SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

1 Background

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company is engaged in the business as trading of goods.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

i) **Basis of preparation**

a) **Compliance with Ind AS**

This financial statement has been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standard Act, 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA'). In addition, the Guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations requires a different treatment

b) **Basis of Measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis and the historical cost convention except where the Ind-AS requires a different accounting treatment. Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration given in exchange of Goods & Services

c) **Use of Estimates & Judgements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

i)Income taxes: The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant management judgement 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 together with future tax planning strategies.

ii)Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns etc.

d) **Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

-Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

Held primarily for the purpose of trading

Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/ activities of the Company and the normal time between the aquisition of the assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 48 months for real estate projects and 12 montths for others for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non current.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and borrowing Costs attributable to construction of qualifying asset, upto the date assset is ready for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Derecoginition

An item of Property, Plant & Equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use. Any gains and losses on disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and are recognised net within "Other income/ Other expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on the assets as per Written Down Value method at rates worked out based on the useful lives and in the manner prescribed in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.The depreciation method, useful lives and residual value are reviewed at each of the reporting date.Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which the asset is ready for use (disposed off). The residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

ii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and net of any trade discounts and rebates. Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase / completion is recognised as an expense when incurred unless it is probable that such expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standards of performance and such expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably, in which case such expenditure is added to the cost of the asset

Amortisation methods and periods:

The intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use. The amortisation period are reviewed at

iii) Financial Instruments

a) Financial Assets

Financial assets comprise investments in equity instruments, loans and advances , trade receivables, Cash and cash equivalents and other eligible assets.

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade recievables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

-Financial Assets measured at amortised cost: Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets 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 payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These financial assets are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. The EIR amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment towards principal and interest (SPPI) on principal outstanding are subsequently measured at FVTOCI. Fair value movements in financial assets at FVTOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain loss in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the expected interest rate (EIR) model.

-Equity instruments other than investment in associates: Equity instruments held for trading are classified at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). For other equity instruments the Company classifies the same as at FVTOCI. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Fair value changes on equity instruments at FVTOCI, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

- Financial assets at fair value through fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL): Financial assets are measured at FVTPL if is does not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value changes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets:

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the financial asset is transferred and the transfer qualified for derecognition. On derecognition of financial asset 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 recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

Trade receivables, contract assets, receivables under Ind AS 109 are tested for impairment based on the expected credit losses (ECL) for the respective financial asset. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The approach followed by the company for recognising the impairment loss is given below:

1) Trade receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit losses over lifetime of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions.

2) Other financial assets

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

b) **Financial liabilities:**

Financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other eligible liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Any transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities (except financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost: The Company has classified the following under amortised cost:

a) Trade payables
b) Other financial liabilities

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest rate (EIR) method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet Date are carried at a value which is approximately equal to fair value due to the short maturity of these instuments.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability shall be derecognised when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

c) **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

d) **Reclassification of Financial Assets**

The Company determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorised as equity instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets or financial liabilities that are specifically designated at FVTPL. For financial assets, which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases 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 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.

iv) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. To the extent the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowings costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure incurred on such asset. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average of borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Company capitalizes during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

v) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from the continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the cash generating unit).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses are recognised in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or group of units on a pro rata basis.

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.

vi) **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The costs comprise its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing to its present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated variable costs necessary to make the sale

vii) **Provisions and Contingencies**

A provision arising from claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current management estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that have arisen from past events and 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 enterprise. When there is a possible obligation or present obligation where the likelihood of an outflow is remote, no disclosure or provision is made.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

[redacted]

x) **Leases**

As a Lessee:

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Arrangements containing a lease have been evaluated as on the date of transition i.e. April 1, 2016 in accordance with Ind-AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards.

As a Lessor:

Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating lease are included in Property, Plant & Equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation are recognized immediately in the statement of profit & loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

xi) **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.

xii) **Revenue Recoginition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of Goods – Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customers and there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The performance obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Interest Income: Interest income is recognized as it accrues in Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

Dividend income - Revenue is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established at the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

xiii) **Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earning 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. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

xiv) **Segment reporting**

Business segment: The Company has a single reportable business segment namely; carrying out business of trading of goods (Textile items)

xxi) **Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded as per the requirement of Part I of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Note	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
4	**Investments**		
	(a) Investment in equity instruments at cost		
	Unquoted equity instruments in Subsidiaries (Fully Paid):		
	18,400 (previous year 18,400) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up eShoppers India Limited	1,10,40,000	1,10,40,000
	37,000 (previous year 37,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up Orbiigo Logistics Private Limited	44,40,000	44,40,000
	14,433 (previous year 14,433) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up B G R Finvest Private Limited	86,60,000	86,60,000
	Total	**2,41,40,000**	**2,41,40,000**
	(a) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	2,41,40,000	2,41,40,000
	(b) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
		-	-
5	**Trade Receivables**		
	Unsecured - Others		
	Considered dood	41,56,473	41,81,973
	Considered doubtful	-	-
	From related Parties	-	-
	Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
		41,56,473	**41,81,973**
6	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	a) Balances with Bank	15,773	17,083
	b) Cash in Hand	31,144	9,954
		46,917	**27,037**
7	**Other Current Assets**		
	i) Advances other than Capital Assets		
	a) Security Deposits	-	-
	b) Advances to Related Parties	-	-
	c) Other Advances	63,20,465	57,70,465
	ii) Others		
	a) TDS/ Advance Tax/ Self Assessment tax	-	96,119
	b) GST	16,398	97,953
		63,36,863	**59,64,537**

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

(Amount In Rs)

8 Share Capital	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Authorised		
35,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each (Previous Year 35,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	3,50,00,000	3,50,00,000
b. Issued, Subscribed & fully Paid-up Shares		
30,93,800 Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year 30,93,800 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	3,09,38,000	3,09,38,000
Total Issued, Subscribed & fully Paid-up Share Capital	**3,09,38,000**	**3,09,38,000**

c. Terms /rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend declared, if any is payable in Indian rupees. The dividend if any proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual General Meeting. The board has not proposed any dividend for current year and previous year.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitiled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts including preference shares. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of

d. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	In Nos.	Amount in Rs.	In Nos.	Amount in Rs.
At the beginning of the year	30,93,800	3,09,38,000	30,93,800	3,09,38,000
Add : Issued during the year ending	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the Year	**3,093,800**	**30,938,000**	**3,093,800**	**30,938,000**

e. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	**In Nos.**	**% holding in the Class**	**In Nos.**	**% holding in the Class**
Praveen j jain	8,24,600	26.65	8,24,600	26.65
Pataliputra International Limited	3,72,000	12.02	3,72,000	12.02
K V Cements Private Limited	3,72,000	12.02	3,72,000	12.02
Dhiru Builders and Promoters Pvt. Ltd.	3,71,997	12.02	3,72,000	12.02
Peeyush Kumar Aggarwal	3,71,700	12.01	3,71,700	12.01

Note	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
9	**Other Equity**		
	a. Retained Earnings		
	Opening balance	(756,470)	(1,127,830)
	Add: Net profit/(loss) for the current year	-1,950,746	371,360
	Profit available for appropriation	**(2,707,216)**	**(756,470)**
	Less : Appropriations	-	-
	Closing balance	**(2,707,216)**	**(756,470)**
	b. Securities premium reserve		
	Opening Balance	3,43,250	3,43,250
	Change during the Year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**3,43,250**	**3,43,250**
	Total Reserves and Surplus	**(2,363,966)**	**(413,220)**

Securities Premium Reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. These reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

(Amount In Rs)

Note	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
10	**Trade Payables**		
	Trade Payables (dues to micro and other small enterprises)	-	-
	Trade Payables (dues to other than micro and other small enterprises)	12,75,165	12,75,165
		12,75,165	**12,75,165**
The Company identifies suppliers registered under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 by sourcing information from suppliers and accordingly made classification based on available information with the Company.			
11	**Other Current Financial liabilities**		
	Expenses payable to Director *	43,81,653	20,49,138
	Other Expenses Payable	4,11,073	3,13,700
	Other Advance	-	-
		47,92,726	**23,62,838**
***It consist of loan from One Directors and are interest free. Further, The Director have certified that the loans are provided by the director from their own funds.**			
12	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Statutory dues		
	Tds Payable	38,328	44,029
	Total other liabilities	**38,328**	**44,029**
13	**Current Tax Liabilities (Net)**		
	Provision of Income Tax for FY 2018-19	-	1,06,735
		-	**1,06,735**
14	**Revenue from Operations**		
	Sale and Services	-	15,794,415
	Other Income	-	-
	Total	**-**	**15,794,415**
15	**Purchases of Traded Goods**		
	Purchases	-	1,40,71,586
	Total	**-**	**1,40,71,586**
16	**Employee Benefit Expenses**		
	Salaries and other allowances	10,52,042	5,30,000
	Staff Welfare Expenses	6,915	6,520
	Total	**10,58,957**	**5,36,520**
17	**Finance costs**		
	Bank Service Charges	15,031	14,307
	Total	**15,031**	**14,307**
18	**Other expenses**		
	Advertisement	55,783	59,977
	Auditor's Remuneration	25,000	30,000
	AGM Expenses	17,450	10,330
	Conveyance Expenses	9,480	16,430
	Fees & Subscription	4,15,599	2,86,848
	Short and Excess	1,01,353	-
	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,774	24,336
	Legal & Professional Fees	1,22,674	2,23,740
	Postage & Courier Expenses	10,885	8,660
	Telephone & Communication Expenses	4,366	8,576
	Printing & Statinory	15,200	25,010
	Total	**7,80,564**	**6,93,907**
	***Payment to Auditors**		
	Statutory Audit Fee and Internal Audit Fee	25,000	30,000
	Legal and Professional Fee	9,000	12,000
	Total	**34,000**	**42,000**

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

(Amt In Rs)

Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
19	**INCOME TAX**		
	The income tax expense consists of the following :		
	Current tax expense for the current year	-	106,735
	Current tax expense pertaining to previous years	-	-
	Minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit	-	-
	Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	-	-
	Total income tax	**-**	**106,735**
	Reconciliation of tax liability on book profit vis-à-vis actual tax liability		
	Profit before income taxes	(1,854,552)	4,78,095
	Enacted Tax Rate	26.00%	26.00%
	Computed Tax Expense	-	124,305
	Adjustments in respect of current income tax		-
	Tax impact of exempted income	-	-
	Tax impact of expenses which will never be allowed	-	-
	Tax effect of expenses that are not dedcutible for tax purpose	-	-
	Tax effect due to non taxable income	-	-
	Minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit	-	-
	Previously unrecognised tax losses used to reduce current tax expense	-	(17,570)
	Other	-	-
	Total income tax expense	**-**	**106,735**
20	**EARNINGS PER SHARE**		
		As at March 31, 2020	**As at March 31, 2019**
	Profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	(1,950,746)	3,71,360
	Weighted average number of equity shares	30,93,800	30,93,800
	Nominal value per euity share	10	10
	Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	30,93,800	30,93,800
	Earnings per equity share	(0.63)	0.12
	Basic	(0.63)	0.12
	Diluted		
21	**CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**		
		As at March 31, 2020	**As at March 31, 2019**
	(A) Contingent liabilities		
	I Income Tax Nil	Nil	Nil
	II Other Legal Cases Nil	Nil	Nil
	-	-	-
	(B) Capital and other commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, net of advances and not provided in the books are as follows:		
	Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
	Property, plant and equipment	Nil	Nil

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

Note

22 MSME

Based on the information available with the company, there are no dues as at March 31, 2020 and 31st March, 2019 payable to enterprises covered under " Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. No Interest is paid / payable by the company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

23 Related Party Disclosure

As required by Indian Accounting Standard -24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

a) **Names of Related Parties and Nature of Related Party Relationship:**

b) **Key Management Personnel (KMP)**

Mr. Praveen Jain, Managing Director

Mr. Nipun Praveen Jain, Director

Mr. Shubham Jain

Ms. Pujadevi R. Chaurasia

c) **Entities in Which KMP/relative is having Significant Influence (KMPSI)**

NIL

d) **Description of transactions with the related parties in the normal course of business: -**

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Opening	Transactions	Closing
Mr. Praveen Jain	Expenses Payables	20,49,138	23,32,515	43,81,653
Mr. Shubham Jain	Company Secretary	-	21,667	-
Ms. Pujadevi R. Chaurasia	Company Secretary	-	2,40,000	30,000

24 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The fair value of the assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in forced or liquidation sale.The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair Value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other current receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The different levels of fair value have been defined below:

Level 1: Quoted (Unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2020	As at 31-Mar-2019
Carrying Amount		
Financial Instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss		
Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	-	-
Fair Value		
Level 1	-	-
Level 2		
Level 3		
Total	**-**	**-**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
(i) Investments	2,41,40,000	2,41,40,000
(ii) Trade receivables	41,56,473	41,81,973
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	46,917	27,037
(iv) Other bank balances	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**2,83,43,390**	**2,83,49,010**
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost		
(i) Borrowings	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	12,75,165	1,275,165
(iii) Other financial liabilities	47,92,726	23,62,838
Total Financial Liabilities	**60,67,891**	**36,38,003**

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

25 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board. The financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies on risk management. Key financial risks and mitigation plans are reviewed by the board of directors of the Company.C23

A. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value of future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, equity prices and other market changes that may effect market sensitivity instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, loans and borrowings.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to balance the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expense and to manage the interest rate risk, management performs a comprehensive interest rate risk management. The Company has no interest bearing borrowings hence it is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates. The Company's fixed rate financial assets are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has operations in India only hence Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is nil.

Price Risk

Price risk arises from exposure to equity securities prices from investments held by the Company. The Company does not have any investments in equity shares.

B. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that customer or counter-party will not meet its obligation under the contract, leading to financial loss. Credit risk arises from trade receivables and other financial assets.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed on the basis of established policies of the Company, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management which helps in assessing the risk at the initial recognition of the asset. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly and closely monitored. Based on prior experience and an assessment of the current receivables, the management believes that there is no credit risk and accordingly no provision is required.

Other Financial Assets

There is no credit risk exposure with respect to other financial assets as they are either supported by legal agreement or are with
- Deposits are held with Banks are with Nationalized Bank, hence the risk of default is considered to be negligible.
- Other receivables from related parties are as per approved policy and the established procedure to monitor the dues from related parties which also ensures timely payments and no default, hence there is no credit risk exposure involved.

Provision for Expected Credit losses

Financial Assets are considered to be of good quality and there is no credit risk to the Company.

C. 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 Group'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.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Contractual Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below provide details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Amount In Rs)

As at 31-Mar-20	**Less than 1 year/ On Demand**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Current				
(i) Trade payables	-	1,275,165	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	2,771,588	1,319,985	701,153	-
Non Current				
(i) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,771,588**	**2,595,150**	**701,153**	**-**

As at 31-Mar-19	**Less than 1 year/ On Demand**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Current				
(i) Trade payables	1,275,165	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	1,602,537	701,153	59,148	-
Non Current				
(i) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,877,702**	**701,153**	**59,148**	**-**

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020

26 Capital Risk Management

The Company aim to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. There in no change in the Company capital structure since previous year.

27 The Company has assessed the probable impact of covid 19 pandemic. It has considered internal and external information available up to the date of approval of these financial statements and has performed analysis based on current estimates in assessing the recoverability of its assets including trade receivables, inventories, other financial and non-financial assets for possible impact on these financial statements. The Company has also assessed the impact of this whole situation on its capital and financial resources, profitability, liquidity position, etc. On the basis

of its present assessment and current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amounts of these assets and does not anticipate any material impact on these financial results. However, the assessment of Impact of COVID-19 is a continuing process, given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic condition.

28 The Company has not received intimation from vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence names of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to whom the company owes any sum together with interest unpaid as on the date of balance sheet is no ascertainable.

29 The Balances of Trade receivables, Trade Payables, Loans and Advances appearing in the balance sheet are subject to balance confirmation/reconciliation at the year end. The management is in the process of obtaining the respective confirmations in the due course. However, the reconciliation of these balances is not expected to result in any material adjustments in the stated balances in the financial Statements.

30 The figures of previous years have been recast/regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable and for the purpose of our audit.

For Kapil Dev & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 025812N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Shashank Traders Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Kapil Dev	**Praveen Jaswant Rai Jain**	**Shatrughan Sahu**	**Nipun Praveen Jain**
Proprietor	**Mg. Director**	**Director**	**CFO**
Membership No.: 525275	**DIN: 01776424**	**DIN: 00343726**	**PAN: APPPJ3547K**

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30th July, 2020

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED
CIN: L52110DL1985PLC021076
Regd. Off.: 702-A, Arunachal Building, 19, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001
Email: info@shashankinfo.in, Website: www.shashankinfo.in

E-COMMUNICATION REGISTRATION FORM

Dear Shareholders,

You are aware that majority of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 have been made effective from 1st April, 2014. Pursuant to Section 101 and Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant Rules issued there under, Companies can serve Annual Reports, Notices and other communications through electronic mode to those shareholders who have registered their email address either with the Company/RTA or with the Depository.

It is a welcome move that would benefit the society at large, as this will reduce paper consumption to a great extent and allow shareholders to contribute towards a greener environment. This provides a golden opportunity to every shareholder of Shashank Traders Limited to contribute to the cause of 'Green Initiative' by giving their consent to receive various communications from the Company through electronic mode.

We therefore invite all our shareholders to contribute to the cause by filling up the form given below to receive communication from the Company in electronic mode. You can also download the appended registration form from the website of the Company **www.shashankinfo.in**

[Please note that as a Member of the Company, you will be entitled to receive all such communication in physical form, upon request.]

To support this green initiative in full measure, members who have not requested their E-mail address and PAN Number so far, are requested to registered their E-mail address and PAN Number along with self attested copy of their PAN Card.

Best Regards,

Sd/-
Praveen Jaswant Rai Jain
Managing Director
DIN: 01776424

SHASHANK TRADERS LIMITED
CIN: L52110DL1985PLC021076

E-COMMUNICATION REGISTRATION FORM

Folio No. /DP ID & Client ID:………

Name of the 1st Registered Holder:…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Name of the Joint Holder[s]: (1)……………………………………………………(2)…………………………………………………

Registered Address:…….

……

E-mail ID (to be registered):…………………………………… Mob. /Tel. No.:……………………………………………………

PAN: …………………………………………………….

I/We shareholder(s) of Shashank Traders Limited hereby agree to receive communications from the Company in electronic mode. Please register my above E-mail ID in your records for sending communications in electronic form.

Date: ………………………. Signature: ……………………………………………………….

Note: Shareholder(s) are requested to keep the Company informed as and when there is any change in the e-mail address.