NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2020

1.1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Premium Capital Market & Investments Ltd (“the Company”) is a listed public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The registered office of the company is located at 401, 4th Floor, 29 Y N Road, Indore – 452003 (M.P.).

The Company is engaged in the business of Consultancy and other Services..

1.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Preparation

The Standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) as notified by Ministry of Corporate affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the assets and liabilities that require measurement at fair value in accordance with Ind AS. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees , except otherwise indicated.

B. Key accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation and presentation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

Although these estimates are based on the management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods, and if material, their effects are disclosed in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from the estimates. Any difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialize.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following notes:

(i) Measurement of defined benefit obligations

(ii) Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of contingencies

(iii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

(iv) Impairment of intangible assets

(v) Determination of fair value of biological assets

C. Current / Noncurrent Classification

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

D. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price net of trade discounts and rebates, non-refundable duties and taxes, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Cost also includes borrowing cost directly attributable to acquisition / construction of a qualifying asset up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets is capitalized only if such expenditure results into an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation done by the Management expert which are equal to, except in case of Plant and Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures and Vehicles where useful life is lower than life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Residual Value of an assets shall not be more than five per cent of the original cost of the assets.

For the purpose of Companies Act 2013 the carrying amount of the assets as on that date retaining the residual value may be recognized in the opening balance of retain earning where the remaining useful of an assets is nil. Hence no depreciation will be charge in that case.

The asset's useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with carrying amount of the asset.

These are included in profit or loss within other income. Assets costing less than or equal to Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated pro-rata from date of acquisition.

E. Revenue recognition

An entity shall account for a contract with a customer (in case of transfer of goods and services) that only when all of the following criteria are met:

(a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations

(b) the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;

(c) the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;

(d) the contract has commercial substance (ie the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract);

(e) it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession

F. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits which fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which employee renders the related service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Undiscounted value of short term benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus and ex-gratia are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

G. Taxes

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 tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

H. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all diluted potential equity shares.

I. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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 recognized as a finance cost.

J. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives and certain non-financial assets such as biological assets, 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:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or In the absence of a principal market, In the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal 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.

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

K. Financial Instrument

(I) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, and
- those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss. For investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly control entities these are carried at cost less diminution, if any, in these financial statements. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(II) Measurement

Initial recognition

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.

Subsequent measurement

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

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

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

(iv) 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.

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate financial statements.

(III) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

(IV) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay cash flows to one or more recipients

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(V) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to short term maturity of these instruments.

(VI) Income recognition

Interest Income :

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss

Dividend Income :

Dividends are recognized in profit or loss only when the right to receive the payments is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

Particular	Amortized Cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying Value	Total Fair Value
ASSETS :					
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note :7)	114329	-	-	114329	114329
Investments (Refer Note: 3) Preference securities, equity instruments and others	4555000	-	-	4555000	4555000
Trade receivables (Refer Note: 6)	42207	-	-	42207	42207
Loans (Refer Note: 4)	217792	-	-	217792	217792
Other financial assets (Refer Note: 5)	338078	-	-	338078	338078
TOTAL	5267406	-	-	5267406	5267406

LIABILITIES					
Trade payables (Refer Note: 11)	1950255	-	-	1950255	1950255
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note: 12)	1260660	-	-	1260660	1260660
Borrowings (refer Note :- 10)	77686			77686	77686
TOTAL	**3288601**	**-**	**-**	**3288601**	**3288601**

L. 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 recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis or realize 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.

M. Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as the effective interest rate amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

N. Contingent Liability :

Income Tax demand for the A.Y. 1996-97 against which an appeal is pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Bench at Indore and One Issue (i.e. Deferred revenue Expenditure) pending in Appeal before the CIT (Appeals)- II, Indore, The Company had deposited against above Rs. 2.70 lakhs and the same is shown under other long term loans and advances pending final decision of income tax authorities.

O. Related Party Disclosure:-

NAME OF RELATED PARTY	RELATION
S.K.Bandi	Key Management Personnel
Premium Global Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Associate Company
Premium Global Commodities & Derivatives Pvt. Ltd.	Related Party
Premium Global Realty India Pvt. Ltd.	Related Party

NATURE OF TRANSACTION	KMP	RELATIVE OF KMP	ASSOCIATE	RELATED PARTY
Rent	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Interest	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Trading	NIL	NIL	42207.40 DR	NIL
Loan				
Opening Balance	NIL	NIL	NIL	176686.00 CR.
Net Transaction during year	NIL	NIL	NIL	99000.00 DR
Closing Balance	NIL	NIL	NIL	77686.00 CR