

SWASTIKA COMMODITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

CIN : U01112MH1996PTC304882

(₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
I. ASSETS			
1. Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	12,30,51,997	5,32,58,292
(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	3	21,19,13,986	22,46,46,580
(c) Receivables			
(l) Trade Receivables	4	4,20,02,948	2,88,45,076
(d) Investments	5	4,93,135	8,45,150
(e) Other Financial Assets	6	4,20,07,981	4,07,47,038
Total Financial Assets		41,94,70,047	34,83,42,136
2. Non-Financial Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	-	57,840
(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	23,28,151	58,68,116
(c) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	9	-	1,07,161
(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	10	3,52,63,174	3,58,45,112
(e) Other Intangible Assets	10	7,18,088	8,15,588
(f) Other Non-Financial assets	11	1,24,733	6,78,823
Total Non-Financial Assets		3,84,34,146	4,33,72,640
TOTAL ASSETS		45,79,04,193	39,17,14,776
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
1. LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
(a) Payables			
l) Trade Payables			
1. Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
2. Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	12	32,54,40,183	26,58,31,557
(b) Borrowings	13	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	14	1,50,42,937	96,47,522
Total Financial Liabilities		38,25,33,120	31,82,96,188
Non-Financial Liabilities			
(a) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	15	2,23,502	-
(b) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	16	14,81,110	13,12,792
Total Non-Financial Liabilities		17,04,612	13,12,792
2. EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	17	61,00,000	61,00,000
(b) Other Equity	18	6,75,66,461	6,60,05,796
Total Equity		7,36,66,461	7,21,05,796
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		45,79,04,193	39,17,14,776
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Other Notes to Financial Statements	2-40		

As per our Report of even date
For N.P. Airan & Co.
Chartered Accountants

FRN : 07116C

N.P. Airan
Proprietor
M.No.076150

Place: Indore
Date: July 18, 2020

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swastika Commodities Private Limited

Sunil Nyati
Director
DIN : 00015963

Anil Nyati
Whole Time Director
DIN : 00057314

SWASTIKA COMMODITIES PRIVATE LIMITED			
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020			
CIN : U01112MH1996PTC304882			
(₹)			
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
I. Revenue from Operations			
Interest Income	19	2,50,43,417	1,90,43,839
Fees and commission Income	20	8,13,84,797	5,76,08,594
Sale of Shares and Securities	21	63,624	27,598
Dividend Income		21,108	16,321
Other Revenue from Operation	22	9,98,641	56,85,180
Total Revenue from Operations		10,75,11,587	8,23,81,532
II. Other income	23	21,96,203	2,18,242
III. Total Revenue (I+II)		10,97,07,790	8,25,99,774
IV. Expenses:			
Finance Cost	24	45,32,944	43,31,473
Fees and commission expense	25	2,43,85,254	1,80,78,919
Impairment on financial instruments	26	63,357	80,467
Purchase of Shares and Securities		-	84,440
Changes in Inventory of Shares and Securities		57,840	(57,840)
Employee Benefits Expenses	27	5,04,75,216	3,03,36,255
Depreciation & amortization expenses	10	6,79,440	2,19,427
Other Expenses	28	2,45,96,302	1,93,34,313
Total Expenses		10,47,90,353	7,24,07,454
V. Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		49,17,437	1,01,92,320
VI. Exceptional Items			
VII. Profit/(Loss) before tax (V -VI)		49,17,437	1,01,92,320
VIII. Tax expenses:			
(1) Current Tax			
of Current Year		7,67,121	-
of Earlier Years		19,06,973	-
(2) Deferred Tax		1,87,228	3,49,543
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the Period (VII-VIII)		20,56,115	98,42,777
X. Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(3,52,015)	(89,800)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,43,435)	24,982
		(4,95,450)	(64,818)
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X) (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		15,60,665	97,77,959
XII. Earning per Equity Share:	29		
(1) Basic		3.37	16.14
(2) Diluted		3.37	16.14
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Other Notes to Financial Statements	2-40		

As per our Report of even date
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Director
DIN : 00015963

Anil Nyati
Whole Time Director
DIN : 00057314

SWASTIKA COMMODITIES PRIVATE LIMITED					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020					
CIN : U01112MH1996PTC304882					
A. Equity Share Capital					(₹)
Particulars					Equity Share Capital
As at March 31, 2019					61,00,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year					-
As at March 31, 2020					61,00,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year					-
B. Other Equity					(₹)
Particulars	Reserve & Surplus			Equity instruments through OCI	Total
	General Reserves	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings		
April 1, 2018	40,00,000	6,68,47,000	(1,40,96,012)	(5,23,151)	5,62,27,837
Profit for the year	-	-	98,42,777	-	98,42,777
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(64,818)	(64,818)
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	40,00,000	6,68,47,000	(42,53,235)	(5,87,969)	6,60,05,796
Profit for the year	-	-	20,56,115	-	20,56,115
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	40,00,000	6,68,47,000	(21,97,120)	(5,87,969)	6,80,61,911

As per our Report of even date
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SWASTIKA COMMODITIES PRIVATE LIMITED		
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020		
CIN : U01112MH1996PTC304882		
(₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit before Income Tax :	49,17,437	1,93,34,313
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	6,79,440	2,19,427
Financial Charges	30,36,334	36,19,435
Dividend Income		(16,323)
Interest Income	(2,79,467)	(1,87,43,242)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	83,53,744	44,13,610
Increase in Trade Payables and other Liabilities	6,51,72,352	6,63,56,410
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	57,840	(57,840)
Decrease in Trade Receivable	(1,31,57,867)	29,03,798
(Increase) in Financial and Other Assets	1,20,25,741	(2,93,29,007)
Cash Generated from Operations	7,24,51,810	4,42,86,971
Income Tax Paid	8,65,872	(23,51,215)
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Operating Activities (A)	7,33,17,682	4,19,35,756
B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(1,50,78,106)
Fixed Deposit	-	68,75,000
Dividends Received	-	16,323
Interest Received	2,79,467	1,87,43,242
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Investing Activities (B)	2,79,467	1,05,56,459
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Increase/(Decrease) from Short Term Borrowings	(7,67,110)	(89,64,869)
Interest Paid	(30,36,334)	(36,19,435)
Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities (C)	(38,03,444)	(1,25,84,304)
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	6,97,93,705	3,99,07,911
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Financial Year	5,32,58,292	2,24,92,374
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the Year	12,30,51,997	6,24,00,285

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note- 1: Company Overview, Basis of preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

(A) Company Overview

"Swastika Commodities Private Limited" (the Company) was incorporated in 1996, as a private limited company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is domiciled in India having Registered Office at Flat No. 18, North Wing, Madhaveshwar Co-op. Hsg. Society, S.V. Road, Andheri(W), Mumbai - 400058.

The Company is engaged in rendering services pertaining to Commodity Broking and Related Activities.

(B) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of Compliance :

The Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Basis of Preparation:

a) Compliance with Ind AS

These Financial Statements comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2020 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors at their meeting held on 18 July, 2020. These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the functional and presentation currency.

b) Historical cost convention

The Company follows the mercantile system of accounting and recognizes income and expenditure on an accrual basis. The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except in case of significant uncertainties and except for the following:

- Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities that are measured at fair value;
- Investments are measured at fair value.

c) Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the Asset or Liability., or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the Asset or Liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an Asset or a Liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the Asset or Liability assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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 market 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.

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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of Assets and Liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the Asset or Liability, and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(ii) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, to determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are provided and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service (i.e. an Asset) to a customer. An Asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that Asset. When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

a) Income from Broking Activities is recognized as per contracted rates on the execution of transactions on behalf of the clients on the trade date and is exclusive of Service Tax/ Goods and Services Tax and Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT) wherever applicable.

b) Income from sales of commodities are recognized on the date of the relevant transactions.

c) Income from Delay Pay in Charges and Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis.

d) Dividend income is recognized only when the right to receive is established.

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. Cost includes professional fees related to the acquisition of PPE and for qualifying Assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the company's accounting policy.

PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital Work-in-Progress".

Depreciation is recognized using Straight Line Method so as to write off the cost of the Assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of Assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the Asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

Where cost of a part of the Asset ("Asset component") is significant to total cost of the Asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining Asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately and such Asset component is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from, owned Assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment is mentioned below:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Building	30
Office Equipment	10
V-Sat	13

(iv) Intangible Assets

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognized as at April 01, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and used those carrying value as the deemed cost of the intangible assets.

An Intangible Asset shall be recognized if, and only if:

(a) it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the Asset will flow to the Company; and

(b) the cost of the Asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Computer software is capitalized where it is expected to provide future enduring economic benefits. Capitalization costs include license fees and costs of implementation/ system integration services. The costs are capitalized in the year in which the relevant software is implemented for use. The same is amortized over a period of its estimated useful life on Straight-Line Method.

Other Intangible Assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any and are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful life on Straight-Line Method. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible Asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(v) Inventories

Stock-in-Trade of commodities are valued at lower of the cost or market value.

(vi) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the Effective Interest Method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(vii) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying Asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the Asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying Assets are Assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying Assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(viii) Employee Benefits

Short term obligations:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.

(ix) Leases

Ind AS 116 'Leases' has been introduced effective from 1st April, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases operating and finance lease.

(x) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share, is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of share outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xi) Income Tax

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

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income."

Provision for Income tax is made on the basis of the estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 and Revised Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided using the Liability Method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of Assets and Liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax Asset is realized or the deferred income tax Liability is settled. The carrying amount of deferred tax Assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the Asset to be recovered. Deferred tax Assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax Assets and Liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax Assets and Liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(xii) Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an Asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the Asset. If such recoverable amount of the Asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the Assets belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the Asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

(xiii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

Contingent Liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent Assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(xiv) Financial Instruments

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial Asset of one entity and a financial Liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

At initial recognition, all Financial Assets are measured at fair value. Such Financial Assets are subsequently classified under following three categories according to the purpose for which they are held. The classification is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(a) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates. These Financial Assets are intended to be held until maturity. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at amortized cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial Asset. The EIR amortization is included as interest income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss.

(b) Financial Assets at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates, as well as held for selling. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest income calculated using the Effective Interest rate (EIR) method, impairment gain or loss and foreign exchange gain or loss, if any, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the Asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Financial Assets at Fair value through Profit or Loss

At the date of initial recognition, Financial Assets are held for trading, or which are measured neither at Amortized Cost nor at Fair Value through OCI. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade Receivables

A Receivable is classified as a 'Trade Receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfalls over the expected life of Financial Assets. The estimated impairment losses are recognized in a separate provision for impairment and the impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent changes in assessment of impairment are recognized in provision for impairment and the change in impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Investment in Equity Shares

Investments in Equity Securities are initially measured at cost. Any subsequent fair value gain or loss is recognized through Other Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- (a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- (b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables Company applies 'Simplified Approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other Assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

De-recognition of Financial Asset

Financial Asset is primarily derecognized when:

- (i) The right to receive cash flows from Asset has expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the 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.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an Asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the Asset, nor transferred control of the Asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred Asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated Liability. The transferred Asset and the associated Liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized 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, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'Other Financial Liabilities':

(a) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial Liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial Liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

(b) Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Method.

The Effective Interest Method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial Liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The Effective Interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the Effective Interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial Liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of Financial Liability

A Financial Liability is derecognized when the obligation under the Liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial Liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash Assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

(xv) Cash Flow Statement

A) Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

B) Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in the relevant Accounting

(xvi) Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgments which have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statement:

a. Income Taxes

Judgment of the Management is required for the calculation of provision for Income Taxes and deferred tax Assets and Liabilities. The company reviews at each Balance Sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax Assets and Liabilities. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the Financial Statements.

b. Contingencies

Judgment of the Management is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

c. Provision

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

d. Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectible. Impairment is made on ECL, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the Financial Assets.

2. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	12,23,37,073	5,25,56,992
Cash on Hand	7,14,924	7,01,300
Total	12,30,51,997	5,32,58,292

3. BANK BALANCES (other than cash and cash equivalents) (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Bank Fixed Deposits Account less than 12 Months for maturity	21,02,48,500	22,26,75,500
Deposits with Bank with original maturity for more than 12 months	-	-
Accrued Interest	16,65,486	19,71,080
Total	21,19,13,986	22,46,46,580

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(a) Secured, Considered Good		
(b) Unsecured, Considered Good	4,20,02,948	2,88,45,076
(c) Receivables have significant increase in Credit Risk	1,43,824	80,467
	4,21,46,772	2,89,25,543
Less: Allowance for Impairment Losses	(1,43,824)	(80,467)
Total	4,20,02,948	2,88,45,076

6. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Accrued Income	1,19,216	98,615
TDS Receivable from Stock Exchange	14,62,933	7,48,835
Other Receivable	3,19,12,089	3,13,85,845
Deposit with Exchange	73,37,500	73,37,500
Other Deposit	11,76,243	11,76,243
Total	4,20,07,981	4,07,47,038

7. INVENTORIES (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Stock In Trade	-	57,840
Total	-	57,840

8. CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET) (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Income Tax Refund	6,89,769	35,72,277
Advance Tax	-	4,50,000
Tax Deducted at Source	24,05,503	18,45,839
Less: Income Tax Provision	(7,67,121)	-
Total	23,28,151	58,68,116

9. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	-	4,31,723
Add/ (Less): Difference between written down value of Fixed Assets as per the Companies Act, 2013 and Income tax Act, 1961	-	(3,71,924)
Add/ (Less): Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	24,976
Add/ (Less): Fair Value through Profit & Loss	-	-
Add/ (Less): Allowance for Bad & Doubtful Debts	-	22,386
Total	-	1,07,161

11. OTHER NON -FINANCIAL ASSETS (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Other Advances	36,742	1,85,398
Prepaid Expenses	87,991	4,93,425
Total	1,24,733	6,78,823

12. TRADE PAYABLES (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises(Refer note no.33)	-	-
Dues other than Micro and Small Enterprises	32,54,40,183	26,58,31,557
Total	32,54,40,183	26,58,31,557

13. BORROWINGS (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
At Amortised Cost		
Demand Loan		
IndusInd Bank (secured) (Secured against immovable property of directors)	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109
Total	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109
Borrowing In India	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109
Borrowing outside India	-	-
Total	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109

14. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Auditor's Remuneration	26,500	26,500
Expenses payable to SEBI & Exchanges	28,29,033	28,57,054
Interest Payable	1,46,720	-
Other Creditors	50,16,419	8,87,346
Security deposits & Balances from Sub-brokers/ Associates	70,24,265	58,76,622
Total	1,50,42,937	96,47,522

15. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES/(ASSETS) (NET) (₹)		
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	(1,07,161)	-
Add/ (Less): Difference between written down value of Fixed Assets as per the Companies Act, 2013 and Income tax Act, 1961	2,01,043	-
Add/ (Less): Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI	1,43,435	-
Add/ (Less): Fair Value through Profit & Loss	-	-
Add/ (Less): Allowance for Bad & Doubtful Debts	(13,815)	-
Total	2,23,502	-

16. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Statutory Dues Payable	14,81,110	13,12,792
Total	14,81,110	13,12,792

17. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

17.1 : Authorized, Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Authorized 1,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each (Previous Year 1,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued 610,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each (Previous Year 610,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	61,00,000	61,00,000
Subscribed & Paid up 610,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid (Previous Year 610,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	61,00,000	61,00,000
Total	61,00,000	61,00,000

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

17.2 : Reconciliation of the number of Shares as at the beginning and at the end of the Financial Year

(₹)

Particulars	Equity Shares (2019-20)	
	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,10,000	61,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	6,10,000	61,00,000

(₹)

Particulars	Equity Shares (2018-19)	
	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,10,000	61,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	6,10,000	61,00,000

17.3 : Shareholders holding more than 5% of Shares

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Swastika Investmart Limited	6,10,000	100

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Swastika Investmart Limited	6,10,000	100

18. OTHER EQUITY

(₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Reserves & Surplus*		
Securities Premium	6,68,47,000	6,68,47,000
General Reserves **	40,00,000	40,00,000
Retained Earnings	(21,97,120)	(42,53,235)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
-Fair Value of Equity Investments through OCI	(10,83,419)	(5,87,969)
Total	6,75,66,461	6,60,05,796

* For movement, refer Statement of Changes in Equity.

** General Reserve reflects amount transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with regulations of the Companies Act, 2013.

19. REVENUE FROM OPERATION (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest Income on Delay in Pay in	30,78,582	3,00,596
Interest on Loan	51,42,169	58,28,176
Interest Income on deposit with bank	1,68,22,666	1,29,15,067
Total	2,50,43,417	1,90,43,839

20. FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Fees and commission Income	8,13,84,797	5,76,08,594
Total	8,13,84,797	5,76,08,594

21. SALE OF GOODS (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Sales of goods	63,624	27,598
Total	63,624	27,598

22. OTHER REVENUE FROM OPERATION (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Turnover charges and Others	9,98,641	56,85,180
Total	9,98,641	56,85,180

23. OTHER INCOME (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest Income	2,79,467	-
Other Income	19,16,736	2,18,242
Total	21,96,203	2,18,242

24. FINANCE COST (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest Expenses	30,36,334	36,19,435
Bank Charges	14,96,610	7,12,038
Total	45,32,944	43,31,473

25. FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSE (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Commission	2,43,85,254	1,80,78,919
Total	2,43,85,254	1,80,78,919

26. IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Provision for ECL on Trade Receivable	63,357	80,467
Total	63,357	80,467

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Payment to Directors	24,00,000	24,00,000
Salaries and Incentives	4,73,15,041	2,73,71,616
Staff Welfare Expenses	7,60,175	5,64,639
Total	5,04,75,216	3,03,36,255

28. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer note 28.1 below)	26,500	26,500
Business Promotion	17,64,032	9,75,645
Conveyance Expenses	62,156	1,46,721
Demat Charges	-	1,770
Electricity Charges	15,48,431	11,87,306
Insurance	1,68,227	1,47,516
Connectivity Charges	20,00,690	18,77,682
Loss on F & O Trading	-	1,196
Membership Fees & Subscription	2,83,260	2,32,000
Office Maintenance	21,70,526	17,75,768
Penalty	99,875	5,09,429
Postage & Courier	3,73,486	2,34,005
Printing & Stationary	5,20,918	3,74,745
Professional Expenses	26,34,666	27,11,075
Rent	67,33,654	50,53,987
Software and other Maintenance Charges	50,84,131	32,73,766
SEBI Fees	33,563	91,648
Travelling Expenses	6,89,965	3,86,649
Water Charges	1,87,290	1,32,127
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,14,932	1,94,778
Total	2,45,96,302	1,93,34,313

28.1 Details of Auditor's Remuneration

(₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Statutory Audit Fees	16,500	16,500
Tax Audit Fees	10,000	10,000
Total	26,500	26,500

29. EARNING PER SHARE

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(A) Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs.)	20,56,120	98,42,776
(B) No. of Equity Share outstanding during the year.	6,10,000	6,10,000
(C) Face Value of each Equity Share (Rs.)	10	10
(D) Basic & Diluted Earning per Share (Rs.)	3.37	16.14

5. INVESTMENTS

(₹)

Particulars	Face Value	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		No. of Share	Value	No. of Share	Value
Non Trade Investments -Quoted Equity Instruments (At FVTOCI)					
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	2	500	4,03,135	500	6,92,650
Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd	10	50,000	90,000	50,000	1,52,500
Total Value of Quoted Investments			4,93,135		8,45,150

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

March 31,2020

(₹)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2020	As at 01.04.2019	Dep. for the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
A. Tangible Assets										
Land	2,11,01,553	-	-	2,11,01,553	-	-	-	-	2,11,01,553	2,11,01,553
Building	1,44,92,114	-	-	1,44,92,114	19,852	4,83,070	-	5,02,922	1,39,89,192	1,44,72,262
Office Equipment	83,760	-	-	83,760	1,583	8,376	-	9,959	73,801	82,177
V-Sat	3,70,105	-	-	3,70,105	1,80,985	90,492	-	2,71,477	98,628	1,89,120
Total - A	3,60,47,532	-	-	3,60,47,532	2,02,420	5,81,938	-	7,84,358	3,52,63,174	3,58,45,112
B. Other Intangible Assets										
Membership (ICEX)	2,50,000	-	-	2,50,000	18,750	12,500	-	31,250	2,18,750	2,31,250
Membership NCDEX	2,10,417	-	-	2,10,417	50,000	25,000	-	75,000	1,35,417	1,60,417
Membership MCX	5,04,167	-	-	5,04,167	1,00,000	50,000	-	1,50,000	3,54,167	4,04,167
Computer Software	59,754	-	-	59,754	40,000	10,000	-	50,000	9,754	19,754
Total - B	10,24,338	-	-	10,24,338	2,08,750	97,500	-	3,06,250	7,18,088	8,15,588
Total A + B	3,70,71,870	-	-	3,70,71,870	4,11,170	6,79,438	-	10,90,608	3,59,81,262	3,66,60,700

March 31,2019

(₹)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2018	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2019	As at 01.04.2018	Dep. for the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
A. Tangible Assets										
Land	2,05,99,321	5,02,232	-	2,11,01,553	-	-	-	-	2,11,01,553	2,05,99,321
Building	-	1,44,92,114	-	1,44,92,114	-	19,852	-	19,852	1,44,72,262	-
Office Equipment	-	83,760	-	83,760	-	1,583	-	1,583	82,177	-
V-Sat	3,70,105	-	-	3,70,105	90,493	90,492	-	1,80,985	1,89,120	2,79,612
Total - A	2,09,69,426	1,50,78,106	-	3,60,47,532	90,493	1,11,927	-	2,02,420	3,58,45,112	2,08,78,933
B. Other Intangible Assets										
Membership (ICEX)	2,50,000	-	-	2,50,000	6,250	12,500	-	18,750	2,31,250	2,43,750
Membership NCDEX	2,10,417	-	-	2,10,417	25,000	25,000	-	50,000	1,60,417	1,85,417
Membership MCX	5,04,167	-	-	5,04,167	50,000	50,000	-	1,00,000	4,04,167	4,54,167
Computer Software	59,754	-	-	59,754	20,000	20,000	-	40,000	19,754	39,754
Total - B	10,24,338	-	-	10,24,338	1,01,250	1,07,500	-	2,08,750	8,15,588	9,23,088
Total A + B	2,19,93,764	1,50,78,106	-	3,70,71,870	1,91,743	2,19,427	-	4,11,170	3,66,60,700	2,18,02,021

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(₹)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(i) Bank Guarantee Issued in favour of MCX/NCDEX	6,50,00,000	6,50,00,000
(ii) Demand raised by Income Tax Department (F.Y. 2011-12)	-	10,000
Total	6,50,00,000	6,50,10,000

31. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profit for the year	7,67,121	-
Adjustments for the current tax of prior periods	19,06,973	-
Deferred Tax:		
Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	1,87,228	3,49,543
Total	28,61,322	3,49,543

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate

(₹)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit before income tax expense	49,17,437	1,01,92,320
Tax Rate	22.88%	27.82%
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 22.88% (2018-19 27.82%)	11,25,110	28,35,503
Tax Effect of :		
Effect of previous year adjustments	19,06,973	-
Effect of non deductible expenses	1,87,228	-
Entity tax at different rate	(3,57,989)	(24,85,960)
Income Tax Expenses	28,61,322	3,49,543

32. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

(₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Debt (Total Borrowings)	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109
Total Equity	7,36,66,461	7,21,05,796
Debt Equity Ratio	0.57	0.59

33. Disclosures under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006

(₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

34. LEASES

The Company has obtained premises for its business operations under lease. Such leases are generally have a lease term of 12 months or less with the option of premature cancellation of agreement on mutual consent of both the parties without having any purchase option. Lease payments are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Rent" in Note no. 28.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk, investment of surplus liquidity and other business risks effecting business operation. The Company's risk management is carried out by the management as per guidelines and policies approved by the Board of Directors.

(A) 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. Credit risk encompasses the direct risk of default, risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), deposits with banks and loans given.

Credit Risk Management

For financial assets the Company has an investment policy which allows the Company to invest only with counterparties having high credit ratings or with higher credentials. The Company reviews the creditworthiness of these counterparties on an ongoing basis. Another source of credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables as the company having collateral against the receivables in normal course. This credit risk has always been managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuous monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to whom credit is extended in the normal course of business. The Company estimates the expected credit loss based on past data, available information on public domain and experience. Expected credit losses of financial assets receivable are estimated based on historical data of the Company. The Company has provisioning policy for expected credit losses. There is no credit risk in bank deposits which are demand deposits.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March, 2020 and 31 March, 2019 is the carrying value of such trade receivables as shown in Note No. 4 of the financials.

The Credit Loss allowances are provided in the case of trade receivables as under:

	(₹)
Loss allowance as on 31 March, 2019	80,467
Change in loss allowance	63,357
Loss allowance as on 31 March, 2020	1,43,824

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, other bank balances and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Refer Note No.37 for analysis of maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities

(C) Interest Risk

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

The Company is exposed to various types of borrowings as stated in Note No. 13.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risks at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Particulars	(₹)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Variable Rate Borrowings	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109

Sensitivity Analysis on Rate Borrowings

The Company is exposed to various types of borrowings as stated in Note No. 13, respectively. The sensitivity analysis demonstrates a reasonably possible change in the interest rates, with all other variables held constant. For the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, every 0.25% increase in the interest rate would decrease the companies profit approximately by Rs. 72,117 and Rs. 66,412 , respectively. A 0.25% decrease in the interest rate would lead to an equal but opposite effect.

(D) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the company will fluctuate because of movement in commodity market, The company's nature of business and operations exposed to the market risks namely commodity market movement risks, competition risks and technology risks. These risks may affect the company's income and expenses or the value equity investments. Nevertheless, the company believes that it has competitive advantage in terms of high quality services and by continuously upgrading its technology for front and back office softwares to meet the needs of its customers.

36. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Financial instruments by category

(₹)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Financial Assets		
At Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,30,51,997	5,32,58,292
Bank Balance other than above	21,19,13,986	22,46,46,580
Trade Receivables	4,20,02,948	2,88,45,076
Other Financial Assets	4,20,07,981	4,07,47,038
At FVTOCI		
Investments	4,93,135	8,45,150
Total Financial Assets	41,94,70,047	34,83,42,136
Financial Liabilities		
At Amortised Cost		
Trade Payables	32,54,40,183	26,58,31,557
Borrowings	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109
Other Financial Liabilities	1,50,42,937	96,47,522
Total Financial Liabilities	38,25,33,120	31,82,96,188

Fair Value hierarchy & Valuation Technique

(₹)

Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	Fair value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique
Assets- Investment in Equity Instruments through OCI	4,93,135	8,45,150	Level-1	Quoted Market Price

The management assessed that carrying amount of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Loans, Other Balances with Banks, Trade Receivables, other financial assets and financial liabilities such as trade payables considered to be the same as their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

37. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below shows Assets and Liability analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled

(₹)

Assets	March 31, 2020			March 31, 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	33,49,65,983	-	33,49,65,983	27,79,04,872	-	27,79,04,872
Trade Receivables	2,90,00,848	1,30,02,100	4,20,02,948	2,70,31,646	18,13,430	2,88,45,076
Investments	-	4,93,135	4,93,135	-	8,45,150	8,45,150
Other Financial Assets	3,34,94,238	85,13,743	4,20,07,981	3,22,33,295	85,13,743	4,07,47,038
Non-Financial Assets						
Inventories	-	-	-	57,840	-	57,840
Current Tax Assets (Net)	23,28,151	-	23,28,151	58,68,116	-	58,68,116
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	3,52,63,174	3,52,63,174	-	3,58,45,112	3,58,45,112
Other Intangible Assets	-	7,18,088	7,18,088	-	8,15,588	8,15,588
Other Non-Financial Assets	1,24,733	-	1,24,733	6,78,823	-	6,78,823
Total Assets	39,99,13,953	5,79,90,240	45,79,04,193	34,37,74,592	4,78,33,023	39,16,07,615

(₹)

Liabilities	March 31, 2020			March 31, 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables	32,54,40,183	-	32,54,40,183	26,58,31,557	-	26,58,31,557
Borrowings	4,20,50,000	-	4,20,50,000	4,28,17,109	-	4,28,17,109
Other Financial Liabilities	1,50,42,937	-	1,50,42,937	96,47,522	-	96,47,522
Non-Financial Liabilities						
Deferred Tax Liabilities	2,23,502	-	2,23,502	-	-	-
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	14,81,110	-	14,81,110	13,12,792	-	13,12,792
Total Liabilities	38,42,37,732	-	38,42,37,732	31,96,08,980	-	31,96,08,980

38. Related party disclosures as required under Ind AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

a) Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

S.No.	Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
(i)	Key Management Personnel/individuals having control or significant influence.	
	Mr. Anil Nyati	Whole Time Director
	Mr. Vandit Nyati	Whole Time Director
	Mr. Sunil Nyati	Director
	Mr. Chandra Shekhar Bobra	Director
	Mr. Kailash Chandra Sharma	Director
(ii)	Other parties being relatives of Key Management Personnel	
	Mrs. Anita Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Mr. Parth Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Mr. Devashish Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Sita Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Late Chandmal Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Mrs. Krithika Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Mrs. Anju Agiwal	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Mrs. Vanadana Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
	Mrs. Megha Nyati	Relative of Key Management Personnel
(iii)	Enterprises owned/controlled by key managerial personnel or individuals having control or significant	
	Sunil Nyati H.U.F.	H.U.F. of Key Management Personnel
	Anil Nyati H.U.F.	H.U.F. of Key Management Personnel
(iv)	Enterprise where control exists:	
	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company
(v)	Subsidiary	
	Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
	Swastika Insurance Broking Services Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
	Swastika Investmart (IFSC) Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

b) Details of Transactions during the year with related parties:

(₹)

S.No.	Related parties	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transactions during the year	For the year ended	For the year ended
				March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(i)	Employee Benefits for Key Management Personnel				
	Mr. Anil Nyati	Whole Time Director	Remuneration	18,00,000	18,00,000
	Mr. Vandit Nyati	Whole Time Director	Remuneration	6,00,000	6,00,000
(ii)	Transactions with Subsidiaries				
	Swastika Investmart Limited	Holding Company	Expenses Recovered	6,95,60,333	4,37,18,100
	Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Loan given	2,76,69,17,467	2,52,20,31,087
	Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Amount received against Loan given	2,76,69,17,467	2,58,18,01,087
	Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Interest Income	51,42,169	57,42,658

c) Balances at end of the year with Related Parties.

S.No.	Related parties	Nature of Relationship	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Balance of Loan given			
	Swastika Fin-Mart Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

39. IMPACT OF COVID -19

Spread of COVID-19 has effected the economic activity across the Globe including India. This impact on the business will depend upon future developments that cannot be predicted reliably at this stage. However based on the preliminary estimates the Company does not anticipate any major challenges in meeting the financial obligations, on the long-term basis. Further, the company does not carry any risk in the recoverability and carrying values of its assets. The company does not anticipate any additional liability as at the Balance Sheet date. However the impact assessment of COVID 19 is a continuing process given its nature and duration. The Company will continue to monitor for any material changes to future economic conditions.

40. The previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to this year's

As per our Report of even date
For N.P. Airan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 07116C

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swastika Commodities Private Limited

N.P. Airan
Proprietor
M.No.076150

Sunil Nyati
Director
DIN : 00015963

Anil Nyati
Whole Time Director
DIN : 00057314

Place: Indore
Date: July 18, 2020