

SWASTIKA INVESTMART ( IFSC ) PRIVATE LIMITED			
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020			
CIN : U65990GJ2016PTC094726			
(₹)			
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>I. ASSETS</b>			
<b>1. Financial Assets</b>			
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	74,455	75,355
(b) Loans		-	-
(c) Investments		-	-
<b>2. Non-Financial Assets</b>		-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>74,455</b>	<b>75,355</b>
<b>II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1. Financial Liabilities</b>			
(a) Payables		-	-
Trade Payables:-			
(i) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises			
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises			
(b) Borrowings		-	-
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	3	2,000	1,000
<b>2. Non-Financial Liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Total Financial and Non- Financial Liabilities</b>		<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	5	(27,545)	(25,645)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>72,455</b>	<b>74,355</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>74,455</b>	<b>75,355</b>
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Other Notes to Financial Statements	2-13		

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 Investmart ( IFSC ) Private Limited

Sunil Nyati  
Director  
DIN : 00015963

Anita Nyati  
Director  
DIN : 01454595

<b>SWASTIKA INVESTMART ( IFSC ) PRIVATE LIMITED</b>			
<b>STATEMENT OF PROFIT &amp; LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020</b>			
<b>CIN : U65990GJ2016PTC094726</b>			
<b>(₹)</b>			
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
<b>I Revenue From Operations</b>		-	-
<b>II Total Revenue</b>		-	-
<b>III Expenses:</b>			
Other Expenses	6	1,900	1,900
<b>IV Total Expenses</b>		<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>V Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (II-IV)</b>		<b>(1,900)</b>	<b>(1,900)</b>
<b>VI Exceptional Items</b>		-	-
<b>VII Profit/(Loss) before Tax (V -VI)</b>		<b>(1,900)</b>	<b>(1,900)</b>
<b>VIII Tax Expenses:</b>		-	-
<b>IX Profit/(Loss) for the period (VII-VIII)</b>		<b>(1,900)</b>	<b>(1,900)</b>
<b>X Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-
		(1,900)	(1,900)
<b>XI Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X) (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)</b>		<b>(1,900)</b>	<b>(1,900)</b>
<b>XII Earning per Equity Share:</b>	7		
(1) Basic		(0.19)	(0.19)
(2) Diluted		(0.19)	(0.19)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Other Notes to Financial Statements	2-13		

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SWASTIKA INVESTMART ( IFSC ) PRIVATE LIMITED				
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020				
CIN : U65990GJ2016PTC094726				
<b>A. Equity Share Capital</b>				(₹)
<b>Particulars</b>			<b>Equity Share Capital</b>	
As at March 31, 2019			1,00,000	
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year			-	
As at March 31, 2020			1,00,000	
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year			-	
<b>B. Other Equity</b>				(₹)
Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Equity instruments through OCI	Total
	General Reserves	Retained Earnings		
April 1, 2018	-	(23,745)	-	(23,745)
Profit for the year	-	(1,900)	-	(1,900)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2019</b>	-	<b>(25,645)</b>	-	<b>(25,645)</b>
Profit for the year	-	(1,900)	-	(1,900)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2020</b>	-	<b>(27,545)</b>	-	<b>(27,545)</b>

As per our Report of even date  
For N.P. Airan & Co.  
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<b>SWASTIKA INVESTMART ( IFSC ) PRIVATE LIMITED</b>		
<b>CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020</b>		
<b>CIN : U65990GJ2016PTC094726</b>		
<b>(₹)</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended March 31, 2020</b>	<b>For the year ended March 31, 2019</b>
<b>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:</b>		
Profit before Income Tax :	(1,900)	(1,900)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(1,900)	(1,900)
Increase in Trade Payables and other Liabilities	1,000	(1,000)
Cash Generated from Operations	(900)	(2,900)
Income Tax Paid		-
<b>Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Operating Activities ( A )</b>	<b>(900)</b>	<b>(2,900)</b>
<b>B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>	-	-
<b>Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Investing Activities ( B )</b>	-	-
<b>C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>	-	-
<b>Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities ( C )</b>	-	-
<b>Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(900)</b>	<b>(2,900)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Financial Year	75,355	78,255
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the Year</b>	<b>74,455</b>	<b>75,355</b>

As per our Report of even date  
For N.P. Airan & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
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## Notes to Financial Statements

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

#### (A) Company Overview

"Swastika Investmart ( IFSC ) Private Limited" ( "the Company") was incorporated in 2016, as a Private limited company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is domiciled in India having Registered Office at Unit No.647,Signature Building,6TH Floor Block-13B Zone- I,Road IC, Gift SEZ, Gift City, Gandhinagar, GIFT CITY Gandhinagar (GJ) 382355

The main object of the company is to become a member of stock exchange situated in International Financial Service Centre (IFSC) to invest, sell, purchase, exchange, surrender, extinguish, relinquish, subscribe, acquire, undertake, underwrite, hold, auction, convert, or otherwise deal in different types of contracts in equity shares, depository receipt(s), debt securities, currency and interest rate derivatives, index based derivatives, commodities derivatives, products in the equity shares, depository receipt(s), debt securities, currency and interest rate derivatives, index based derivatives, commodities derivatives and such other securities/ derivatives/ products of any kind as permitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), or any other authority from time to time and to carry on the business as Intermediary for providing financial service in IFSC. Company has not started any of its commercial operation till balance sheet date.

#### (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;

###### 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 Securities Transaction Tax (STT) wherever applicable.

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

### **(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives & residual value. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

### **(iv) 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.

### **(v) 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.

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.

### **(vi) 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.

### **(vii) 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.

##### **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.

### **(viii) 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

### **(ix) 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 Tax**

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
Cash on Hand	74,455	75,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,455</b>	<b>75,355</b>

**3. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES** (₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Auditor's Remuneration	2,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

**4. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL****4.1 : Authorized, Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up** (₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Authorized 10,000 Shares Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (Previous Year 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Issued 10,000 Shares Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (Previous Year 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Subscribed & Paid up 10,000 Shares Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (Previous Year 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000	1,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>

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

**4.2 : 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	10,000	1,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000

Particulars	Equity Shares (2018-19)	
	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000

**4.3 : 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	10,000	100

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

**5. OTHER EQUITY** (₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Reserves &amp; Surplus*</b>		
General Reserves	-	-
Retained Earnings	(27,545)	(25,645)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
-Fair Value of Equity Investments through OCI	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(27,545)</b>	<b>(25,645)</b>

\* For movement, refer statement of changes in equity.

**6. OTHER EXPENSES** (₹)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer note 6.1 below)	1,000	1,000
Legal Expenses	900	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>

**6.1 Details of Auditor's Remuneration** (₹)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Statutory Audit Fees	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

**7. EARNING PER SHARE**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(A) Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs.)	(1,900)	(1,900)
(B) No. of Equity Share outstanding during the year	10,000	10,000
(C) Face Value of each Equity Share ( Rs.)	10	10
(D) Basic & Diluted earning per Share ( Rs.)	(0.19)	(0.19)

**8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE**

**Names of Related Parties:**

**A) Enterprise where control exists:**

-Swastika Investmart Limited- Holding Company

**B) Fellow Subsidiaries**

-Swastika Commodities Private Ltd.

-Swastika Fin-Mart Private Ltd.

-Swastika Insurance Broking Services Ltd.

**9. DUE TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

The Company does not have any due from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

**10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

**Financial instruments by category** (₹)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<b>At Amortised Cost</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,455	75,355
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>74,455</b>	<b>75,355</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>At Amortised Cost</b>		
Other Financial Liabilities	2,000	1,000
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

**11. 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
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,455	-	74,455	75,355	-	75,355
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>74,455</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,455</b>	<b>75,355</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,355</b>

Liabilities	March 31, 2020			March 31, 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Other Financial Liabilities	2,000	-	2,000	1,000	-	1,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>

**12. 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.

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

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 Investmart ( IFSC ) Private Limited

Sunil Nyati  
Director  
DIN : 00015963

Anita Nyati  
Director  
DIN : 01454595