

**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To The Members of Haryana Ispat Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Haryana Ispat Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

**Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating



effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**

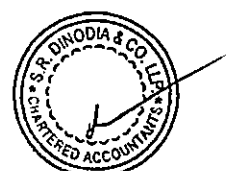
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on auditing (SAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

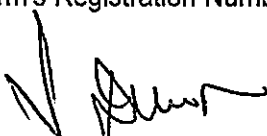
1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure-A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Change in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure-B.
  - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
    - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
    - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' report under Section 197(16) :

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration to any director during the year.

**For S.R. Dinodia & Co. LLP.**

*Chartered Accountants,*

Firm's Registration Number 001478N/N500005

  
(Sandeep Dinodia)  
Partner



Membership Number 083689

UDIN: 20083689AAAABP4047

Place of Signature: *New Delhi*

Date: 12 JUN 2020

**'Annexure 'A' To the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the financial statements of Haryana Ispat Private Limited**

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, we report that:

- i) In respect of fixed assets:
  - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified at periodic intervals. In accordance with this programme for the year, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, such periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
  - c) The title deed of immovable property is held in the name of the Company.
- ii) The Company does not carry any inventory hence provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order, are not applicable to the Company.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made or loans or guarantee or security provided to the parties covered under Section 186.
- v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits in contravention of any directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act
- vi) On the basis of available information and explanation provided to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014 dated December 31, 2014 to the current operations carried out by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the he Company.
- vii) In respect to statutory dues:
  - (a) The Company is generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues, applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities. The provision of Employee's State Insurance, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Provident Fund is not applicable to the Company. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - (b) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues of Income Tax or Sales Tax or Service Tax or Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



- viii) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks government or debenture holders during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.
- ix) The Company did not raise any money by the way of initial public or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the order are not applicable.
- x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi) The Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration to any director during the year. Hence the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act are not applicable to the company.
- xii) The Company is not a nidhi company hence the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, all transactions entered with the related parties are in compliance with 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further in pursuance of Section 177, Company is not required to form audit committee and accordingly the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the company.
- xiv) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

**For S.R. Dinodia & Co. LLP.**

*Chartered Accountants,*

Firm Registration Number 001478N/N500005

  
**(Sandeep Dinodia)**

*Partner*

Membership No. 083689

UDIN: 20083689AAAAAP4047



Place of Signature: *New Delhi*

Date: 12 JUN 2020

**Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of Haryana Ispat Private Limited**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Haryana Ispat Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditors' Responsibility**

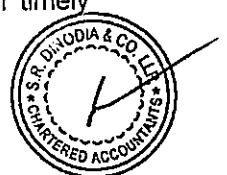
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely



detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

#### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

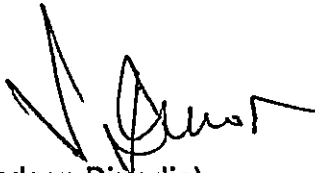
#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on "the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For S. R. Dinodia & Co. LLP.**

*Chartered Accountants,*

Firm's Registration Number 001478N/N500005



**(Sandeep Dinodia)**

*Partner*

Membership Number 083689

UDIN: 20083689AAAAAP4047



Place of Signature: *New Delhi*

Date: **12 JUN 2020**

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Balance Sheet As At March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

Particulars	Notes	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	0.90	0.90
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	4	0.90	0.90
(c) Deferred Tax Asset (net)	5	0.35	0.34
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.14</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	249.65	27.31
(ii) Other Bank Balances	7	-	88.00
(iii) Loans	8	-	118.04
(iv) Other Financial Assets	9	-	5.61
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>249.65</b>	<b>238.96</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>251.80</b>	<b>241.10</b>
<b>Equity And Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	10.00	10.00
(b) Other Equity	11	239.49	229.62
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>249.49</b>	<b>239.62</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	12		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		0.24	0.34
(b) Current tax liabilities (net)	13	2.07	1.14
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.48</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.48</b>
<b>Total Equity And Liabilities</b>		<b>251.80</b>	<b>241.10</b>
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2.3		

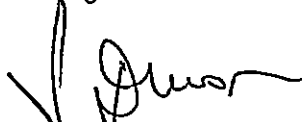
The accompanying notes are integral part of the financials statements

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For S.R. Dinodia & Co. LLP.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 001478N/N500005

  
(Sandeep Dinodia)

Partner

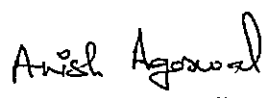
Membership Number 083689



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Haryana Ispat Private Limited

  
(Akhijl Aggarwal)  
Director

DIN No 01681666

  
(Anish Agarwal)  
Director

DIN No 05076465

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: 12 JUN 2020



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Statement of Profit & Loss For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31 2020	For the year ended March 31 2019
I. Other Income	14	18.41	18.16
Total Income		18.41	18.16
II. Expenses			
Finance costs	15	0.10	0.10
Other Expenses	16	5.22	1.43
Total Expenses		5.32	1.52
III. Profit/ (Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (I-II)		13.09	16.63
IV. Exceptional Items		-	-
V. Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax (III-IV)		13.09	16.63
VI. Tax Expense:	17		
Current Tax		3.21	4.72
Deferred Tax		(0.02)	(0.34)
Tax adjustment for earlier years		0.02	0.15
Total Tax Expense		3.22	4.54
VII. Profit/(Loss) For The Year (V-VI)		9.87	12.10
VIII. Other Comprehensive Income			
(A) (i) Items That Will Not be Reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		-	-
(B) (i) Items That Will be Reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income For The Year, Net of Tax		-	-
IX. Total Comprehensive Income For The Year, Net of Tax		9.87	12.10
X. Earnings Per Share: (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)	22		
1) Basic (amount in ₹)		9.87	12.10
2) Diluted (amount in ₹)		9.87	12.10
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2.3		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For S.R. Dinodia & Co. LLP.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 001478N/N500005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Haryana Ispat Private Limited

  
(Sandeep Dinodia)

Partner

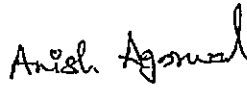
Membership Number 083689



  
(Akhili Aggarwal)

Director

DIN No 01681666



(Anish Agarwal)

Director

DIN No 05076465

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: 12 JUN 2020

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
(A) Equity share capital				
Balance At The Beginning Of The Year	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Changes In Equity Share Capital During The Year	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End Of The Year	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00

(B) Other Equity	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance As At April 1, 2018	217.52	217.52
Profit/ (Loss) For The Year	12.10	12.10
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) For The Year	-	-
Balance As At March 31, 2019	229.62	229.62
Profit/ (Loss) For The Year	9.87	9.87
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) For The Year	-	-
Balance As At March 31, 2020	239.49	239.49

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2.3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

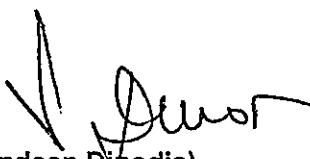
As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For S.R. Dinodia & Co. LLP.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 001478N/N500005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Haryana Ispat Private Limited

  
(Sandeep Dinodia)

Partner

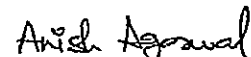
Membership Number 083689



  
(Anish Agarwal)

Director

DIN No 01681666



(Anish Agarwal)

Director

DIN No 05076465

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: 12 JUN 2020

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
<b>A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit Before Tax	13.09	16.63
Adjustments for :		
Loss on Sale of Mutual Fund	3.59	0.00
Interest Income	(12.36)	(18.16)
Dividend Received from Mutual Fund	(6.05)	-
Interest Expense	0.10	0.10
Operation Profit Before Working Capital Changes	(1.62)	(1.43)
Adjustment For :		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets	5.61	(4.34)
Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	(0.11)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	-	0.00
Net Cash Generated From Operations	3.88	(5.77)
Direct Taxes Paid(Net of Refund Received)	(2.31)	(6.97)
Net Cash From Operating Activities	(A) 1.56	(12.74)
<b>B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Interest Received	12.36	18.16
Dividend Received from Mutual Fund	6.05	-
Loss on Sale of Mutual Fund	(3.59)	-
Net cash Used In Investing Activities	(B) 14.81	18.16
<b>C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Interest payment	(0.10)	(0.10)
Repayment of borrowings	-	(4.58)
Loan and advances recovered/(paid)	118.04	(6.45)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(C) 117.94	(11.11)
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalent (A+B+C)	134.31	(5.69)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The Begining Of The Year	115.32	121.01
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Year (Note 5&6)	249.64	115.32

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

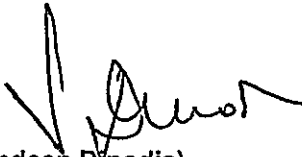
As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For S.R. Dinodia & Co. LLP.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 001478N/N500005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Haryana Ispat Private Limited

  
(Sandeep Dinodia)  
Partner

Membership Number 083689



  
(Akhil Aggarwal)  
Director  
DIN No 01681666

  
(Anish Agarwal)  
Director  
DIN No 05076465

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: 12 JUN 2020

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31,2020

### Note 1 : Corporate Information

Haryana Ispat Private Limited ('the Company') is a Private Limited Company incorporated in the year 1971 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and changed its registered office from Haryana to Delhi in the year 2015. The company was engaged in leasing of an immovable property.

### Note 2.1 : Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 12th June, 2020.

### Note 2.2 : Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and relevant presentation requirements of the Companies Act 2013. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ₹, which is also company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (upto two decimals) except otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

### Going Concern

The board of directors have considered the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2020 and the projected cash flows and financial performance of the Company for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements with respect to planned cost and cash improvement actions remains on course. Also, the board of directors have taken actions to ensure that appropriate long-term cash resources are in place at the date of signing the accounts to fund the Company's operations. In view of above, going concern assumption holds good.

### Note 2.3 : Significant accounting policies

#### a) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) 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 and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

#### Judgements:

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

#### Revenue recognition and presentation

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has concluded that they operating on a principal to principal basis in all its revenue arrangements.

When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue or costs of revenue, both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Company and its business partners are reviewed to determine each party's respective role in the transaction.

#### Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

#### Estimates and Assumptions:

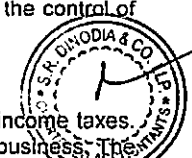
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### Income taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

#### Recoverability of deferred taxes

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31,2020

### b) Current versus non-current classification

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

#### Assets:

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.

#### Liabilities:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

**Operating cycle:** The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

### c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized as under:

In respect of Dividend Income, revenue is recognized on accrual basis.

In respect of interest income, revenue is recognised on the time proportion basis, taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate of interest applicable.

### d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of fixed assets includes non-refundable taxes, duties, freight, insurance, labour cost, allocable borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost to the construction / acquisition of the assets. Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Gain or loss arising on account of sale of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the asset is sold.

The Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 requires that useful life and depreciation for significant components of an asset should be determined separately. Identification of significant components is matter of judgement and decided on case to case basis on the facts and circumstances of each cases. The company capitalise these cost as a separate component of the asset with consequent expensing of net carrying value of replaced part.

Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment is provided on straight-line method over the useful lives of assets specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a period is proportionately charged to Statement of Profit & Loss. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the lease term or the useful life of the assets.

**Subsequent costs:** The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

e) Taxes on Income : Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

#### Current income-

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

#### Deferred Tax

**Deferred Tax:** Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31,2020

Deferred tax assets — unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefits will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

### Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in the year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement". The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. In accordance with Ind AS 12 Company is grouping MAT credit entitlement with Deferred Tax Assets / Liability (Net).

### f) Financial instruments

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

### Financial Assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit and loss.

#### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

#### Debt instruments at amortised cost

The category applies to the Company's trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits and other loans and advances, etc.

A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and
- (ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The accretion of EIR is recorded as an income or expense in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

#### Equity instruments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value.

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

#### De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- (i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31,2020

---

### Financial Liabilities

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, security deposits received etc.

#### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

-Financial liabilities at amortised cost

-Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

#### Financial liabilities at Amortized cost

##### Loans and borrowings

##### De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

#### (g) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

#### h) Impairment

##### Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

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 is used. If, in a 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. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings and derivative financial instruments.



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31,2020

### Impairment of Non Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of the other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks 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 continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

The Company's corporate assets (eg. Central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate assets belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of any other assets of the CGUs (or group of CGUs) on a pro-rata basis.

### l) Leases

#### Accounting - As a lessee

The company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

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, 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 of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

### j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized in the accounts in respect of present probable obligations arising as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources, the amount of which can be reliably estimated.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

### k) Earning per share

In determining earnings per share, the company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra ordinary items.

- Basic earning per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earning per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.





# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31,2020

---

### l) Operating Segment

In accordance with Ind AS 108, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief

Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

### m) Cash Flow Statement

The cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated as specified in Indian Accounting Standard 7 - Cash Flow Statement.

### n) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.



[This space has been left blank intentionally]

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 202

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Notes 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Total
<b>Gross block (At Cost)</b>		
As At April 1, 2018	0.90	0.90
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-
<b>As At March 31, 2019</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-
<b>As At March 31, 2020</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Net block as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Net block as at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>



[This space has been left blank intentionally]

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

Note 4 : Non Current Financial Asset - Others	Non -Curent				Current			
	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019
Security Deposits *		0.90		0.90	-	-	-	-
		0.90		0.90	-	-	-	-

\* The Company has determined its security deposits not to be in the nature of loans, and accordingly have been classified as part of other financial assets.

### Note 5: Deferred tax balances

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets	0.35	0.34
Net deferred tax assets	0.35	0.34

### a) Movement in Gross Deferred Tax Assets

	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019	Recognised in Profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets							
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets		0.34	0.02	-		0.35	0.35
Total deferred tax assets		0.34	0.02	-		0.35	0.35

### Note 6 : Current Financial Assets-Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Balances With Scheduled Banks :		
- Current Accounts	249.55	27.26
Cash on hand	0.10	0.06
	249.65	27.31

### Note 7 : Current Financial Assets-Other Bank Balances

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Deposit Accounts With Original Maturity Of More Than 3 Months But Less Than 12 Months	-	88.00
	-	88.00

Note 8 : Current Financial Assets-Loans	Non-Current				Current			
	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019
Considered good:								
Loan to a related party		-		-		-		118.04
		-		-		-		118.04

### Note 9 : Current Financial Assets - Others

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019
Considered good:				
Interest accrued but not due		-		5.61
		-		5.61



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

Note 10 : Share Capital	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>Authorised:</b>				
10 Lakh (March 31,2019: 10 Lakh) equity shares of ₹10/- each		100.00		100.00
<b>Issued, Subscribed &amp; Paid Up:</b>				
1 Lakh (March 31,2019: 1 Lakh) equity shares of ₹10/- each		10.00		10.00
		<u>10.00</u>		<u>10.00</u>

### a) Reconciliation of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital:

I. Reconciliation Of Authorised Share Capital As At Year End :	March 31 ,2020		March 31 ,2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance As At March 31, 2019	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
Increase/(decrease) during the	-	-	-	-
Balance As At March 31, 2020	<u>10.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

II. Reconciliation of Issued and Subscribed Share Capital As At Year End	March 31 ,2020		March 31 ,2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the Beginning Of The Year	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
Add: Increase/(Decrease) During The Year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the End Of The Year	<u>1.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>

### b) Terms/rights Attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

### c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	March 31 ,2020		March 31 ,2019	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Sterling Tools Limited *	100,000	100.00%	100,000	100.00%

\* including shares held by nominees

d) The Company has not issued any shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash or as fully paid up by way of bonus shares. The Company has not bought back any shares.

### e) Shares held by holding company

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Sterling Tools Limited *	1,000,000	1,000,000		
100,000 (March 31, 2019 : 100,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each				
% holding in the equity shares			100.00%	100.00%

\* including shares held by nominees

### Note 11 : Other Equity

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Retained Earnings	239.49	229.62		
<b>Total</b>	<u>239.49</u>	<u>229.62</u>		

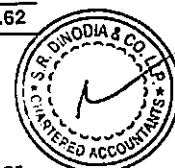
  

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Retained Earnings	229.62	217.52		
Balance at the beginning of the year			9.87	12.10
Add: Profit/Loss for the year				
Balance At The End Of The Year	<u>239.49</u>	<u>229.62</u>		

### Nature and Purpose of Other Equity

#### (i) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. All the profits made by the Company are transferred to retained earnings from statement of profit and loss.



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2019	At
<b>Note 12 : Trade Payables</b>				
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer sub-note 'i')		-		-
- total outstanding dues to parties other than micro and small enterprises (refer sub-note 'i' below)		0.24		0.34
		<u>0.24</u>		<u>0.34</u>

(i) As per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and as certified by the management, the amount due to Micro, small & medium enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is as under:

(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year

- -

(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;

- -

(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;

- -

(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and

- -

(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

- -

(ii) The amount does not include any amount due to be transferred to Investor Protection and Education fund.

(iii) This information has been compiled in respect of parties to the extent they could be identified as Micro & Small Enterprises on the basis of information available with the Management as at March 31, 2020.

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2019	At
<b>Note 13 : Current tax liability</b>				
Provision for Income tax		2.07		1.14
[Net of Advance Tax of ₹ 1.24 lakh (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3.67 lakh)]		<u>2.07</u>		<u>1.14</u>



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Note 14: Other Income

	For the year ended March 31 2020	For the year ended March 31 2019
Interest on		
- Fixed Deposits	4.95	6.55
- Interest on unsecured Loan	7.40	11.61
- Dividend Received from Mutual Fund	6.05	-
	<u>18.41</u>	<u>18.16</u>

### Note 15: Finance Cost

	For the year ended March 31 2020	For the year ended March 31 2019
Interest on delayed payment of income tax	0.10	0.10
	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.10</u>

### Note 16 : Other Expenses

	For the year ended March 31 2020	For the year ended March 31 2019
Rent	0.16	0.37
Legal & Professional Charges	0.37	0.19
Loss on sale of Mutual Fund	3.59	0.00
Rates and taxes	0.58	0.61
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note below)	0.24	0.24
Misc Exp	0.26	0.00
Bank Charges	0.02	0.02
	<u>5.22</u>	<u>1.43</u>

### Details of Payments to Auditors

#### As Auditor:

- Statutory audit fees	0.24	0.24
	<u>0.24</u>	<u>0.24</u>

[This space has been left blank intentional]



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Note 17 : Income Tax Expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as below:

	For the year ended March 31 2020	For the year ended March 31 2019
Current tax	3.21	4.72
Deferred tax	(0.02)	(0.34)
Income tax adjustment for earlier years	0.02	0.15
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>4.54</b>

### Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

	For the year ended March 31 2020	For the year ended March 31 2019
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	13.09	16.63
Accounting profit before income tax		
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26.00% (March 31, 2019 : 26%)	3.40	4.32
Adjustment in respect of current income tax for previous year	0.02	0.15
Deferred tax impact on indexation of land	(0.02)	(0.34)
Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Others	(0.19)	0.40
<b>At the income tax rate of 26.00% (March 31, 2019 : 26%)</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>4.54</b>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	3.22	4.54
Variance	-	-

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Company has done accounting for taxes in accordance with IND AS 12. Probability to realise the deferred tax assets on carry forward losses in the near future is not established, hence DTA on carried forward losses has not been created by the Company.



[This page has been left blank intentionally]

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Note 18: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The Company's principal financial assets includes loans, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with bank, receivables from related and other parties and interest accrued thereon.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's senior level management of these risks and is supported by Treasury department that advises on the appropriate financial risk governance framework.

All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by the teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. In order to minimise any adverse affects on the financial performance of the Company, the Company may use foreign forward contracts including currency rate swaps to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives, and the investments of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not for trading and speculative purposes.

#### 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 borrowings, short term deposits and derivative financial instruments.

##### i) 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

##### ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency)

Company is not exposed to foreign currency sensitivity because Company does not have any outstanding foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020.

#### B. 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.

##### i) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's finance committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

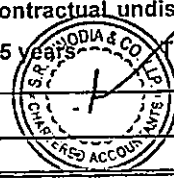
#### C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted

As at March 31, 2020	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.24
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>0.24</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.24</b>
As at March 31, 2019	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.34
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>0.34</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.34</b>





# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Note 19: Capital Management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Trade Payables (refer note 12)	0.24	0.34
Current Tax Liability (ref note 13)	2.07	1.14
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 6)	249.65	27.31
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>(247.35)</b>	<b>(25.83)</b>
Equity share capital (refer note 10)	10.00	10.00
Other equity (refer note 11)	239.49	229.62
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>249.49</b>	<b>239.62</b>
<b>Capital and net debt</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>213.79</b>
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>-11536%</b>	<b>-12%</b>

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.



[This page has been left blank intentionally]

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Note 20 : Fair Values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

#### a) Fair value of Financial Assets:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Carrying Values				Fair Values			
	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2020	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2020
Security Deposits		0.90		0.90		0.90		0.90
Cash and Cash Equivalents		249.65		27.31		249.65		27.31
Loans		-		-		-		-
Other Bank Balances		-		88.00		-		88.00
Interest Accrued		-		5.61		-		5.61
		<b>250.55</b>		<b>121.82</b>		<b>250.55</b>		<b>121.82</b>

#### b) Fair Value of Financial Liabilities:

Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost	Carrying Values				Fair Values			
	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2020	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2020
Trade payables		0.24		0.34		0.24		0.34
		<b>0.24</b>		<b>0.35</b>		<b>0.24</b>		<b>0.34</b>

Management has assessed that loans, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.



[This space has been left blank intentional]

# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Note 21 : Fair Hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

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

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

#### a) Quantitative Disclosures Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy For Assets As At March 31, 2020:

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
<b>Financial Assets Measured At Amortised Cost</b>						
Security deposits		0.90	-	-	0.90	0.90
Interest accrued on fixed deposits		-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents		249.65	-	-	249.65	249.65
Other Bank Balances		-	-	-	-	-
Loans		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total A</b>		<b>250.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250.55</b>	<b>250.55</b>

#### b) Quantitative Disclosures Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy for Liabilities As At March 31, 2020:

	As March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2020	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
<b>Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised</b>						
Trade payables		0.24	-	-	0.24	0.24
		0.24	-	-	0.24	0.24

#### c) Quantitative Disclosures Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy for Assets As At March 31, 2019:

	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
<b>Financial Assets Measured At Amortised Cost</b>						
Security deposits		0.90	-	-	0.90	0.90
Interest accrued on fixed deposits		-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents		27.31	-	-	27.31	27.31
Other Bank Balances		88.00	-	-	88.00	88.00
Loans		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total B</b>		<b>116.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116.21</b>	<b>116.21</b>



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### b) Quantitative Disclosures Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy for Liabilities As At March 31, 2019:

	As March 31, 2019	At March 31, 2019	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
<b>Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised</b>						
Trade payables		0.34	-	-	0.34	0
		0.35	-	-	0.34	0

Management has assessed that loans, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.



[This page has been left blank intentionally]

**Haryana Ispat Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020**  
 (All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

**Note 22 : Earning Per Share (EPS)**

For the year ended  
March 31, 2020

For the year ended  
March 31, 2019

**Basic/ Diluted Earning Per Share**

Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	(A)	9.87	12.10
Weighted average equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	(B)	1.00	1.00
Earning per share - Basic/Diluted	(A/B)	9.87	12.10

**Note 23 : Leases**

**Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee**

The company has taken one premises on operating leases. The leases being short-term lease with term of less than twelve months. For short-term leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

**Note 24 : Related Party Disclosures**

**a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:**

Holding Company	Sterling Tools Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Akhil Aggarwal - Director Mr. Anish Aggarwal - Additional Director (Appointed w.e.f. 30/3/2019) Mr. Rajeev Relan- Additional Director (Appointed w.e.f. 24/06/2019) Mr. Anil Aggarwal - Managing Director in Holding Company
Enterprise over which KMP & their relatives can exercise significant influence	Sterling Fincap Private Limited

**b) Transactions during the year with related party**

Particulars	KMP	Enterprise over which KMP can exercise significant influence
Loan Given	-	-
	-	(21.00)
Interest Income	-	7.40
	-	(11.61)
Repayment of Loan Given	-	124.70
	-	(25.00)

\*Figures in brackets represents corresponding amounts of previous years.

**c) Details of Transactions With Related Parties:**

Enterprise over which KMP can exercise significant influence	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Loan Given Sterling Fincap Pvt. Ltd.	-	21.00
Interest Income Sterling Fincap Pvt. Ltd.	7.40	11.61
Repayment of Loan Given Sterling Fincap Pvt. Ltd.	124.70	25.00
Receivables/(Payables) Balances as at 31.03.2020 Sterling Fincap Pvt. Ltd.	-	118.04

Note: All the transaction with the related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arms length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party payables/receivables. No expenses has been recognized in the current year in respect of bad or doubtful debts/advances and further no specific provision for doubtful debts/advances has been made in respect of



# Haryana Ispat Private Limited

## Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ in lakh, except otherwise specified)

### Note 25 : Segment reporting

1. In line with the provision of Ind AS 108- Operating Segments and on the basis of review of operations being done by the board of directors of the Company (which has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) who evaluates the company's performance, allocates resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicator of the company as a single unit), the operations of the Company falls under leasing of an immovable property, which is considered to be the only reportable segment.

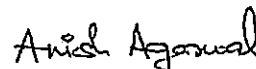
2. During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company doesn't have any revenue from operation, hence there is no reportable transactions with a single external customer which amounts to 10% or more of the Company's revenues.

Note 26 : In view of the management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020.

Note 27 : Figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakh except otherwise stated.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Haryana Ispat Private Limited

  
(Akhil Aggarwal)  
Director  
DIN No 01681666

  
(Anish Agarwal)  
Director  
DIN No 05076465

Place of Signature: *New Delhi*

Dated: 12 JUN 2020

