SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMTED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

			Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
I	**ASSETS**					
1	**Non-current assets**					
	(a)		Property, Plant and Equipment	1	84,725	1,02,078
	(b)		Other Intangible Assets		-	-
	(c)		Financial Assets			
		(i)	Investments	2	1,98,78,239	1,40,71,946
		(ii)	Loans	3	2,13,19,821	3,11,17,983
	(d)		Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	4	9,840	-
	(e)		Other Non Current Assets	5	35,95,479	1,15,025
2	**Current assets**					
	(a)		Financial Assets			
		(i)	Trade receivables	6	18,21,23,600	9,63,08,863
		(ii)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	32,21,480	1,07,471
		(iii)	Other Bank Balances	8	5,52,665	5,00,000
		(iv)	Other Financial Assets	9	65,90,948	66,56,483
	(b)		Other Current Assets	10	3,10,90,355	9,95,45,685
	TOTAL ASSETS				**26,84,67,152**	**24,85,25,535**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**					
1	**Equity**					
	(a)		Equity Share Capital	11	5,02,00,000	5,02,00,000
	(b)		Other Equity		10,94,654	1,07,038
2	**Liabilities**					
	Non Current liabilities					
	(a)		Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	4	-	2,01,839
	Current liabilities					
	(a)		Financial Liabilities			
		(i)	Trade Payables	12	19,18,23,047	15,56,83,018
		(ii)	Other Financial Liabilities	13	15,000	2,10,000
	(b)		Other Current Liabilities	14	2,53,34,451	4,20,37,216
	(c)		Provisions	15	-	86,424
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				**26,84,67,152**	**24,85,25,535**

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 34

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V Sahai Tripathi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma — **Director** — **DIN: 07401382**

Deepali Sharma — **Director** — **DIN: 05133382**

Vishwas Tripathi
(Partner)
Membership No. 086897

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th June 2020

Indu Attri — **Chief Finance Officer**

Kriti Bareja — **Company Secretary**

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMTED

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

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ending 31st March 2020	For the year ending 31st March 2019
I.	Revenue From Operations	16	19,04,35,105	21,87,16,207
II.	Other Income	17	25,08,987	27,45,139
III.	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		**19,29,44,092**	**22,14,61,346**
IV.	**Expenses:**			
	Purchase of Stock-in Trade	18	18,65,80,459	21,70,24,572
	Employee Benefits Expense	19	26,24,984	20,31,680
	Finance Costs	20	13,148	4,81,829
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	1	17,354	23,417
	Other Expenses	21	26,97,986	13,03,087
	Total Expenses		**19,19,33,931**	**22,08,64,585**
V.	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**10,10,161**	**5,96,761**
VI.	Exceptional Item		-	-
VII.	**Profit before tax (V - VI)**		**10,10,161**	**5,96,761**
VIII.	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current Tax		2,34,225	1,22,798
	(2) Deferred Tax		(2,11,679)	6,95,952
	(3) MAT Credit Entitlement		-	(1,14,817)
IX	**Profit (Loss) for the period**		**9,87,615**	**(1,07,172)**
X	**Other Comprehensive income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (X+XI) (Comprising profit (loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)**		**9,87,615**	**(1,07,172)**
XII	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
	- Basic		0.20	(0.02)
	- Diluted		0.20	(0.02)

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 34

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V. Sahai Tripathi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma
Director
DIN: 07401382

Deepali Sharma
Director
DIN: 05133382

Vishwas Tripathi
(Partner)
Membership No. 086897

Indu Attri
Chief Finance Officer

Kriti Bareja
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th June 2020

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMTED

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31st March 2020

	Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019	
(A)	**Cash flow from Operating Activities**				
	Profit Before Tax	**10,10,161**		**5,96,761**	
Add:	(Profit)/Loss on sale of Assets - Net				
	Depreciation	17,354		23,417	
	Interest Paid	-		4,78,626	
	Interest Received	(23,43,039)		(9,28,082)	
	Reversal of Provision of Loss Allowence	-		(15,99,656)	
	(Profit)/Loss on sale of Investments	(15,105)			
	Profit on Fair Valuation of Investment	(1,50,188)		(33,446)	
	Operating Profits before working Capital changes	**(14,80,817)**		**(14,62,380)**	
	Adjustment for:				
	Change in Trade Payable	3,61,40,029		9,19,41,970	
	Change in Other Liabilities	-1,68,97,765		5,06,476	
	Change in Trade receivable	(8,58,14,737)		(9,39,63,540)	
	Change in Loans & Advances	97,98,162		(14,564)	
	Change in Non Current Assets	-34,80,454		(208)	
	Change in Current Assets	6,85,20,865		4,00,792	
	Cash generation from Operating Activities	**67,85,284**		**(25,91,454)**	
Less:	Income Tax	3,20,649		90,783	
	Net Cash generation from Operating Activities		**64,64,635**		**(26,82,238)**
(B)	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**				
	Interest Income	23,43,039		9,28,082	
	Dividend Income			-	
	Purchase of Investment	-60,41,000		(9,00,000)	
	Sale of Investment	4,00,000		-	
	Movement in Deposits	-52,665		-	
	Net Cash from Investing Activities		**(33,50,626)**		**28,082**
(C)	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	Interest Paid	-		(4,78,626)	
	Net Cash flow in Financing Activities		**-**		**(4,78,626)**
	Net increase decrease in cash & cash equaivalants		**31,14,009**		**(31,32,782)**
	Cash and Cash equivalents (Opening Balance)		1,07,471		32,40,253
	Cash and Cash equivalents (Closing Balance)		**32,21,480**		**1,07,471**

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1-34

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V. Sahai Tripathi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma **Director** **DIN: 07401382**

Deepali Sharma **Director** **DIN: 05133382**

Vishwas Tripathi
(Partner)
Membership No. 086897

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th June 2020

Indu Attri **Chief Finance Officer**

Kriti Bareja **Company Secretary**

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMTED
Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2020

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period;	5,02,00,000	5,02,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year;	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**5,02,00,000**	**5,02,00,000**

Other Equity

Other equity consist of following :

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Share Application Pending Attotment	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1.04.2018	-	-	**2,14,211**	**2,14,211**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(1,07,172)	(1,07,172)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	-	-		
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the 31.03.2019	-	-	**1,07,038**	**1,07,038**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	9,87,615	9,87,615
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	-	-		
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the 31.03.2020	-	-	**10,94,654**	**10,94,654**

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 34

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V. Sahai Tripathi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma
Director
DIN: 07401382

Deepali Sharma
Director
DIN: 05133382

Vishwas Tripathi
(Partner)
Membership No. 086897

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th June 2020

Indu Attri
Chief Finance Officer

Kriti Bareja
Company Secretary

1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following :

Particulars	Computers And Data Processing Units	Data processing machine	Data processing machine	Air conditioner	Furniture & fixture	Software	Total
Year ended 31 March 2020							
Opening gross carrying amount	*11,372*	*3,691*	*23,674*	*5,000*	*1,64,636*	*11,467*	**2,19,840**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	**11,372**	**3,691**	**23,674**	**5,000**	**1,64,636**	**11,467**	**2,19,840**
Opening accumulated depreciation	4,647	-16,309	20,458	-	97,498	11,467	1,17,761
Depreciation charged during the year 2019-2020	-	-	-	-	17,354	-	17,354
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment / Reversal of Depreciation							
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	*4,647*	*(16,309)*	*20,458*	-	*1,14,852*	*11,467*	1,35,115
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	**6,725**	**20,000**	**3,216**	**5,000**	**49,784**	-	**84,725**
Year ended 31 March 2019							
Opening gross carrying amount	*11,372*	*3,691*	*23,674*	*5,000*	*1,64,636*	*11,467*	**2,19,840**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**11,372**	**3,691**	**23,674**	**5,000**	**1,64,636**	**11,467**	**2,19,840**
Opening accumulated depreciation	4,647	(16,309)	20,458	-	74,081	11,467	94,344
Depreciation charged during the year 2018-2019	-	-		-	23,417	-	23,417
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment / Reversal of Depreciation							
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	*4,647*	*(16,309)*	*20,458*	-	*97,498*	*11,467*	1,17,761
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**6,725**	**20,000**	**3,216**	**5,000**	**67,138**	-	**1,02,078**

Deemed cost as on 01.04.2016

Particulars	Computers And Data Processing Units	Data processing machine	Data processing machine	Air conditioner	Furniture & fixture	Software	Total
Opening gross value as on 01.04.2015	*1,34,500*	*4,00,000*	*64,320*	*1,00,000*	*2,56,505*	-	*9,55,325*
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	*17,200*	***17,200***
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2016	*1,34,500*	*4,00,000*	*64,320*	*1,00,000*	*2,56,505*	*17,200*	*9,72,525*
Opening acc Dep as on 01.04.2015	*1,00,984*	*3,96,309*	-	*76,309*	*34,375*	-	***6,07,977***
Depreciation charged during the year	*22,144*	-	*40,646*	*18,691*	*57,494*	*5,733*	***1,44,708***
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2016	*1,23,128*	*3,96,309*	*40,646*	*95,000*	*91,869*	*5,733*	*7,52,685*
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2016	*11,372*	*3,691*	*23,674*	*5,000*	*1,64,636*	*11,467*	*2,19,840*

2 Investments (Non-current)

Investments consist of the following :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019	Basis of Valuation
Carried at market value			
- Investments in Equity Shares -Quoted (Refer 2A)	8,672	8,561	FVTPL
- Investments in Mutual Funds	67,31,067	9,24,885	FVTPL
- Investments in Equity Shares -Unquoted	1,31,38,500	1,31,38,500	Amortised Cost
TOTAL	**1,98,78,239**	**1,40,71,946**	

2A Investments in Equity

Investment in Equity Shares	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Quoted		
Arcee Industries Ltd.	4,000	1,910
Shiva Medicare Ltd.	3,900	4,537
Pasupati Acrylic Ltd.	599	1,554
Arcotech	173	560
TOTAL	**8,672**	**8,561**

3 Loans (Non-current)

Loans consist of the following :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Loans and advances (Refer 3A)	2,13,19,821	3,11,17,983
TOTAL	**2,13,19,821**	**3,11,17,983**

3A

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Amrita*	1,31,37,399	2,59,35,483
Sunil Kumar*	-	31,82,500
SMB Holdings*	32,01,310	20,00,000
Vinod Kumar*	49,81,112	-
	2,13,19,821	**3,11,17,983**

* Interest bearing advances

Note 4: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Major Components of the deferred tax balances:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Property,Plant and Equipment	9,840	9,461
Interest on ICD	-	(2,11,299)
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss		-
Total	**9,840**	**(2,01,839)**

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)

Particulars	Property,Plant and Equipment	Interest on ICD	Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	Total
At 31st March, 2018	**11,460**	**70,742**	**4,11,911**	**4,94,113**
(Charged) / credited				
– to Statement of Profit and Loss	(2,000)	(2,82,041)	(4,11,911)	(6,95,952)
– to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	
At 31st March, 2019	**9,461**	**(2,11,299)**	**-**	**(2,01,839)**
(Charged) / credited				
– to Statement of Profit and Loss	380	2,11,299	-	2,11,679
– to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	
At 31st March, 2020	**9,840**	**-**	**-**	**9,840**

5 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Current Tax Assets (Net) consist of the following :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
GST Input	-	208
Tax Recoverable (Net of Provision) (Refer 5A)	34,80,662	-
Mat Credit Entitlement (FY 2018-19)	1,14,817	1,14,817
TOTAL	**35,95,479**	**1,15,025**

5A Status as at 31st March, 2020

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Balance outstanding for previous year	**(86,424)**	**(54,409)**
Provision for tax	2,34,225	1,22,798
Less: TDS recoverable / tax deducted at source	37,32,661	18,809
Less: Self assessment tax	68,650	71,974
Tax Refundable/(Tax Payable)*	**34,80,662**	**(86,424)**

*Previous year provision for tax have been shown net under the head Provisions.

6 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables consist of the following:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Unsecured,		
Considered good;	18,21,23,600	9,63,08,863
Doubtful	-	-
	18,21,23,600	**9,63,08,863**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
TOTAL	**18,21,23,600**	**9,63,08,863**

The company applies the simplied and lifetime approach to provide for expected credit loss prescribed by Ind AS 109, which permits the use of expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss and make allowance on doubtful debts using expected credit loss model on case to case basis.

7 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following at amortised cost:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
(a) Cash in Hand	2,74,319	1,965
(b) Balances with banks		
- In Current Accounts	29,47,161	1,05,506
TOTAL	**32,21,480**	**1,07,471**

8 Other Bank Balances

Other Bank Balances consist of the following at amortised cost:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
(a) Bank deposit	5,52,665	5,00,000
(deposits with original maturity more than 3 month having remaining maturity less than 12 months form Reporting date)		
TOTAL	**5,52,665**	**5,00,000**

9 Other Financial Assets (Current)

Other Financial Assets consist of the following :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Security Deposits;		
- Deposits for Rented Premises	65,75,000	65,75,000
Interest Receivable **(Refer 9A)**	15,948	81,483
TOTAL	**65,90,948**	**66,56,483**

9A Details of Interest Receivable

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Interest Recoverable on FD	15,948	18,093
Interest Recoverable on Advances	-	63,390
Total	**15,948**	**81,483**

10 Other Current Assets

Other Current Assets consist of the following :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Advance to Creditors	3,10,90,355	9,95,45,685
TOTAL	**3,10,90,355**	**9,95,45,685**

11 Share Capital

The authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital of equity shares having a par value of Rs10 each as follows:

Share Capital	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	60,00,000	6,00,00,000	60,00,000	6,00,00,000
	60,00,000	6,00,00,000	60,00,000	6,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid				
5,02,000 equity Shares of Rs 10 each	50,20,000	5,02,00,000	50,20,000	5,02,00,000
Total	**50,20,000**	**5,02,00,000**	**50,20,000**	**5,02,00,000**

(i) Equity Shares :- The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 each. Each share holeder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the company, holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assests of the company after distributing of all preferential amounts.

11A Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,20,000	5,02,00,000	50,20,000	5,02,00,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Any other movement (please specify)	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,20,000	5,02,00,000	50,20,000	5,02,00,000

11B Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares			
	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Rakesh Mohan Sharma	4,12,450	8.22%	3,78,950	7.55%
Disha Capital Services Limited	5,98,000	11.91%	5,98,000	11.91%
Disha Investment Centre Pvt Ltd	14,83,800	29.56%	14,80,800	29.50%
Mr. Tarun Sharma	3,17,120	6.32%	3,00,120	5.98%
Mr. Siddharth Sharma	3,11,010	6.20%	2,95,510	5.89%
Deepali Sharma	2,65,000	5.28%	2,49,000	4.96%
Rakesh Sharma Joint Shivani Sharma	2,47,500	4.93%	2,47,500	4.93%
Others	13,85,120	27.59%	14,70,120	29.29%
Total	**50,20,000**	**100%**	**50,20,000**	**100%**

12 Trade payables consist of the following :

Trade payables consist of the following :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
(a) Trade Payables		
- Due to MSMED	-	-
- Due to others	19,18,23,047	15,56,83,018
Total	**19,18,23,047**	**15,56,83,018**

For year ended 31st March, 2020, Company has no dues from any party that it is covered under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

13 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

Other Financial Liabilities consist of the following at amortised cost:-

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Expense payable	15,000	2,10,000
Total	**15,000**	**2,10,000**

14 Other Current Liabilities (Non-Financial)

Other current libilities consist of the following :-

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Statutory Liabilities	22,60,807	1,30,556
Advances from customers	2,26,87,640	4,10,71,776
Other Payables (Refer 14A)	3,86,004	8,34,885
Total	**2,53,34,451**	**4,20,37,216**

14A Other Payables :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Salary Payable	3,26,484	6,20,500
Imprest to Staff	59,520	2,14,385
Total	**3,86,004**	**8,34,885**

15 Provision (Current)

Provisions consist of the following :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Provision for tax (Refer 15A)	-	86,424
Total	**-**	**86,424**

15A Details of Tax Payable

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Provision for tax -Net (F.Y.: 2018-19)	-	86,424
Total	**-**	**86,424**

16 Revenue from Operations

Revenue from operations consist of revenues from

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Sale of products	19,04,35,105	21,87,16,207
Total	**19,04,35,105**	**21,87,16,207**

17 Other Income

Other income (net) consist of the following:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest Income on FD	52,218	16,050
Gain On Investment	15,105	-
Interest Income on Advance	22,90,821	70,432
Sundry Balances write back	-	10,000
Reversal of Allowance for Expected Credit Loss on Debtors	-	15,99,656
Interest on Discounting of Advances	-	10,14,564
Miscellaneous Income	655	991
Profit on account of Fair Valuation of Investments	1,50,188	33,446
Total	**25,08,987**	**27,45,139**

18 Purchase of Stock-in Trade

Purchase of Stock-in Trade consist of the following:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Trading goods	18,65,80,459	21,70,24,572
Total	**18,65,80,459**	**21,70,24,572**

19 Employee Benefit Expense

Employee benefits expenses consist of the following

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries & Wages	25,04,984	19,11,000
Employees Welfare expenses	1,20,000	1,20,680
Total	**26,24,984**	**20,31,680**

20 Fianance Cost

Finance costs consist of the following:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Financial charges on discounting of Advances	-	4,78,626
Interest on Late Payment of Taxes	13,148	3,203
Total	**13,148**	**4,81,829**

21 Other Expenses

Other expenses consist of the following

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
a) Advertisement expenses	4,26,480	39,280
b) Allowance for Expected Credit Loss on Debtors	-	-
c) Fees and subscription	3,84,710	3,19,074
d) Interest charges	-	-
e) Demat Charges	-	3,199
f) Office Expenses	10,500	84,594
g) Bank Charges	4,856	2,531
h) Travelling Expenses	8,88,909	2,03,821
i) Rates & Taxes	10,360	7,050
j) Computer maintenance	-	8,838
k) Repair & Maintenance	4,000	26,700
l) Sundry Balance Written off	-	2
m) Telephone	1,15,200	97,200
n) Electricity	20,650	6,563
o) Conveyance & Car Running Exp.	1,67,100	1,39,252
p) Legal & Professional Expenses	10,000	57,500
q) Event Management Charges	6,25,000	-
r) Service charges	-	2,88,500
s) *Auditors Remuneration:*		
-Statutory / Tax Audit	15,000	15,000
t) Prior Period Expenses	6,620	3,983
u) E-Voting Charges	5,000	-
v) Tally license Renewal Charges	3,600	-
Total	**26,97,986**	**13,03,087**

22. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company adopted Ind AS from 1st April, 2017.

Up to the year ended 31st March, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

B. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain items that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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.

Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 – Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IndAS 2 – Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees ('Rupees' or 'Rs.'), except per share data and unless stated otherwise and rounded off to nearest Rupees.

C. Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- **a)** Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- **b)** Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- **c)** Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- **d)** 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 classified as current when:

- **a)** It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- **b)** It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- **c)** It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- **d)** There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

D. Operating Cycle

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 Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements.

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

E. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

F. Property, Plant and Equipment – Tangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost ofacquisition or construction less accumulated depreciationand impairment, if any. For this purpose, cost includesdeemed cost which represents the carrying value of property,plant and equipment recognised as at 1st April, 2016measured as per the previous GAAP.

Cost is inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes andincidental expenses related to acquisition. In respect ofmajor projects involving construction, related pre-operationalexpenses form part of the value of assets capitalized.Expenses capitalized also include applicable borrowingcosts for qualifying assets, if any. All up-gradation/enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditureunless they bring similar significant additional benefits.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits areexpected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gainor loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item ofproperty, plant and equipment is determined as the differencebetween the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of theasset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assetsare ready for their intended use which is generally oncommissioning. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated in a manner that amortizes the cost (or otheramount substituted for cost) of the assets after commissioning, less its residual value, over their useful lives as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a straight-line basis. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment of the Company are as follows:

Asset	**Life of Asset**
Computers & Peripherals	3 – 6 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease. Property, plant and equipment's residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and changes, if any, are treated as changes in accounting estimate.

G. Impairment of Assets

Impairment loss, if any, is provided to the extent, the carrying amount of assets or cash generating units exceed their recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised no longer exist or have decreased. Such reversals are recognised as an increase in carrying amounts of assets to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amounts that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in previous years.

H. Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is calculated on First In First Out method. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing such inventories to its present location and condition and includes, where applicable, appropriate overheads based on normal level of activity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs for completion and sale.

I. Financial Assets

Recognition: Financial assets include Investments, Trade receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and cash equivalents. Such assets are initially recognised at transaction price when the Company becomes party to contractual obligations. The transaction price includes transaction costs unless the asset is being fair valued through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification: Management determines the classification of an asset at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on such classification.

Financial assets are classified as those measured at:

a) **Amortised cost**, where the financial assets are held solely for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and/ or interest.

b) **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**, where the financial assets are held not only for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and interest but also from the sale of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income.

c) **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**, where the assets are managed in accordance with an approved investment strategy that triggers purchase and sale decisions based on the fair value of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise. Trade receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and cash equivalents etc. are classified for measurement at amortised cost while investments may fall under any of the aforesaid classes. However, in respect of particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, an irrevocable election at initial recognition may be made to present subsequent changes in fair value through other comprehensive income.

Impairment: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) such as investments, trade receivables, advances and security deposits held at amortised cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected credit losses are assessed and loss allowances recognised if the credit quality of the financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

Reclassification: When and only when the business model is changed, the Company shall reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively from the reclassification date as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value through profit or loss without restating the previously recognised gains, losses or interest and in terms of the reclassification principles laid down in the Ind AS relating to Financial Instruments.

De-recognition: Financial assets are de-recognised when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired, or has been transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.
Concomitantly, if the asset is one that is measured at:

a) Amortised cost, the gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss;
b) Fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset represents an equity investment in which case the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves is reclassified within equity.

Income Recognition: Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the right to receive dividend is established.

J. Financial Liabilities

Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilitiesare initially recognized at the value of the respectivecontractual obligations. They are subsequently measuredat amortized cost. Any discount or premium onredemption/ settlement is recognized in the Statement of Profit andLoss as finance cost over the life of the liability using theeffective interest method and adjusted to the liability figuredisclosed in theBalanceSheet.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability isextinguished, that is, when the contractual obligation isdischarged, cancelled and on expiry.

K. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

L. Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

M. Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amountis included in the Balance Sheet where there is a legallyenforceable right to offset the recognised amounts andthere is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize theasset and settle the liability simultaneously.

N. Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are recognised at the value of theproceeds, net of direct costs of the capital issue.

O. Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and

a) **Sale of goods**: Revenue is measured at the fair value of the considerationreceived or receivable for goods supplied, net of returns and discounts to customers.Revenue from the sale of goods includes excise and otherduties which the Company pays as a principal but excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, suchas sales tax, value added tax and goods and services tax.

b) **Interest income:**Income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rate as applicable.

c) **Dividend income:**Dividend is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established (generally on shareholder's approval by the reporting date).

d) **Other revenues**:These are recognised on accrual basis, except where there are uncertainties in realisation / determination of income and in such case income is recognised on realisation / certainty.

P. Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Q. Leases

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 fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset/s and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset/s, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

R. Taxes on Income

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

a) Current Tax

Current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss isprovided as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxableincome for the period using tax rates and tax laws enactedduring the period, together with any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be

available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.
Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax isrecognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

c) **Minimum Alternate Tax**
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Group. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

S. Provisions
Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a legal or constructive obligation; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. The amount so recognised is a best estimate of the consideration required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

In an event when the time value of money is material, the provision is carried at the present value of the cash flows estimated to settle the obligation.

T. Operating Segment
The Company operates only in single segment i.e. the Trading of "local computer" from where it is earning its revenue and incurring expense. The operating results are regularly reviewed and performance is assessed by its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). All the company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete financial information is available for this segment.

U. Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to the owners of the company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue, share split and any new equity issue. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit or loss attributable to the owners of the Company and the weighted average number of

shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

V. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood on outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

W. Financial and Management Information Systems

The Company's Accounting System is designed to unify the Financial Records and also to comply with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, to provide financial and cost information appropriate to the businesses and facilitate Internal Control.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period end. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Additional Notes to Accounts

23) Earnings Per Share (EPS) :

		Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year Ended 31-Mar-19
(a)	**Calculation of Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares of 100 each**		
	Number of Shares at the beginning of the period**	50,20,000	50,20,000
	Number of Shares at the close of the period**	50,20,000	50,20,000
	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares** During the period	50,20,000	50,20,000
(b)	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period attributable to Equity Shares (in Rs.)	9,87,615	(1,07,172)
(c)	Earning per share – Basic**	0.20	(0.02)
(d)	Earning per share – Diluted**	0.20	(0.02)

24) Employee Benefits Schemes such as Gratuity, Provident Fund & other staff welfare schemes are applicable on the Company during the reporting period. But no provision of gratuity has been made during the reporting period as mandated by "***IndianAccounting Standard-19 on Employees Benefits***", issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the expense of Gratuity is not booked on the basis of Actuarial Valuation certificate.

25) For year ended 31st March, 2020, Company has no dues from any party that is covered under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED).

26) The Company has taken certain commercial premises under cancellable operating lease arrangements. The lease rental clause provides no rental expense to be charged from lessee. Only security deposit amounting Rs. 65,75,000is to be provided for. There is no Lock in period of aforementioned operating leases as on 31st March 2020, therefore the same are considered as cancellable operating lease.

27) Related Parties Transactions:

A. List of Related parties

SN	**Description of Relationship**	**Name of Party**
(a)	Associate Company	Disha Capital Services Limited
(b)	Enterprise which have significant influence over the company	Disha Investment Centre Private Limited
(c)	Key Management Personnel	KritiBareja InduAtri Rakesh Mohan Sharma Deepali Sharma Siddharth Sharma

B. Transactions with Related Parties

	Type of Transaction	Associate Company		Enterprise which have significant influence over the company		Key Managerial Personnel		Total	
		2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
(a)	Salary	-	-	-	-	952,520	5,97,000	952,520	5,97,000

C. Balance Outstanding

(Amount in Rs.)

		As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
1.	Amount outstanding – Receivables (Disha Investment Centre Pvt Ltd)	65,75,000	65,75,000
2.	Amount outstanding – Payables (KMP)	2,80,000	52,000
3.	Amount outstanding – Investments (Associate)	1,31,38,500	1,31,38,500

28) Fair value measurement

i. Financial Instruments by category

	As at 31st March 2020			As at 31st March 2019		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Investments	67,39,739	-	1,31,38,500	9,33,446	-	1,31,38,500
Loans	-	-	2,13,19,821	-	-	3,11,17,983
Trade Receivables	-	-	18,21,23,600	-	-	9,63,08,863
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	32,21,480	-	-	1,07,471
OtherBank Balance	-	-	5,52,665	-	-	5,00,000
Others	-	-	65,90,948	-	-	66,56,483
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payable	-	-	19,18,23,047	-	-	15,56,83,018
Other	-	-	15,000	-	-	2,10,000

ii. **Financial Instruments by hierarchy**

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
I	**Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities at AmortisedCost**		
	The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are a reasonable approximation of their fair values except Investments for which the fair value are as follows:		
	Fair value of Investments measured at amortised cost	1,31,38,500	1,31,38,500
	(Level 1)		
II	**Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit &Loss**		
	Investment in Equity Shares, Mutual Funds (Level 1)	67,39,739	9,33,446
	Investment in Alternative Investment Funds (Debt), Loans (Level 3)	2,13,19,821	3,11,17,983
III	**Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income**	**NIL**	**NIL**

29) Capital Management

The Company's objective for managing capital is to ensure as under:

a) To ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
b) Maintaining a strong credit rating and healthy debt equity ratio in order to support business and maximize the shareholder's value.
c) Maintain an optimal capital structure.
d) Compliance financial covenants under the borrowing facilities.

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.
The Company manages its capital structure keeping in view of:

a) Compliance of financial covenants of borrowing facilities.
b) Changes in economic conditions.

In order to achieve this overall objective of capital management, amongst other things, the Company aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings facilities defining capital structure requirements, where breach in meeting the financial covenants may permit the lender to call the borrowings.
There has been no breach in the financial covenants of any borrowing facilities in the current period. There is no change in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital over previous year. To maintain the capital structure, the Company may vary the dividend payment to shareholders.

30) Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liability comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds non-current investments measured at amortised cost. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, interest risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks under appropriate policies and procedures.

a) 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, FVTPL non-current investments.

b) 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's availment of bank overdraft and other working capital loans.

c) Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed by company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss.

d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to risk that the Company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled in cash or other financial assets. The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained on an ongoing basis to meet operational needs. The Company manages the liquidity risk by planning the investments in a manner such that the desired quantum of funds could be made available to meet any of the business requirements within a reasonable period of time. In addition, the Company also maintains flexibility in arranging the funds by maintaining committed credit lines with bank(s) to meet the obligations.

31) The letters of confirmation have been sentby the management to parties of Accounts receivables, Accounts payables, Advances, other payables/receivables to confirm their balances as on 31st March, 2020. Balance confirmations have not been received from partiesup to the date of signing of financials. The balances of such parties have been incorporated in the financial statements at the value as per the books of account. The company, to the extent stated, has considered them as good and no provisions have been made in respect of debtors/advances.

32) Segment information for the year ended 31st March 2020

The Company is engaged in a single segment i.e. the Trading of "Local Computersand otherrelated services" from where it is earning its revenue and incurring expense. The operating results are regularly reviewed and performance is assessed by its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). All the company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete financial information is available for this segment.

Geographical Segments

Since the company's operations & activities are within the country and considering the nature of services it deals in, the risks and returns are the same and as such, there is only one geographical segment.

Particulars	For year ending 31st March, 2020	For year ending 31st March, 2019
Segment Revenue		
- Within India	19,04,35,105	21,87,16,207

33) The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID -19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and decline in the global and Indian financial markets. Various stages of Lockdown announced by Government of India to control the spread of virus have resulted in the slowdown in the economic activities. The impact on your company is no different and the company lost some revenue in the last fortnight of March, 2020 resulting in gross turnover for the financial year 2019-20 remaining lesser by 2-3 crores.

However, with the digital communication technology, the company has been encouraging its employees to work from Home. This has enabled business continuity through remote technology.

Thus, the company believes that the current crisis will have a impact on the ability of the company to run its operation. Further, the company will remain vigilant to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions which will be given effect in the respective future period.

34) (i) **Comparative Previous Year's Figures**

Figures for the previous year are in brackets and have been re-grouped/re-classified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the figures of the current year.

(ii) **Format as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013**

The Company has prepared these Financial Statements as per the format prescribed by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Schedule') issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India for preparation of Ind AS financials.

(iii) **Presentation of Figures**

The figures appearing in the Financial Statements has been prepared in Rupees.

For V SahaiTripathi& Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000262N

VishwasTripathi	**Sidharth Sharma**	**Deepali Sharma**
Partner	**(Director)**	**(Director)**
M.N.: 086897	**DIN 07401382**	**DIN 05133382**
Place: New Delhi	**InduAtri**	**KritiBareja**
Dated: 30th June 2020	**(Chief Financial Officer)**	**(Company Secretary)**