dayal and lohia
chartered accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Rama Capital and Fiscal Services Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **Rama Capital and Fiscal Services Private Limited**("the Company"), which comprise of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India,

(a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020;
(b) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the Profit for the year ended on that date;
(c) in the case of the Statement of Changes in Equity, of the changes in equity for the year ended on that date; and
(d) in the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Going Concern –The Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement, indicate that as on March 31, 2020, the Company's Current Liabilities are more than double of its total Assets; and Company has incurred net Operating Loss of Rs 1,73,936/- during the year ended March 31, 2020and hence indicates that there is a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is modified in respect of this matter.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

S.N.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	Ability to continue as a going concern	Our opinion is suitably modified. Refer para on Basis for Qualified Opinion of the report above.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in Note 19 of the financial statements.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no dues which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.

For **Dayal and Lohia**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 102200W

Anil Lohia
(Partner)
M. No. : 31626

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th June, 2020.
UDIN: 20031626AAAABS8601

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Rama Capital and Fiscal Services Private Limited
Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of **Rama Capital and Fiscal Services Private Limited**('the Company') for the year Ended on 31st March, 2020.

i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b) The Management of the Company has physically verified the fixed assets in accordance with its policy of physical verification at reasonable intervals. The discrepancies, if any noticed during such verification have been suitably adjusted in the books of account. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

ii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the management has conducted physical verification of the inventories at reasonable intervals.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures followed by the management for physical verification of inventory are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of the business.

c) No material discrepancies have been noticed on physical verification of the stocks as compared to book records in so far as it appears from our examination of the books.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provision of clauses 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the said Order are not applicable.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made and guaranty and security provided.

v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

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vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, maintenance of cost records have not been prescribed by the Central Government pursuant to Companies (Cost Accounting Records) Rules, 2011 under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.

a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Sales Tax, Income Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date it became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us there are no dues of Income Tax, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Excise Duty, Custom Duty or Value Added Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) On the basis of our examination of the books and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no borrowings from financial institutions, banks or debenture holders.

ix) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Term loans raised during the year is applied for the purpose for which it is obtained.

x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

xi) The Company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Hence, the compliance of provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act, are not applicable.

xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards

xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For **Dayal and Lohia**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 102200W

Anil Lohia
(Partner)
M. No. : 31626

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th June, 2020.

DAYAL AND LOHIA
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE – 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Rama Capital and Fiscal Services Private Limited**("the Company") as of 31st March, 2020in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **Dayal and Lohia**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 102200W

Anil Lohia
(Partner)
M. No. : 31626

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th June, 2020.

RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	668,128	686,776
Financial Assets:			
Investments	3	-	46,380,000
Other Financial Assets	4	681	681
Total Non-Current Assets		668,809	47,067,457
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	1,000	1,000
Financial Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	486,879	468,909
Loans	7	-	55,297,665
Other Current Assets	8	230,393	52,119
Total Current Assets		718,272	55,819,693
TOTAL ASSETS		1,387,081	102,887,150
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	9	30,003,000	30,003,000
Other Equity	10	(266,211,928)	(266,789,309)
Total Equity		(236,208,928)	(236,786,309)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	11	-	30,527,063
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	30,527,063
Current Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	12	237,596,009	309,146,396
Total Current Liabilities		237,596,009	309,146,396
Total Liabilities		237,596,009	339,673,459
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,387,081	102,887,150
Significant accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes 2 to 25 are an integral part of the Financial Statements			

As per our report of even date
For Dayal & Lohia
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 102200W)

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No. 031626
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

DAYAL AND LOHIA ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H D Ramsinghani
Director
DIN : 00035416
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

C M Divakaran Nair
Director
DIN : 00655433

RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations			
Sales	13	40,208	66,836
Total Revenue from operations		40,208	66,836
Other income	14	791,847	336,053
Total Revenue		832,055	402,889
EXPENSES			
Change in Inventory		-	3,387
Cost of sales	15	39,314	64,680
Finance costs	16	2,202	-
Depreciation	2	18,648	18,648
Other expenses	17	194,510	847,147
Total Expenses		254,674	933,862
Profit / (Loss) before tax		577,381	(530,973)
Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		577,381	(530,973)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses)		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Expenses) for the year		577,381	(530,973)
Earnings per equity shares (Face Value of Rs.10/- each)	18		
Basic		1.15	(1.06)
Diluted		0.19	(0.18)
Significant accounting policies The accompanying notes 2 to 25 are an integral part of the Financial Statements	1		

As per our report of even date
For Dayal & Lohia
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 102200W)

DAYAL AND LOHIA ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No. 031626
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H D Ramsinghani
Director
DIN : 00035416
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

C M Divakaran Nair
Director
DIN : 00655433

RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31.03.2020

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2020	For the year ended 31.03.2019
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	577,381	(530,973)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation on property,plant and equipment	18,648	18,648
Finance Cost	2,202	-
Dividend income	(1,526)	(5,248)
Interest income	(770,641)	(330,805)
	(751,317)	(317,405)
Operating (Loss) / Profit before working capital changes	(173,936)	(848,378)
Adjustment for changes in working capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in:		
Inventories	-	3,387
Loans - Current	55,297,665	(55,297,665)
Other Current Assets	(134,422)	(40,763)
Other Non Current Liabilities	(30,527,063)	-
Other Financial Liabilities	(71,550,387)	105,770
	(46,914,207)	(55,229,271)
Cash generated from Operations	(47,088,143)	(56,077,649)
Direct taxes paid	(43,852)	(33,074)
Net Cash generated from Operating activities before exceptional items	(47,131,995)	(56,110,723)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Operating activities	(47,131,995)	(56,110,723)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Dividend received	1,526	5,248
Sale of Investment	46,380,000	56,120,000
Interest received	770,641	330,805
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing activities	47,152,167	56,456,053
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Finance Cost	(2,202)	-
Net Cash used in Financing activities	(2,202)	-
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	17,970	345,330
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the start of the year	468,909	123,579
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the end of the year	486,879	468,909

As per our report of even date attached
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 102200W

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No. 031626
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

DAYAL AND LOHIA MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H D Ramsinghani
Director
DIN : 00035416
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

C M Divakaran Nair
Director
DIN : 00655433

RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A Equity Share Capital		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**5,003,000**	5,003,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	**-**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**5,003,000**	5,003,000

B Other Equity	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1 April 2018	(266,258,336)	(266,258,336)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(530,973)	(530,973)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	(530,973)	(530,973)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	(266,789,309)	(266,789,309)
Profit/(loss) for the year	**577,381**	577,381
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	**577,381**	577,381
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**(266,211,928)**	(266,211,928)

As per our report of even date attached
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 102200W

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No. 031626
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

DAYAL AND LOHIA MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H D Ramsinghani
Director
DIN : 00035416
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

C M Divakaran Nair
Director
DIN : 00655433

NOTE 1

A. Corporate Information

Rama Capital and Fiscal Services Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company, incorporated and domiciled in India having its registered office at 51-52, Free Press House, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021, Maharashtra, India. The Company is engaged in trading of various commodities, shares, securities etc.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the 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. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value.

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make informed judgements, reasonable assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes thereto. Uncertainty about these could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the future periods. These assumptions and estimates are reviewed periodically based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In the assessment of the Company, the most significant effects of use of judgments and/or estimates on the amounts recognized in the financial statements relate to the following areas :

- Financial instruments;
- Useful lives of property, plant & equipment;
- Valuation of inventories;
- Measurement of recoverable amounts of assets / cash-generating units;
- Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits;
- Provisions and Contingencies.

2. Revenue Recognition :

a. Revenue is recognized when the substantial risks and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer on dispatch of goods.
b. Interest income is recognized on time proportionate basis.
c. Dividend income from investments is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.
d. Claims and damages are accounted as and when they are finalized.

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3. **Property, Plant and Equipment :**

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes purchase price, including freight, duties, taxes and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are derecognized from financial statements, either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to its carrying value only when it is probable that the future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the Company and cost can be reliably measured. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

4. **Depreciation :**

   a. Depreciation on Fixed Assets is provided on straight line method based on the useful lives of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.
   b. Depreciation on addition / deletion is provided pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / deletion as the case may be.
   c. Individual assets acquired for less than ₹.5,000/- are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.
   d. The details of estimated life for each category of assets are as under :
      i) Premises - 60 years
      ii) Furniture and Fixture – 10 years
      iii) Office Equipments – 10 years
      iv) Air Conditioners – 10 years

5. **Cash Flow Statements :**

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed under IND AS - 7 "Cash Flow Statements" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

6. **Foreign Currency Transactions :**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

The gain or loss arising out of settlement / translation of the assets and the liabilities at the closing rates due to exchange fluctuations is recognized as income / expenditure in the statement of profit and loss.

7. **Investments :**

Investments, other than those covered under financial assets, that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current investments.

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Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Non-Current investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

8. Valuation of Inventories :

a. Inventories of shares and debentures are valued at cost or market value whichever is lower based on basket valuation method.
b. Inventories of traded goods are valued at Cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.

9. Employee's Benefits :

Short Term Employee Benefits :

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. The benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Long Term Employee Benefits :

Defined Contribution Plan :

The company has Defined Contribution plans for post employment benefits namely Provident Fund. Under the provident Fund Plan, the company contributes to a Government administered provident fund on behalf of its employees.

The Company's contributions to the above funds are charged to revenue every year.

Defined Benefit Plans :

The Company's liabilities towards gratuity and leave encashment are determined using the projected unit credit method as at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income for gratuity and recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss for leave encashment.

Remeasurement gain and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI). They are included in retained earnings in the statement of change in equity and in the balance sheet.

10. Borrowing Cost :

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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11. Segment Reporting :

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the company. Segment assets include all operating assets used by the business segments and consist principally of fixed assets, debtors and inventories. Segment liabilities include the operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of the business. Segment assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as part of unallocated assets and liabilities respectively. Income / Expenses relating to the enterprise as a whole and not allocable on a reasonable basis to business segments are reflected as unallocated income / expenses.

12. Fair value measurement :

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

13. 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 and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A. Financial Assets :

Initial recognition and measurement
The Company recognizes financial assets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified as under :

Financial assets at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met :

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

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After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
Financial assets are classified as FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met :

(i) These assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

(ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to Profit or Loss and recognised in other income/(loss).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments
All equity instruments other than investments in associates are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are for trading are classified as FVTPL. All other equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognized in profit and loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company applies 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss on financial assets for loans, deposits and trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

De-recognition
A financial asset is derecognized when :

(i) the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
(ii) the Company has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, or

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(iii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

B. 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 cost.

Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. For trade and other payables maturing within operating cycle, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to short maturity of these instruments.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gain and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction costs. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offseting financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reflected in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

14. Taxes :

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

15. Earnings per share :

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) in accordance with IND AS-33 on earnings per share. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents :

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

17. Current and non-current classification :

Assets and Liabilities in the balance sheet have been classified as either current or non-current. An asset has been classified as current if (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current. A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents.

18. Impairment of Non-Financial 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 Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. If such recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit 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 any indication that any impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior years may no longer exist or may

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have decreased, the recoverable amount is reassessed and such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

19. Provisions :

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

20. Contingent Liabilities :

Contingent liabilities, if any are disclosed in the notes on accounts. Provision is made in the accounts in respect of those contingencies which are likely to materialize into liabilities after the year end till the approval of the accounts by the board of directors and which have material effect on the position stated in the balance sheet.

C. Ind AS Optional Exemptions:

Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment
Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at their previous GAAP carrying value and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (April 01,2016).

Designation of previously recognized financial instruments
Ind AS 101 allows an entity to designate investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has designated investments in equity shares (other than investments in equity shares of associates) as held at FVTOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition.

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RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

2 Property, Plant and Equipments

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 01.04.2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2020	Upto 31.03.2019	For the Year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Premises	742,714	-	-	742,714	55,944	18,648	-	74,592	668,122	686,770
Office Equipments	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
Furniture and fixtures	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	742,720	-	-	742,720	55,944	18,648	-	74,592	668,128	686,776

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 01.04.2018	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2019	Upto 31.03.2018	For the Period	Deductions / Adjustments	Upto 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Premises	742,714	-	-	742,714	37,296	18,648	-	55,944	686,770	705,418
Office Equipments	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
Furniture and fixtures	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	742,720	-	-	742,720	37,296	18,648	-	55,944	686,776	705,424

2.1 Premise is mortgaged with banks for loans taken by a related party.

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RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

3 Investments

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non Current Investments (At Cost)		
Investment in Unquoted Shares (Other than trade)		
NIL (92,760) Equity Shares of Elate Investment and Holdings Pvt. Ltd. of ₹.10/- each fully paid up.	-	46,380,000
Total	-	46,380,000
Agreegate value of Unquoted Investments	-	46,380,000

4 Other Financial Assets

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)		
Security Deposits - considered good	681	681
Total	681	681

5 Inventories

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Shares (for Mode of Valuation Refer Note 1(B-8))	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	486,879	460,398
Cash on hand	-	8,511
Total	486,879	468,909

7 Loans

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Loans (Current)	-	55,297,665
Total	-	55,297,665

8 Other Current Assets

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with Govt Authorities	229,334	50,817
Prepaid expenses	1,059	1,302
Total	230,393	52,119

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RAMA CAPITAL AND FISCAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

9 Equity Share Capital

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As At 31.03.2020	As At 31.03.2019
Authorised		
25,00,000 (25,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	25,000,000	25,000,000
25,00,000 (25,00,000) Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of ₹10/ each	25,000,000	25,000,000
	50,000,000	50,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
5,00,300 (5,00,300) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	5,003,000	5,003,000
25,00,000 (25,00,000) 9% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of ₹10/- each	25,000,000	25,000,000
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	30,003,000	30,003,000

a Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As At 31.03.2020		As At 31.03.2019	
	Number	Amount in ₹	Number	Amount in ₹
Equity Shares				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	500,300	5,003,000	500,300	5,003,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	500,300	5,003,000	500,300	5,003,000
Preference Shares				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,500,000	25,000,000	2,500,000	25,000,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,500,000	25,000,000	2,500,000	25,000,000

b Terms/rights attached to the equity shares

Details of the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

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

Preference Shares : The company has issued 20 years cumulative convertible preference shares having a par value of ₹.10/- each. The Preference shares carry cumulative dividend of 9% p.a. and are convertible at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of allotment at the option of the preference shareholder. The Preference share carry voting rights in accordance with the provision contained in that behalf in the Memorandum and Article of Association of the company and the Companies Act,2013 The Preference shares also carry a preferential right in respect of dividend and return of capital in accordance with the provision contained in that behalf in the Memorandum and Article of Association of the company and the Companies Act,2013.

c All the above shares are held by the holding company M/s Rama Petrochemicals Limited

d Dividend not declared on cumulative convertible preference shares ₹ 140,42,466/- (Previous Year ₹ 117,92,466/-)

10 Other Equity

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As At 31.03.2020	As At 31.03.2019
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(266,789,309)	(266,258,336)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	577,381	(530,973)
Closing Balance	(266,211,928)	(266,789,309)
Total Other Equity	(266,211,928)	(266,789,309)

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11 Borrowings

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings (Non Current)		
Unsecured		
From related party	-	30,527,063
Total	-	30,527,063

12 Other Financial Liabilities

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Statutory dues	2,900	75,522
Due to related parties	237,544,140	309,044,140
Other liabilities	48,969	26,734
Total	237,596,009	309,146,396

13 Revenue from Operations

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Sales - Traded Goods	40,208	66,836
Total	40,208	66,836

14 Other Income

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Interest income	770,641	330,805
Dividends on FVOCI investments	1,526	5,248
Other non-operating income	19,680	-
Total	791,847	336,053

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

15 Cost of Sales

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Cost of Traded Goods	**39,314**	64,680
Total	**39,314**	64,680

16 Finance Cost

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Interest expenses	**2,202**	-
Total	**2,202**	-

17 Other Expenses

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Electricity Charges	**5,671**	5,072
Insurance	**775**	763
Rates and taxes	**115,848**	66,938
Legal and professional fees	**17,500**	726,217
Printing, stationery and communication expenses	**14,679**	7,851
Bank charges	**797**	1,891
Sundry expenses	**7,240**	9,415
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fee	**29,000**	29,000
Other Capacity	**3,000**	-
Total	**194,510**	847,147

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Note 18
Earning Per Share (EPS)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
i	Total Comprehensive Income / (Expenses) for the year (Amount in ₹)	**5,77,381**	(5,30,973)
ii	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding	**5,00,300**	5,00,300
iii	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares including diluted potential equity shares outstanding during the year	**30,00,300**	30,00,300
iv	Face Value of Equity Shares in ₹	**10.00**	10.00
v	Basic Earning per Equity Share (Before Extraordinary item)	**1.15**	(1.06)
vi	Diluted Earning per Equity Share (Before Extraordinary item)	**0.19**	(0.18)
vii	Basic Earning per Equity Share (After Extraordinary item)	**1.15**	(1.06)
viii	Diluted Earning per Equity Share (After Extraordinary item)	**0.19**	(0.18)

Note 19
Contingent Liabilities :

Claims against the company not acknowledged are as follows :

(Amount in ₹)

Name of the Statute	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Income Tax	**55,96,708**	55,96,708

The Company is in appeal for these claims.

Note 20
Segment wise details, as required by IND AS-108 Segment Reporting are not furnished as the management is of the opinion that it does not have any geographical / business segment that is subject to different kind of risk, return or opportunities.

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Note 21
Related Party Disclosure

A. List of related parties as required by Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosure" are given below :

i	Parent	Rama Petrochemicals Ltd.
ii	Key Management personnel (KMP) & their relatives	Mr. H D Ramsinghani - Director Mr. C M Divakaran Nair - Director
iii	Where persons mentioned in (ii) exercise significant influence	Rama Phosphates Ltd. Rainbow Agri Industries Ltd. Bluelagoon Investment Pvt. Ltd. Nova Gelicon Pvt. Ltd.

B. Transactions with related parties :

(Amount in ₹)

	Type of related party	Description of nature of transaction	Volume of transaction during 2019-20	Volume of transaction during 2018-19	Balance as on 31.03.2020 Receivable / (Payable)	Balance as on 31.03.2019 Receivable / (Payable)
i	**Parent**					
	Rama Petrochemicals Ltd.	Loans / Advances taken	-	50,000	(23,75,44,140)	(30,90,44,140)
		Loans/Advances repaid	7,15,00,000	50,000		
ii	**Where KMP and their relatives exercise significant influence**					
	Bluelagoon Investment Pvt. Ltd	Loans/Advances taken	1,50,00,000	1,00,000	-	-
		Loans/Advances Repaid	1,50,00,000	1,00,000		
	Rainbow Agri Industries Ltd	Loans/Advances Given	17,00,000	5,60,00,000	-	5,52,97,665
		Loans/Advances Recovered	5,67,00,000	10,00,000		
		Interest received	7,69,253	3,30,739		
	Rama Phosphates Ltd	Loans/Advances repaid	3,05,27,063	-	-	(3,05,27,063)
		Premises pledged with bank	This transaction is of non monetary consideration	This transaction is of non monetary consideration	-	-
	Nova Gelicon Pvt. Ltd.	Securities pledged for loan taken by others	This transaction is of non monetary consideration	This transaction is of non monetary consideration	-	-

Note 22
Deferred Taxation

(Amount in ₹)

Particular	As At March 31,2020	As At March 31, 2019
Deferred Tax Liability		
Property, Plant and Equipment	**1,29,702**	1,29,000
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unused Tax Credit / losses	**1,73,16,911**	69,67,687
Net Deferred (Asset) / Liability	**(1,71,87,209)**	(68,38,687)

a. Movement in deferred tax balances

Movement in deferred tax during the year ended March 31, 2020

Particular	Opening balance as at April 01,2019	Changes during the year *	Closing balance as at March 31, 2020
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,29,000	-	1,29,702
Unused Tax Credit / losses	69,67,687	-	1,73,16,911

DAYAL AND LOHIA MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

· Movement in deferred tax during the year ended March 31, 2019

Particular	Opening balance as at April 01,2018	Changes during the year *	Closing balance as at March 31,2019
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,27,759	-	1,29,000
Unused Tax Credit / losses	69,00,690	-	69,67,687

* In view of the company not expecting any taxable profits in near future, no deferred tax asset is recognized.

Note 23

Financial Instruments - Fair Value and Risk Management

a. Accounting Classification

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories are as follows :

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets		
Investment in equity instruments	-	4,63,80,000
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,86,879**	4,68,909
Other financial assets	**681**	681
Total	**4,87,560**	4,68,49,590
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	-	3,05,27,063
Other Financial Liabilities	**23,75,96,009**	30,91,46,396

b. Fair value hierarchy and Method of valuation

The following table shows fair value measurement hierarchy. Except for these financial instruments, the Company considers that the carrying value amount recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair value largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, .2019		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in equity instrument	-	-	-	-	4,63,80,000	-

The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity instrument cannot be reliably estimated. The company has measured them at cost.

c. Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities include borrowing, trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents and others. The Company also holds FVTOCI investments. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

d. Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

i) Credit Risk
ii) Liquidity Risk
iii) Market Risk

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, investment in inter corporate deposit and loans given.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure :

Trade receivable

There is no trade receivable.

Other financial assets

Credit risk from balances with banks, loans, investments is managed by Company's finance department. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. No impairment on such investment has been recoginsed as on the reporting date.

ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed condition, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of surplus funds, bank loans and Inter-corporate loans.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

(Amount in ₹)

		Contractual Cashflows				
March 31, 2020	Carrying Amount	Total	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	23,75,96,009	23,75,96,009	51,869	-	-	23,75,44,140

		Contractual Cashflows				
March 31, 2019	Carrying Amount	Total	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	3,05,27,063	3,05,27,063	-	-	-	3,05,27,063
Other Financial Liabilities	30,91,46,396	30,91,46,396	1,02,256	-	-	30,90,44,140

iii)Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is not material, as the Company's primary business activities are within India and does not have any exposure in foreign currency.

Interest rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to risk of changes in market interest rate is not material as the Company is having fixed rate borrowings.

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Commodity price Risk

The Company's activities are not exposed to commodity price risks and hence there is no potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Note 24
Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and the total equity of the Company. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirements are met through short-term/long-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

The Company does not have any debt so debt-equity ratio is not applicable to the Company.

Note 25

Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable.

As per our attached report of even date
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 102200W)

DAYAL AND LOHIA * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Anil Lohia
Partner
M. No. 031626
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H D Ramsinghani
Director
DIN : 00035416
Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2020

C M Divakaran Nair
Director
DIN : 00655433