments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

B. Fair value hierarchy for assets (₹ in lakhs)

Financial assets measured at fair value at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments				
- Equity Instruments	0.62	--	--	--

Financial assets measured at fair value at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments				
- Equity Instruments	332.91	--	--	--

Notes:

Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 hierarchy includes the fair value of financial instruments measured using quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active.

Level 3 if one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted compound instruments.

There are no transfers between any of these levels during the year. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

C. Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

(i) The use of quoted market prices or mutual fund houses quotes (NAV) for such instruments. This is included in Level 1

D. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Note 34 : Financial risk management

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

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management of risk
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, Financial assets measured at amortized cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposit and Regular monitoring.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of surplus cash, committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

(a) Credit risk

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies; accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low. Impairment on these items is measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining liquidity through investments in liquid funds and other committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows

Financing arrangements

The working capital position of the Company is as given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	34.78	11.83

Liquidity Table

The Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods is given below. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

As at 31st March, 2021

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	5 years and above
Non-current financial liabilities			
Borrowings	--	--	1 000.00
			1 000.00
Current financial liabilities			
Trade payables	2.91	--	--
Other financial liabilities	27.13	--	--
	30.04	--	--
Total financial liabilities	30.04	--	1 000.00

As at 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	5 years and above
Non-current financial liabilities			
Borrowings	--	--	1 000.00
			1 000.00
Current financial liabilities			
Trade payables	6.64	--	--
Other financial liabilities	25.33	--	--
	31.97	--	--
Total financial liabilities	31.97	--	1 000.00

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	**NIL**	NIL
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	**NIL**	NIL
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	**NIL**	NIL
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	**NIL**	NIL
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	**NIL**	NIL

The company has received confirmation from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). The above mentioned information has been compiled to the extent of responses received by the company from its suppliers with regard to their registration under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006).

Note 36 : Statement of Management

(a) The non-current financial assets, current financial assets and other current assets are good and recoverable and are approximately of the values, if realized in the ordinary courses of business unless and to the extent stated otherwise in the Accounts. Provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary. There are no contingent liabilities except those stated in the notes.

(b) Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, cash flow statement and change in equity read together with Notes to the accounts thereon, are drawn up so as to disclose the information required under the Companies Act, 2013 as well as give a true and fair view of the statement of affairs of the Company as at the end of the year and financial performance of the Company for the year under review.

Note 37:

The figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the figures for the current year. Figures are rounded off to nearest lakhs.

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
[Firm Registration No. 101895W]
Chartered Accountants
ROHIT K. CHOKSI
Partner
Mem. No. 31103

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st May, 2021

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

S. M. SHAH
Chairperson
DIN: 00016578

SAURABH MASHRUWALA
Director
DIN:01786490

JANAK MEHTA
Chief Financial Officer

YASH SHAH
Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st May, 2021