NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. **CORPORATE INFORMATION**

GCM Securities Limited ("the Company") is a widely held public limited Company and incorporated on May 2, 1995 at Calcutta, West Bengal, India. It is a Public limited company by its shares and the shares of the company are listed on BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) SME Platform. The Company is having its registered office at 3B, Lal Bazar Street, Sir RNM House, Kolkara-700001 (West Bengal).

The company operates in Capital Market. The activities of the company include Stock Broking, Trading, Investing in shares & other securities and other related activities of capital market.

2. **Summary of basis of compliance, basis of preparation and presentation, critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgement**

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1.1 COMPLIANCE WITH INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (IND SA)

The financial statements comply, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the 2013 Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.1.2 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The Items included in the financial statements of 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.

2.1.3 HISTORICAL COST CONVENTION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

2.1.4 CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

2.2.1 DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if management estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

2.2.2 USEFUL LIVES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ('PPE') AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE and Intangibles at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation charge could be revised and may have an impact on the profit of the future years.

2.2.3 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being subject to uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is required when evaluating the provision including, the probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes forming part of the financial statements. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.2.4 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Significant management judgment is required to determine the method of valuation and disclosures for the Various Financial Instruments, based on the future aspect and various type of the Financial Instruments different type of methods need to be determine.

2.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

INITIAL RECOGNITION

TANGIBLE ASSETS

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss. The system software which is expected to provide future enduring benefits is capitalised. The capitalised cost includes license fees and cost of implementation/system integration.

SUBSEQUENT COST

Machinery spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalized and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of an asset. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

DEPRECIATION METHODS, ESTIMATED USEFUL LIVES AND RESIDUAL VALUE:

Depreciation on PPE is calculated using the Written Down Value method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. However, Freehold land is a non-depreciable asset. Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 prescribes the useful lives for various class of assets. 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.

DERECOGNITION OF ASSETS

An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4 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.

2.4.1 REVENUE FROM SALE OF GOODS/SERVICES

Revenue is recognized on accrual basis from brokerage earned on secondary market operations on trade date.

Revenues from Operations comprises profit/loss on sale of securities held as stock-in-trade and profit/loss on equity derivative instruments is accounted as per following;

I) Profit / loss on sale of securities is determined based on the FIFO cost of the securities sold.

II) Profit/loss on Derivatives transactions is accounted for as explained below: "Initial and additional margin paid over and above initial margin for entering into contracts for Equity Index / Stock Futures / Currency Futures and or Equity Index / Stock Options / Currency Options, which are released on final settlement / squaring-up of underlying contracts are disclosed under "Other current assets". Mark-to-market margin-Equity Index / Stock Futures /"Currency Futures representing the amounts paid in respect of mark to market margin is disclosed under "Other current assets". Equity Index / Stock Option / Currency Option Premium Account"" represents premium paid or received for buying or selling the Options, respectively. "On final settlement or squaring up of contracts for Equity Index / Stock Futures / Currency Future, the realized profit or loss after adjusting the unrealized loss already accounted, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On settlement or squaring up of Equity Index / Stock Options / Currency Option, before expiry, the premium prevailing in ""Equity Index / Stock Option / Currency Option Premium Account"" on that date is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. "As at the Balance Sheet date, the Mark to Market / Unrealised Profit / (Loss) on all outstanding arbitrage portfolio comprising of Securities and Equity / Currency Derivatives positions is determined on scrip basis with net unrealized losses on scrip basis being recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the net unrealized gains on scrip basis are ignored.

2.4.2 INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME

Interest on investments is booked on a time proportion basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest. "Dividend income" on investments is accounted for when the right to receive the payment is established."

2.4.3 PURCHASE

Purchase is recognized on passing of ownership in share based on broker's purchase note.

2.4.4 EXPENDITURE

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and provision is made for all known losses and liabilities.

2.5 TAXES

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

2.5.1 CURRENT INCOME TAX

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company determines the tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act 1961 and other rules specified thereunder.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

2.5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is recognised as deferred tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these tax credit can be utilised. Such an asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss {either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2.6 INVENTORIES

Items of inventory are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost for traded goods and stores and spares is determined on FIFO basis. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Shares and Securities held as inventory are values at Fair Market Value/Price (See note Financial Instruments)

2.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

2.8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.9 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is not applicable to the company as the number of permanent employees in the company are below the requisites limit defined in the act at any point of the time during the Financial year and none of the Employee having continued service of more than 5 years.

2.10 BORROWINGS

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income/expense.

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

2.11 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that cash outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When a provision is measured using cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). The discount rate used to determine the present value is pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the ability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. A Contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity

2.12.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENTS

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, 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 accounted for at trade date.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, if any. The Company's financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade and other payables including financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments

2.12.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENTS

a) NON-DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT AMORTIZED COST

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized 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.

b. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

c. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

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

Equity instruments which are held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

d. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

b) **DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as Equity based futures and options contracts. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace

a. **FINANCIAL ASSETS OR FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

This category includes derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges. Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income/Expenses. Assets/liabilities in this category are presented as current assets/current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

2.12.3 **DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.13 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

2.14 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

A) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

B) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a 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, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

A) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

B) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

C) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

3. APPLICABILITY OF NEW AND REVISED IND AS/ RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IND AS 116, LEASES:

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

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

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application

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

- It carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application, or

- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 116 would be none or insignificant in the standalone financial statements as the company is not involved or having any of the such Lease.

IND AS 12, APPENDIX C, UNCERTAINTY OVER INCOME TAX

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.
The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight, and

- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.
The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income taxes:
On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, Income Taxes, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.
The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.
Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19, plan amendment, curtailment or settlement
On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

- To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and

- To recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 105834W

Sd/-
K.K. Maloo
Partner
Membership No. 075872

Date : May 29, 2019
Place : Mumbai

For & on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Manish Baid
Managing Director

Sd/-
Laxmi Narayan Sharma
Director

Date : May 29, 2019
Place : Mumbai

NOTE-4 : PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Plant Machinery	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Data Processing Equipment	Servers & Network	Furniture & Fixture	Total
GROSS BLOCK:							
Carrying Value as at March 31, 2017	94,629	-	59,31,559	2,82,102	1,42,500	3,40,451	67,91,241
Addition	-	2,34,836	-	-	-	-	2,34,836
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Value as at March 31, 2018	94,629	2,34,836	59,31,559	2,82,102	1,42,500	3,40,451	70,26,077
Addition	-	4,96,071	69,399	-	-	-	5,65,470
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Value as at March 31, 2019	94,629	7,30,907	60,00,958	2,82,102	1,42,500	3,40,451	75,91,547
DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION:							
Up to March 31, 2017	-	-	37,02,999	1,67,188	80,987	3,38,682	42,89,856
For the Year	-	1,927	6,95,979	72,568	24,175	-	7,94,649
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to March 31, 2018	-	1.927	43.98.978	2.39.756	1.05.162	3.38.682	50.84.505
For the Year	-	2,56,912	4,90,641	26,740	14,670	-	7,88,963
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to March 31, 2019	-	2,58,839	48,89,619	2,66,496	1,19,832	3,38,682	58,73,468
NET BLOCK:							
At March 31, 2017	94,629	-	22,28,560	1,14,914	61,513	1,769	25,01,385
At March 31, 2018	94,629	2,32,909	15,32,581	42,346	37,338	1,769	19,41,572
At March 31, 2019	94,629	4,72,069	11,11,339	15,606	22,668	1,769	17,18,080

NOTE-6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Securities Deposit	14,50,16,338	97,51,523
TOTAL	14,50,16,338	97,51,523

NOTE-7 : INCOME TAX ASSETS (Net)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current Income Taxes (net of Provision)	36,60,255	34,15,639
TOTAL	36,60,255	34,15,639

NOTE-8 : DEFERRED TAX (NET)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax Assets	4,65,508	-
Deferred tax Assets on OCI	19,05,744	-
TOTAL	23,71,252	-

NOTE-5 : NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Particulars	Face Value	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A. IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS			
a) Quoted: Measured at Fair Value through OCI			
Coal India Limited	10	4,026	4,820
Dr reddys Laboratories Limited	5	13,87,075	10,41,225
Eicher Motors Limited	10	15,40,357	21,25,271
GCM Capital Advisors Limited	10	1,03,53,000	1,58,34,000
GCM Commodity & Derivatives Limited	10	1.43,87,740	1,78,00,890
Global Capital Markets Limited	10	5,544	10,108
GVK Power Infrastructure Limited	1	1,15,950	2,12,250
HOV Services Limited	10	10,80,350	19,64,350
Infosys Limited	5	26,69,200	45,37,600
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	10	3,25,400	3,52,600
Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	1	11,62,350	14,69,650
KDJ Holidayscapes And Resorts Limited	2	2,50,025	4,40,455
Lupin Limited	2	3,69,550	3,68,200
Maruti Suzuki India Limited	5	33,35,850	44,31,575
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	10	1,57,872	60,320
Power Grid Corporation Of India Limited	10	36,847	36,056
Reliance Industries Limited	10	41,57,302	26,92,540
State Bank Of India-Equity	1	16,04,000	12,50,500
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited	1	4,97,250	4,95,400
Tata Power Co. Limited	1	15,499	16,664
b) Un-Quoted: Measured at Fair Value through OCI			
Agradooti Vanijya Private Limited	10	43,00,000	23,50,000
Alcoa Trading Private Limited	10	1,29,00,000	85,00,000
Anuska Vanijya Private Limited	10	30,00,000	-
Beau Mont Tradecom Private Limited	10	-	50,00,000
Blue Lagoon Trading Private Limited	10	21,00,000	-
Cincom Trading Private Limited	10	35,03,000	90,00,000
Ellisbridge Trading Private Limited	10	40,00,000	-
Shobhagya Vinimay Private Limited	10	22,00,000	-
Tanaya Vincom Private Limited	10	-	38,70,000
Matarani Commotrade Private Limited	10	-	50,00,000
B. IN BONDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS			
a) Quoted: Measured at Fair Value through OCI			
State Bank of India Bond-N5	10000	-	3,65,22,368
C. OTHER INVESTMENTS:			
a) In bullion: measured at cost		7,62,397	7,62,397
TOTAL		**7,65,02,583**	**12,61,49,239**

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	**4,37,37,186**	**9,16,66,842**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**3,20,03,000**	**3,37,20,000**
Market value of quoted investments	**4,37,37,186**	**9,16,66,842**
Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments	-	-

NOTE-9 : INVENTORIES

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Traded Goods:		
Shares & Securities	1,92,70,650	29,76,900
TOTAL	**1,92,70,650**	**29,76,900**

NOTE-10 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Considered good – Unsecured	65,92,135	73,55,340
TOTAL	**65,92,135**	**73,55,340**

NOTE-11 : CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash on Hand	41,09,120	10,79,948
Balances with banks and financial institutions		
a) Balance with Current Bank Accounts	57,31,623	1,15,63,005
b) Other Bank Balances	19,53,898	40,91,530
TOTAL	**1,17,94,641**	**1,67,34,483**

NOTE-12 : BANK BALANCE OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deposits with remaining maturity more than 12 months	6,60,21,338	4,50,21,338
Balance with banks and financial institutions to the extent Deposits with banks to the extent held as margin money deposits against guarantees	5,00,00,000	1,25,00,000
TOTAL	**11,60,21,338**	**5,75,21,338**

NOTE-13 : OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured Considered Good: Others		
Interest Accrued on Deposits with Banks	67,74,103	84,94,687
TOTAL	**67,74,103**	**84,94,687**

NOTE-14 : OTHERS CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured Considered Good:		
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	97,580	79,53,580
Others	4,70,041	26,000
TOTAL	**5,67,621**	**79,79,580**

NOTE-15 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	Amount	Number	Amount
A.Authorised Equity Share Capital				
Equity share capital of face value of Rs. 10 each				
At the beginning of the year	200000000	20,00,00,000	200000000	20,00,00,000
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
At the End of the Year	200000000	20,00,00,000	200000000	20,00,00,000
B.Issued & Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Capital				
Equity share capital of face value of Rs. 10 each				
At the beginning of the year	189960000	18,99,60,000	189960000	18,99,60,000
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-
At the End of the Year	189960000	18,99,60,000	189960000	18,99,60,000

B. Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
EQUITY SHARE						
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	189960000	18,99,60,000	189960000	18,99,60,000	189960000	18,99,60,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares cancelled on consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	189960000	18,99,60,000	189960000	18,99,60,000	189960000	18,99,60,000

C. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed, if any by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the 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.

D. Details of shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Capital:

Name	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	Numbers	% of Holding	Numbers	% of Holding	Numbers	% of Holding
Manish Baid	13650000	7.19	13650000	7.19	13650000	7.19
Samir Baid	13475000	7.09	13475000	7.09	13475000	7.09
Saroj Baid	13191000	6.94	13191000	6.94	13191000	6.94
Inder Chand Baid	9483000	4.99	9483000	4.99	9483000	4.99
Global Capital Markets Limited	29101000	15.32	29101000	15.32	29101000	15.32

NOTE-16 : OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
General Reserve:		
At the beginning of the year	2,45,000	2,45,000
Addition during the year	-	-
Prior tax Adjustments	-	-
At the end of the year	**2,45,000**	**2,45,000**
Securities Premium Reserve:		
At the beginning of the year	20,58,60,000	20,58,60,000
Addition during the year	-	-
Prior tax Adjustments	-	-
At the end of the year	**20,58,60,000**	**20,58,60,000**

Retained Earnings Reserve:		
At the beginning of the year	76,22,785	73,69,750
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(5,09,64,823)	8,04,537
Prior tax Adjustments	-	-
Adjustment of OCI	-	-
At the end of the year	(4,33,42,038)	76,22,786
Equity Instruments through OCI:		
At the beginning of the year	(14,43,66,938)	(14,54,95,661)
Increase/(Decrease) in Fair Value of Equity Investments	(54,24,039)	16,80,225
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	(5,51,502)
Adjustment of OCI	-	-
At the end of the year	**(14,97,90,977)**	**(14,43,66,938)**
TOTAL OTHER EQUITY	**1,29,71,985**	**6,93,60,847**

NOTE-17 : BORROWINGS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Secured Considered Good:		
Car Loan (Hypothecation Loan on Car from KMPL)	4,93,693	14,08,605
TOTAL	**4,93,693**	**14,08,605**

NOTE-8 : DEFERRED TAX LIABLITY (net)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred Tax Liability (net) (Tax Deferment due to WDV of Fixed Assets)	-	3,95,377
TOTAL	**-**	**3,95,377**

NOTE-18 : TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial Liabilities at amortize cost		
Trade Payables	2,21,65,000	(75,000)
TOTAL	**2,21,65,000**	**(75,000)**

The Company has not received any information from its suppliers regarding their registration under the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006'. Hence, interest if, any payable as required under Act has not been provided and the information required to be given in accordance with Section 22 of the said Act, is not ascertainable and hence, not disclosed.

NOTE-19 : OTHER CURRENT LIABLITIES

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Statutory Dues Payables	10,21,492	39,675
Other Payables:		
Audit Fees & Director Remunerations	91,800	25,000
Client Dues (Masters)	16,35,85,026	10,71,473
Others	-	84,060
TOTAL	**16,46,98,318**	**12,20,208**

NOTE-20 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Sales of Traded Goods:		
Shares & Securities held for Trade	4,43,23,829	4,50,55,942
Other Operating Revenue:		
Brokerage from Stock Broking Business	6,73,698	8,42,241
Dividend Income on Shares & securities	4,04,002	2,87,500
Revenue/Income form Investments:		
Short Term Loss on sale of Investments held for Short term	(10,48,689)	2,13,153
Long Term Loss on sale of Investments held for Long Period	(24,39,693)	7,97,741
TOTAL	**4,19,13,147**	**4,71,96,577**

NOTE-21 : OTHER INCOME/REVENUE FROM OTHER OPERATIONS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest Income:		
On Fixed Term Deposit with Schedule Banks	81,47,288	74,99,061
On SBI Bonds	-	61,83,925
Fair Value Gain or Profit on Derivatives Trading	-	4,31,317
TOTAL	**81,47,288**	**1,41,14,303**

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, exchange gain(net) on forward and options contracts and on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

NOTE-22 : PURCHASES

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Purchase of Traded Goods:		
Shares & Securities	3,82,54,787	6,95,23,292
Direct Costs:		
SEBI Charges	1,458	1,768
STT Charges	48,104	48,965
Transaction Charges	3,662	4,656
TOTAL	**3,83,08,011**	**6,95,78,684**

NOTE-23 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening Inventories of Traded Goods	2,29,26,636	29,76,900
Closing Inventories of Traded Goods	1,92,70,650	2,29,26,636
TOTAL CHANGES in INVENTORIES	**36,55,986**	**(1,99,49,736)**

NOTE-24 : EMPLOYEES BENEFITS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Salaries and Bonus to Emplyees	48,55,870	36,64,346
Managerial Salary and Bonus	6,62,000	7,15,000
Staff Welfare expenses	13,61,073	8,56,095
TOTAL	**68,78,943**	**52,35,440**

NOTE-25 : FINANCE COST

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest cost on Borrowings	1,02,208	1,90,993
Other Finance Cost	11,00,000	-
TOTAL	**12,02,208**	**1,90,993**

NOTE-26 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FVPTL ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fair Value Measurement Loss of Derivatives Instruments	4,34,34,154	-
TOTAL	**4,34,34,154**	**-**

NOTE-27 : OTHER OPERATING and ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Advertisement expenses	2,512	39,316
Auditor's remuneration:	85,000	25,000
Bank charges & Bank Commission other than note 25	32,056	26,973
Business promotion expenses	70,822	1,02,767
Certification expenses	-	42,780
Communication expenses	3,14,704	5,80,492
Depository, Listing & Exchange Fees:		
- Annual Stock Exchange listing Fees	7,77,131	1,47,520
- Depository Fees and D-Mat Charges	1,85,658	1,07,348
- VSAT & Lease Line Charges	97,678	77,475
- General BSE Charges	1,47,887	1,16,343
- Exchange Dues	23,50,092	63,687
- Round Off	2	5
Donations	1,54,000	20,000
Electricity charges	1,70,063	1,83,286
Filing Fees, rates and taxes	2,500	31,200
General Office expenses	2,73,035	2,14,070
Insurance charges	70,524	1,09,848
Legal and professional fees	1,03,500	1,19,761
Postal & Courier Charges	1,01,669	1,40,268
Printing and stationery	43,306	1,25,700
Registrar Fees	36,000	41,000
Repairs and maintenance:		
- of Computers	2,06,744	1,74,265
- of Others	3,46,278	75,713
Travelling and conveyance expenses	15,46,719	17,42,409
TOTAL	**71,17,879**	**43,07,229**

Note-28 In the opinion of the Board, the Current Assets, Loans & Advances have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Financial Statements. The balances thereof are as per Books of Accounts only.

Note-29 The balances of Trade Receivable and Trade Payable are subject to confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustments, if any.

Note-30 The company has provided net deferred tax Assets/liability in the books of accounts according to the Accounting Standard issued by the ICAI

Note-31 The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary. Amounts and other disclosures for the preceding year are included as an integral part of the current year financial statements and are to be in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year.

NOTE-32 : FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instrument by category follows

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2019 were as follows:

Particulars	At amortise cost	At fair value through OCI	At fair value through Profit & Loss	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
ASSETS					
Trade receivables	65,92,135	-	-	65,92,135	65,92,135
Cash & Cash Equivalent	1,17,94,641	-	-	1,17,94,641	1,17,94,641
Bank Balances other than above	11,60,21,338	-	-	11,60,21,338	11,60,21,338
Other Financial Assets	14,50,16,338	-	-	14,50,16,338	14,50,16,338
Investments	7,62,397	7,57,40,186	-	7,65,02,583	7,65,02,583
Total Financial Assets	**27,94,24,452**	**7,65,02,583**	-	**35,59,27,036**	**35,59,27,036**
LIABLITIES					
Borrowings	4,93,693	-	-	4,93,693	4,93,693
Trade Payables	2,21,65,000	-	-	2,21,65,000	2,21,65,000
Total Financials Liabilities	**2,26,58,693**	-	-	**2,26,58,693**	**2,26,58,693**

NOTE-33 : FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assetor liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2019:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurements at the end		
		Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
Assets /Liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial Assets:				
NonCurrent Investments	7,65,02,583	7,57,40,186	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivable and other financial asset, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturity of these instruments.

NOTE-34 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse 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 Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework

In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities:

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the period by categories:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial assets:		
Non-current investment	7,65,02,583	12,61,49,239
Other Noncurrent Financial Assets	14,50,16,338	97,51,523
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,17,94,641	1,67,34,483
Bank Balances other than Above	11,60,2,338	5,75,21,338
Trade Receivables	65,92,135	73,55,340
Other Financial Assets	67,74,103	84,94,687
Total Financial Assets	**36,27,01,139**	**22,60,06,609**
Financial Liabilities:		
Trade Payables	2,21,65,000	(75,000)
Borrowings	4,93,693	14,08,605
Total Financial Liabilities	**2,26,58,693**	**13,33,605**

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables		
Less than 90 days	-	-
90 to 180 days	-	-
Over 180 days	65,92,135	73,55,339

In the opinion of management, trade receivable, Financial assets, Cash and cash equivalent, Balance with Bank, Loans and other financial assets have a value on realisation in the ordinary course pf business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

The Company has not recognised any loss allowance as the Company expect that there is no credit loss on trade receivables.

NOTE-35 : EARNING PER SHARES

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share	(5,09,64,823)	8,04,537
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating basic earnings per shares and diluted earnings per share (nos.)	189960000	189960000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	(0.268)	0.004

Note-36 : RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Details of RELATED PARTY and their RELATIONSHIP:

Name of Related Parties:	Nature
Key Management Personals (KMPs):	
Manish Baid	Executive Chairman and Managing Director
Samir Baid	Executive Director
Inder Chand Baid	Executive Director
Laxmi Narayan Sharma	Independent Directors
Urmi Bose	Independent Directors
Mahavir Prasad Saraswat	Independent Directors (Appointed July 10, 2018)
Amitabh Shukla	Independent Directors (Resigned July 10, 2018)
ShrenikChoraria	Executive officer -Chief Financial Officer
Pooja Bhartia	Executive officer -Chief Financial Officer (Resigned March 14, 2019)
Associates Company:	
GCM Commodity & Derivatives Limited	
GCM Capital Advisors Limited	
Enterprise in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significant Influence:	
Global Capital Markets Limtied	

b) Details of Related parties' transactions as on March 31, 2019:

Name of Related Parties:	Amount
A. Key Management Personals (KMPs):	
Managerial Remunerations Salary and Allowances to MD	6,62,000/-
Remuneration, Salary and Allowances to CFO	6,00,000/-
Remuneration, Salary and Allowances to CS	2,27,500/-
Director Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	35,000/-

B. Associate Companies:

Nature of Transactions	Receipt/(Payment) Amount (in Rs.)	
	GCM Commodity & Derivatives Limited	GCM Capital Advisors Limited
Net Receipt/(Payment) of Advances	1,52,04,500/-	(2,80,000/-)

C. Enterprise in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significant Influence:

Nature of Transactions	Global Capital Markets Limited
Sale of Investments	2,21,65,000/-

c) Status of Outstanding Balances as on March 31, 2019:

	Receivable/(Payable) Amount (in Rs.)
A. Key Management Personals (KMPs):	-
B. Associates Companies	-
C. Enterprise in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significant Influence	2,21,65,000/-