ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED

CIN: U74990DL2005PLC135152
PLOT NO. 94/7, BLOCK -2, WHS,
KIRTI NAGAR, NEW DELHI - 110015 INDIA
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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019-20

To

The Members
Asis Plywood Ltd.

Your directors are pleased to present their 15th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company together with the Audited financial statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2020.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

A summary of the Company's financial performance in the FY 2020 is as follows:-

Particulars	Standalone	
	FY 2020	FY 2019
Revenue from Operations	-	-
Add: Other Income	37,96,91,669	-
Total Income	37,96,91,669	-
Total Expenses	1,40,82,226	96,11,539
Profit before Interest, Depreciation & Amortization, & Tax Expense	36,56,09,757	(1,63,69,223)
Less: Depreciation & Amortization Expense	-	(67,57,020)
Profit before Interest & Tax Expense	36,56,09,757	(96,12,203)
Less: Interest	314	(664)
Profit before Tax Expense	36,56,09,443	(96,11,539)
Less: Taxation Expense	-	1,92,282
Profit for the year	36,56,09,443	(94,19,257)

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE AND OPERATIONS

The company occurred Profit after tax during the year of Rs. 36,56,09,443/- as against the Loss of Rs. 94,19,257/- in the previous year. The Directors expect better result in the next year. The Company earned the profit due to the restructuring of the assets and change in the whole management of the Company as per the NCLT order dated 01/07/2019. During the year under review, the Company has not earned operational profit, however financial statements showing the profit for the FY 2019-20.

The management continue focused on growing the volume side without compromising business quality. Nowadays, consumers are replacing their furniture more frequently than in the past, which is largely due to increasing standards of living, thereby boosting the demand for wood panel products. The wood sector is the biggest demand driver of wood panel products. With the advent of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U), intending to provide pucca house with basic amenities to all eligible urban poor, it is expected to fuel demand for most building products, with Plywood products.

WEBLINK OF ANNUAL RETURN

In terms of Section 134(3)(a) read with Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return of the Company has been placed on the Company's website, since the Company does not have any web address, therefore the Company was not required to place its Annual Return on the Web address.

STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS AND CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year there was no change in the nature of the business. The Company engaged in the manufacturing of ply board and allied activities. The Company continue try to contact with the new customers for the smooth functioning of the Company.

DIVIDEND

Your directors do not recommend any dividend for the Financial Year 2019-20 in view of meagre profits earned by the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020.

CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL, IF ANY

There has not been any change in the Equity Share Capital of the Company during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2020. During the year, the Company has not issued any shares or convertible securities. The Company does not have any Scheme for issue of sweat equity or stock options.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

There were Seven (7) Board Meetings held in Financial Year 2019-20 dated 12/05/2018, 07/07/2018, 26/08/2018, 29/09/2018, 24/10/2019, 03/01/2019 & 17/03/2019.

The provisions of Companies Act, 2013 were adhered to while considering the time gap between two meetings and various other requirements including Secretarial Standards as issued by the ICSI.

PARTICULARS OF LOAN, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

As there was no case of Loans, Guarantees and Investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the financial year 2018-19 by the Company, therefore, no details regarding the same needs to be furnished.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All contracts and arrangements with related parties, entered into or modified during the financial year were on arm's length basis. In terms of Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, details of the material contracts with related parties entered into during the year as per the policy on Related Party Transactions approved by the Board have been reported in Form AOC-2 annexed to the Directors' Report as **Annexure-1**.

Details of Related Party transactions are provided under notes to the financial statements. There are no materially significant transactions with related party which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

No material changes or commitments have occurred between the end of the financial year and the date of this Report which affect the financial statements of the Company in respect of the reporting year.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY, ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The details of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as follows:

A) Conservation of energy:

The Company is very keen and active towards conservation of Energy in its overall operations. The Initiatives to integrate energy efficiency into overall operations are undertaken through design considerations and operational practices. The key initiatives towards conservation of energy were:

- Smart metering and integration with building management system led to improved monitoring of energy conservation.
- Campaigns and event management awareness program helps the company to conservation of Energy.

B) Technology absorption:

The development of latest Technology to improve the products quality and it is essential for the organization to be environmental friendly. The Company continues to use the latest technologies for improving the productivity and quality of its services and products.

The Company continuously keeps on adapting new technology relating to manufacturing by attending seminars, conferences and interactions with domestic / foreign suppliers and collaborators. This helps the Company in absorbing, adapting and innovating new technology.

C) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo:

The Forex management is an important mechanism which reflect the economy strength of any Country which was decided by the export and import ratio of products, hence the Company has continued to maintain its focus and availed export opportunities based on economic consideration.

Particulars	**2019-20 (Amt. in Rs.)**	**2018-19 (Amt. in Rs.)**
Foreign Earnings at FOB Value	-	-
Outgo	-	-

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY, JOINT VENTURE, OR ASSOCIATES

The Company has no subsidiary, associate companies or joint venture companies within the meaning of Section 2(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. There has been no material change in the nature of the business of the subsidiary. However, the Company is a 100% subsidiary of Auro Sundram ply & door Private limied as on date of Board report.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company is aware that a thorough risk management system is necessary in the face of evolving risks propelled by market volatilities and other external factors. Risk Management is an attempt to identify and then manage threats that could severely impact or bring down the organization. The risk management process begins with identification of risks and assessment of their impact. The assessment is based on past trends and events. Thereafter, ways to mitigate these risks are identified and implemented on a continuing basis.

In the opinion of the Board, the Company is not faced with any material risks that may threaten the existence of the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Board of the Company was in conformity with the relevant provision of Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013. The Board of the Company comprises of eminent, experienced and reputed individuals from their respective fields. There were a complete change in the composition of Board of Director of the Company as Mr. Vikas Ganpat Narigrekar, Mr. Sumesh Malik & Mr. Dalip Wadhawan have tender heir resignation and appointment of Mr. Anil Kumar Choudhary, Mr. Ashok Kumar Choudhary and Ms. Sunita Choudhary as Director of the Company w.e.f. 24th October, 2019.

Further all the members of Board declared their equity shares holding as well as interest in the Company as per requirement of Companies Act, 2013.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNAL

During the Financial Year 2019-20, there are no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future. However, National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi branch passed an order no. CA 62/C-II/ND/2018 (IB) -434(ND) 2017 dated 01/07/2019 as the petition filed by the Company for initiating the resolution process, it was unable to meet its debt.

GREEN INITIATIVES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As a responsible corporate citizen, the Company supports the 'Green Initiative' undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, enabling electronic delivery of documents to Shareholders. The Company sends notices, Annual Report and other communications through email to Members whose email IDs are registered with the Company/ Depository Participant(s).

Members requiring physical copies can send a request to the Company. For members who have not registered their email addresses, physical copies are sent through permitted mode. Shareholders who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far are requested to do the same. Those holding shares in demat form can register their e-mail address with their concerned DPs.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for ensuring that Internal Financial Controls have been laid down in the Company and that such controls are adequate and operating effectively. The Company has an adequate system of internal controls, commensurate with the nature of its business and the size and complexity of its operations. These have been designed to provide reasonable assurance with regard to recording and providing reliable financial and operational information, complying with applicable statutes, safeguarding assets from unauthorized use, executing transactions with proper authorization and ensuring compliance of corporate policies.

The Internal Control Systems are being constantly updated with new / revised standard operating procedures. It is supplemented by well-documented policies, guidelines and procedures

DEPOSITS

During the year, the Company has not invited or accepted any public deposits covered under Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. As such, no amount on account of principal or interest on public deposits was outstanding as on the date of the Balance Sheet.

RECEIPT OF ANY COMMISSION BY MD / WTD

During the financial year 2019-20, there was no case of receipt of any commission by MD / WTD from the Company or for receipt of commission / remuneration from its holding or subsidiary company.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee and also has in place an Anti Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding Sexual Harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

The following is a summary of Sexual Harassment complaints received and disposed off during the year 2019-20:

No of complaints received: Nil

No of complaints disposed off: Nil

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended ("CSR Rules"), are not applicable during the year 2019-20.

FRAUD REPORTING

There were no cases of frauds during the current financial year 2018-19 which have been reported to the Board but not to the Central Government which needs to be disclosed.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s Laddha & Laddha, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 0116830W) have tendered their resignation from the position of Statutory Auditors of the Company with effect from 30th April, 2020 due to their pre-occupation in other assignments, resulting into a casual vacancy in the office of Statutory Auditor of the Company as envisaged by Section 139(8) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Casual Vacancy caused by the resignation of auditor filled by the shareholders in the extra ordinary General Meeting held on dated 10th June, 2020, M/s Piyush Kuchhal & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 011991C) appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company to fill the casual vacancy caused by resignation of the M/s. Laddha & Laddha, Chartered Accountants.

M/s Piyush Kuchhal & Associates, Chartered Accountants, (FRN – 011991C) have conveyed their consent for the appointment as the Statutory Auditors of the Company until the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting.

OTHER STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

- No equity shares were issued with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise;
- Maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act is not applicable to the Company;
- No Sweat Equity shares were issued.
- Company is not listed on any stock exchange
- Secretarial Audit is not applicable upon the Company.
- The provision of section 149(6) w.r.t appointment of Independent Directors are not applicable on the Company.
- None of the employee in the company during the FY 2019-20 whose remuneration in excess of Rs. 10,00,000/- per month.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors confirm that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
b) they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;
c) they have had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
d) they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
e) they have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that

such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

f) they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Your Directors take this opportunity to thank and acknowledge with gratitude, the contribution, cooperation and assistance received from the Government and Regulatory Authorities, Business Partners, Bankers, Members and other Stakeholders. Also, the Board places on record its deep appreciation for the enthusiasm, co-operation, hard work, dedication and commitment of the employees at all levels.

Your Directors would also like to appreciate the confidence and loyalty displayed by the guests, whom the Company always strive to serve better.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD
ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED

For Asis Plywood Limited For Asis Plywood Limited

Director Director

	Anil Kr. Choudhary	**Ashok Kr. Choudhary**
Date – 12/06/2020	**Director**	**Director**
Place - Delhi	**DIN: 00422498**	**DIN: 00961144**

Annexure-1

FORM NO. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3)of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

1. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis**

   (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: Nil

   (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Nil

   (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions

   (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: Nil

   (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions: Nil

   (f) date(s) of approval by the Board: Nil

   (g) Amount paid as advances, if any: Nil

   (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188: Nil

2. **Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:-**

Sr. No.	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts / arrangements / transactions	Duration of the contracts / arrangements / transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD
ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED

For Asis Plywood Limited | For Asis Plywood Limited

Director | Director

Anil Kr. Choudhary | Ashok Kr. Choudhary
Director | Director
DIN: 00422498 | DIN: 00961144

Date – 12/06/2020
Place - Delhi

PIYUSH KUCHHAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
"RAJ RAJESHWARI NIWAS" 1st Floor, Basant Vihar, Purva Deen Dayal, Roorkee - 247 667 (U.K.) INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (2019-20)

To The Members of Asis Plywood Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion:-

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Asis Plywood Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31st March, 2020**, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone financial statements).

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Descriptions of Key Audit Matter	How we addressed the matter in our audit
1. Change in management & restructuring of assets and	As per NCLT order (vide no., CA 62/C-II/ND/2018 (IB)-434 (ND)/2017 dated 01.07.2019, company's management was

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+91-7060070239 (Client Relation)
+91-7060070235 (GST & Indirect Tax)
+91-7060070233 (Audit & Direct Tax)
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liabilities was made during the year as per NCLT order, & Revenue recognition.	changed during the year. Assets and liabilities have been restructured/revalued & accordingly difference of setting off these assets and liabilities is being taken as revenue /expenditure of the year. Our Observation: - Based on the audit procedures performed we did not identify any material exceptions in the giving the effect of this NCLT order & revenue recognition.
2. Bank Statement were not provided by the company: Axis Bank A/c No. 911020013852349 Kotak Bank A/c No. 09712832985	These two bank certificate/statements were not available with the company, in absence of which relevant & concerning figures are taken as reported by the company in its books of account without our verification. Our Observation: - Based on the audit procedures performed we identified risk in these two bank accounts.
3. Difference in opening balances derived from Audited balance sheet of company for the financial year 2018-2019.	There are some mismatch in the said audited balance sheet of company for the financial year 2018-2019. As whole management is changed during the year, hence in absence of necessary information, no explanation for said mismatching was provided by the new management. Our Observation: - Based on the audit procedures performed we identified risk in opening balances.

Information other than the standalone financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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 material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to be report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs(financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Roorkee
M.No.-401020
Chartered Accountants

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. 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.

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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us.

c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by branch auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report1

d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account [and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us.

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Roorkee
M.No.-401020
Chartered Accountants

e) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

f) 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.

g) 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**".

h) 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, as amended, 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 its standalone Ind AS 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 amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Piyush Kuchhal
(Proprietor)
M. No. 401020
FRN:- 011991C
Place:- Roorkee
Date:-12/06/2020
UDIN: 20401020AAAABR6116

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Roorkee
M.No.-401020
Chartered Accountants

Annexure 'A'

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 of Our Report on "Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements".

We report that:

i.

a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

b. As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii. As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancy was noticed on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records.

iii. The company has not granted loans to any party covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with, and provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

v. The company has not accepted any deposits from the public covered under sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii.

a. According to the records of the company, undisputed amount of Rs. 445500/- (GST), Rs. 24750/- (TCS), are not deposited/paid by the company during the year. This may lead penal action against company and its executives.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no disputed amount is payable , which have not been deposited on account of a dispute. No amount noticed by us which is payable in respect of income tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and Cess whichever applicable, which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holders, as applicable to the company.

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

ix. Based on our audit procedures and according to the information given by the management, the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or taken any term loan during the year.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that managerial remuneration has been paid in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the standalone Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

xv. The company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

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

For Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Roorkee M.No.-401020 Chartered Accountants

Piyush Kuchhal
(Proprietor)
M. No. 401020
FRN:- 011991C
Place:- Roorkee
Date:-12/06/2020
UDIN: 20401020AAAABR6116

Annexure 'B'

Report on Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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 ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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. 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 ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Roorkee M.No.-401020 Chartered Accountants reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone 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 March 31, 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 Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Roorkee M.No.-401020 Chartered Accountants

Piyush Kuchhal
(Proprietor)
M. No. 401020
FRN: - 011991C
Place: - Roorkee
Date:-12/06/2020
UDIN: 20401020AAAABR6116

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)
NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

1 **Corporate Information**

Asis Plywood Limited (the Company) is a Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and sale of Plywood, Door, Block Board, Flush Door, Veneers etc.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind-AS") as issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA").
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets measured at fair value as described in accounting policies regarding financial instruments.

Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2020 and at 31 March 2019 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies). Consequent to Company's transition to Ind-AS as explained in Basis of Preparation paragraph above, following are accounted for the first time in these financial statements and hence estimates for these items are based on conditions existing on the respective Balance Sheet dates:

(a) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model
(b) Fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

2 **Summary of Significant accounting policies**

a. **Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- ► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ► Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ► **Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period**

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months (12 Months) as its operating cycle.

b. **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

GST is not received by the Company on its own account. These are collected on behalf of the government and accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to customers based on the contract with the customers for delivery. **Revenue from the sale of goods is net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.**

Rendering of services

Revenue from services are recognized pro-rata as and when the services are rendered. The company collects **GST** on behalf of the government and therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the company and hence excluded from revenue.

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Interest income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Insurance claims

Insurance and other claims are accounted for as and when accepted.

c. **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

d. **Taxes**

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits (MAT Credit Entitlement) and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets 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 deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

e. **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Expenditure directly attributable to expansion projects are capitalised. Administrative, genreal overheads and other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the project period which are not related to the project nor are incidental thereto, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Revaluation reserve relating to assets being revalued earlier is transferred directly to retained earnings on disposal of particular assets.

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided under Written Down Value method at the rates determined based on useful lives of the respective assets and residual values in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

f. **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Company has intangible assets with finite useful lives.

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Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets (Computer Software) are amortised on a Written Down value method over a period of 5 years.

g. Borrowing costs

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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

h. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs (See note 2.1.h). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments as per terms of the agreement are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

i. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

(i) Raw materials, Stores and Spares: These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, material and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. **Cost is determined on weighted average basis.**

(ii) Finished goods and work in progress: These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on weighted average basis basis.

(iii) Traded goods: These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's 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. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

k. Provisions

General

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.

l. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure when an employee renders the related service.

The Company has no obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

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Gratuity liability, being a defined benefit obligation, is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of financial year **2019-20** for all preceeding years.

Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates.

The Company treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for the period beyond 12 months and **accordingly entire leave liability is shown as current liability.**

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

m. Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in reporting currency by the Company at spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit and loss, respectively).

n. 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

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the settlement date, i.e., the date that the asset is delivered to or by the Company which generally coincides with the trade date.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

(a) Debt instruments at amortised cost

(b) Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(a) Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(b) Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value except equity investments in subsiadiaries which are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27. For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. Equity investments in Subsidairies are carried at Cost.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

As a practical expedient, the Company uses historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables.

Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

(iii) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Derecognition

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

(v) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

o. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, quoted investments 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.

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:

(i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

(ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

(iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

p. Cash and cash equivalents

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

q. Cash dividend to equity holders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

r. Earning per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

s. Segment reporting

The company's operating business segments are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the company operate.

t. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)

28. Related Party Transaction **(Annexure-A)**

SL No.	Type of Tansaction	Holding Company	Key Management Personel	Relatives of Key Manag. Per.
		2019-20	2019-20	2019-20
1	**Loan Taken/repayment received**	-	-	-
	Auro Sundram Ply & Door Pvt Ltd	90,035,778	-	-
	Asis Industries Pvt Ltd.	-	-	-
	Anil Kumar Choudhary	-	25,000	
	Hari Ram Agarwal	-	-	3,100,000
		-	-	-
2	**Loan Given/Repayment**	-	-	-
	Auro Sundram Ply & Door Pvt Ltd	64,000,000	-	-
	Asis Indusries ltd	-		
		-	-	-
3	**Balance Outstanding on account of**	-	-	-
	Receivable/(Payable)	-	-	-
	Auro Sundram Ply & Door Pvt Ltd	26,035,778	-	-

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ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)
Plot No. 94/7, Block -2, WHS, Kriti Nagar, New Delhi - 110015 IN
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
I) ASSETS			
1) NON CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	5138316	86327508
b) Capital work-in-progress	3	-	-
c) Investment in Subsidiaries	4	-	-
d) Financial assets			
(i) Loan	5	-	223011
		5,138,316	**86,550,519**
2) CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Inventories	7	-	-
b) Financial assets			
(ii) Trade receivable	8	2,945,250	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	927,030	10,428,412
c) Deferred tax assets (net) (MAT)	6		
d) Other current assets	10	649,990	9,754,012
		4,522,270	**20,182,424**
TOTAL ASSETS		**9,660,586**	**106,732,944**
II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) EQUITY			
a) Equity Share Capital	11	11,699,100	11,699,100
b) Other Equity	12	-31,758,042	-397,367,485
		-20,058,942	**-385,668,385**
2) LIABILITIES			
i) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Deferred tax liabilities	6	-	-
b) Deferred revenue (CIS)		-	-
c) Provisions	17	-	-
		-	-
ii) CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	29,160,778	459,963,467
(ii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	-	
Total outstanding dues of others		88,500	29,398,267
(iii) Trade deposits (at amortised cost)		-	-
b) Other current liabilities	15	470,250	3,039,594
c) Current Tax liabilities (Net)	16	-	-
d) Deferred revenue		-	-
e) Provisions	17	-	-
		29,719,528	**492,401,328**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**29,719,528**	**492,401,328**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**9,660,586**	**106,732,944**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2.1
Notes on Financial Statements

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:-011991C

Piyush Kuchhal
Proprietor
M.No.-401020
UDIN: 20401020AAAABR6116

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Kumar Choudhary
(Director)
Din: 00422498
Add: Raipur Industrial Area, Gagal Heri Road, Roorkee (U.K.)

Sunita Devi Choudhary
(Director)
Din: 02305610
Add: Raiput Industrial Area, Gagal Heri Road, Roorkee (U.K.)

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Roorkee M.No.-401020 Chartered Accountants

Place :- Roorkee
Date :- 12/06/2020

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)

Plot No. 94/7, Block -2, WHS, Kriti Nagar, New Delhi - 110015 IN

Statement of Profit and Loss For The Year Ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
I) **Income**			
Revenue from Operations	18	-	-
Net Sales		-	-
Other Income	19	379,691,669	-
Total Income (I)		379,691,669	-
II) **Expenses**			
Cost of Materials Consumed	20	-	-
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	21	-	-
Employee Benefits Expense	22	85,608	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	23	-	6,757,020
Finance Cost	24	314	664
Other Expenses	25	13,996,304	2,853,854
Total Expenses (II)		14,082,226	9,611,539
III) **Profit before Taxation (I-II)**		365,609,443	(9,611,539)
IV) **Tax Expenses**			
Current Tax		-	-
Excess/Short provision for previous year		-	(192,282)
Total Tax Expenses (IV)		-	(192,282)
V) **Profit for the year (III-IV)**		365,609,443	-9,419,257
		-	-
VI) **Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in		-	-
		-	-
Re-Measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
		-	3
VII) **Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V+VI)**		365,609,443	-9,419,257
Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted (Nominal value Re 10 per share)		313	(8.05)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Piyush Kuchhal & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN:-011991C

Piyush Kuchhal

Proprietor

M.No. :401020

UDIN: 20401020AAAABR6116

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Kumar Choudhary
(Director)
Din: 00422498
Add: Raipur Industrial Area,
Gagal Heri Road, Roorkee (U.K.)

Sunita Devi Choudhary
(Director)
Din: 02305610
Add: Raiput Industrial Area,
Gagal Heri Road, Roorkee (U.K.)

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

Place :- Roorkee

Date :-12/06/2020

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)

Plot No. 94/7, Block -2, WHS, Kriti Nagar, New Delhi - 110015 IN

Statement of Profit and Loss For The Year Ended 31st March, 2020

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March'2020

	Particulars	As at 31st March'2020	As at 31st March'2019
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit before Tax	365,609,443	(9,419,257)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation/Amortisation	-	6,757,020
	Finance Cost	314	-
	Deferred Revenue Income (CIS) Amortisation	-	-
	(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	13,715,192	-
	Interest Income	-	-
	Write off /setoff liability and assets	(379,431,629)	
	Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**(106,681)**	**(2,662,236)**
	Adjustments for:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(2,945,250)	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Loans & Advances/other CA	9,327,033	(337,212)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(29,309,767)	2,814,728
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other current Liabilities	(2,569,344)	
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(25,604,009)**	**(184,720)**
	Direct/Indirect Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)		
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	**(25,604,009)**	**(184,720)**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Purchase of Fixed Assets & Capital WIP including Capital Advances	-	
	Sale of Fixed Assets	67,474,000	
	Capital Subsidy		
	Cash advances and loans made to other parties		
	Share Capital Investment (Asis Plywood Limited)		
	Interest Received		
	Gratuity		
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	**67,474,000**	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Increase in/ (Repayment) of Short Term borrowings	(51,111,020)	
	Other inflows/ (Outflows) of cash adjustments	(60,040)	
	Finance Cost	(314)	
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**(51,171,374)**	-
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(9,301,382)	(184,720)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of the year	10,228,412	10,413,132
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	927,030	10,228,412

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Piyush Kuchhal & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN:-011991C

Piyush Kuchhal

Proprietor

M.No. :401020

UDIN: 20401020AAAABR6116

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Kumar Choudhary
(Director)
Din: 00422498
Add: Raipur Industrial Area,
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Sunita Devi Choudhary
(Director)
Din: 02305610
Add: Raiput Industrial Area,
Gagal Heri Road, Roorkee (U.K.)

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

Place :- Roorkee
Date :-12/06/2020

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

3. Property, Plant and Equipement	Land & Site Development	Factory Building	Computers	Electrical Installations	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Intangible assets	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2019	8,013,233	39,050,158	-	-	134,969	-	38,599,317	529,832	-	86,327,509
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions during the year	2,874,917	39,050,158	-	-	134,969	-	38,599,317	529,832	-	81,189,193
Balance as at 31st March 2020	5,138,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,138,316

Depreciation	Land & Site Development	Factory Building	Computers***	Electrical Installations	Furniture & Fixtures ***	Office Equipment***	Plant & Machinery**	Vehicles ***	Intangible assets	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2019	-	17,002,880	676,535	-	571,105	431,596	45,376,618	1,168,955	-	65,227,689
Provided during the year	-	938,351	-	-	70,316	-	5,720,298	28,055	-	6,757,020
Deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2019	-	17,941,231	676,535	-	641,421	431,596	51,096,916	1,197,010	-	71,984,709
Provided during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Net block	Land & Site Development	Factory Building	Computers	Electrical Installations	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Intangible assets	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2019	8013233	39,050,158	-	-	134,969	-	38,599,317	529,832	-	86,327,508
Balance as at 31st March 2020	5,138,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,138,316

** whole block of pld plant and machinery was valued at Rs. 2227560.00 by the Income tax department approved valuer Er. Vivek Kumar Gupta ji through his valuation report dated 31.12.2019,

& same has been sold as scrap by the company for Rs. 2475000/-

*** all these block of assets have been write off by the company management, as either these assets were missing or even were not find worthful even for sale as scrap.

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

Investments In Subsidiaries (at cost)	Face Value Rs. Per Share	No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
			-	0
			-	0

5	Loans (at amortised cost)	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Unsecured considered good		
	Security Deposit (POWER)	-	223,011
		-	223,011

6	Deferred Tax Liabilities/Assets:-	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Deferred Tax Liability (A)		
	Deferred Tax Liability due to timing difference on:-		
	Fixed Assets		
	Opening	-	-
	Addition	-	-
	Deletion	-	-
	Closing Balance	-	-
		-	-
	Deferred Tax Assets (B)		
	Deferred Tax Assets out of entitilement of :-		
	MAT Credit:		
	Opening		
	Addition		
	Deletion		
	Closing Balance		

7	INVENTORIES	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(At Lower of cost and net realisable value)			
	Raw materials	-	-
	Work-in-progress	-	-

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

Stores,spare parts, etc	-	-
	-	-

8 Trade receivables (Unsecured) at amortised cost	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Considered good	2945250	-
Considered doubtful		
	2945250	-
Less :- Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	2945250	-

9 Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks		
- On Current accounts	520494	10,423,976
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Cash in hand	406536	4,436
	927,030	10,428,412

10 Other Current non-financial assets	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance recoverable in cash or kind		
Capital Advances	-	-
Loans and advances to related parties	-	-
Other loans and advances	649,990	9,754,012
Budgetary support incentive receivable	-	-
	649,990	9,754,012
Prepayments	-	-
	649,990	9,754,012

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
Roorkee
M.No.-401020
Chartered Accountants

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
11 SHARE CAPITAL		
a) **Authorised**		
Authorized shares (No in lacs)		
10,00,000 (31 March 2019: 10,00,000, 1 April 2018: 10,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	11699100	11699100
	11699100	11699100
b) **Issued, subscribed and fully paid equity share capital**		
Issued and fully paid equity shares of INR 10 each		
At 31 March	1,169,910	1,169,910

c) **Terms / rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Each holder is entitled to dividend, when declared and approved in Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders shall be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

A) Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	INR	INR
On April 1,2018	1,169,910	11,699,100
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	
Balance at March 31,2019	1,169,910	11,699,100
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
Balance at March 31,2020	**1,169,910**	**11,699,100**

12) Other Equity

Particulars	Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss As at March 31, 2020
Balance at April 1, 2018	**(387,948,228)**
Profit for the year	(9,419,257)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	
Balance at March 31, 2019	**(397,367,485)**
Profit for the period 01.04.2019 to 01.07.2019	
Profit for the year	365,609,443
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	**(31,758,042)**

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ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

13 SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS (at amortised cost)	ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Secured		
From Banks		
Working capital loan	-	389,328,467
Unsecured		
Inter corporate borrowings (Principal Amount)	26,035,778	70,635,000
Inter corporate borrowings (Interest accured but not due)	-	-
Shri Hari Ram Agarwal	3,100,000	-
Shri Anil Kumar Choudhary	25,000	-
	29,160,778	**459,963,467**

Amount of Rs. 125 laces, was received from shri Hari Ram Agarwal, out of Rs. 94 laces was adjusted against the receivable from Shrdi Industries Limited , and rest amount of Rs. 31 laces is incorporated in aforesaid unscured borrowings.

14 CURRENT TRADE PAYABLES (at amortised cost)	ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade payable for goods & services		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and small enterprises (Note No. 30)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and small enterprises	88,500	29,398,267
	88,500	**29,398,267**

15 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) Taxes and duties payable*	470,250	3,039,594
b) Advances from customers	-	-
	470,250	**3,039,594**

16 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)	ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) Provision for Tax less Income & Wealth Tax Payments and Tax Deducted at Source	-	-
	-	-

17) PROVISIONS	Non Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for Employee Benefits:				
Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Leave Encashment	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

ASIS PLYWOOD LIMITED (STANDALONE)

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

18. Revenue from Operations	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Revenue from Operations		
Sale of Products	-	-
Revenue from Operations (Net)	-	-

19. Other Income	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits, Loans etc:-		
Profit on sale of Fixed Assets as scrap		
DEFEERED REVENUE INCOME (CIS)		
Other Income	379,691,669	-
	379,691,669	-

20. Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-	
Add : Purchases (Net)	-	
	-	
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	-	
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	-	-

21. (Increase)/Decrease in inventories	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work in Progress	-	
	-	
Inventories at the end of the year		
Work in Progress	-	
	-	
	-	

22. Employee Benefits Expense	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc	85,608	-
Contribution to Provident, Gratuity and other Funds	-	
Employees Welfare Expenses	-	
	85,608	-

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

23. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	-	6,757,020
Depreciation on InTangible Assets	-	
	-	**6,757,020**

24. Finance Cost	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Interest Expenses		
Bank Charges	314	664
	314	**664**

25. Other Expenses	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Stores & Spare parts consumed	-	
Power and Fuel	17,400	83,660
Insurance	-	73,159
Profit/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	13,715,192	
Rent	-	
Packing Charges	-	
Repairs & Maintenance	-	
Transport & Freight	-	
Advertisement, Publicity and Sales Promotion	-	
Communication Expenses	-	
Auditors' Remuneration	88,500	25,000
Charity and Donations	-	
Miscellaneous Expenses	175,212	2,672,035
Bad Debts	-	
CSR Expenses	-	
	13,996,304	**2,853,854**

Payment to Auditor	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
As Auditor		
Audit Fees	70,800	25,000
In other Capacity		
For Certificate and other Services	17,700	
	88,500	**25,000**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Profit /(Loss) after Tax (INR)	365,609,443	(9,419,257)
Net Profit/(Loss) for calculation of basic and Diluted EPS (INR)	365,609,443	(9,419,257)
Weighted Average no.of Equity shares in calculating Basic and Diluted	1,169,910	1,169,910
Basic and Diluted EPS (a/b) (In Rs)	**313**	**(8)**

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020

27 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods

(i) Judgements

The management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The Company has decided to recognize deferred tax asset and MAT credit due to unused tax losses.

(ii) Estimates and assumptions

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
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Chartered Accountants

28 Commitments and contingencies

Contingent Liabilities	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
LC/BG	-	-
Interest on Mandi tax (@12%PA)	-	
	-	-

Note : Based on discussion with the solicitors/favourable decisions in similar cases/legal opinion taken by the company, the management believes that the outflow of resources is not probable and hence, no provision there against is considered necessary.

29 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value and manage its capital is to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various shareholders but keep associated cost under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. Apart from internal accrual, sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity and borrowing, both the short term and long term.Net debt (total borrowing less current investment and cash &cash equivalent) to equity ratio is used to monitor capital No changes were made to the objective, policies or process for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a current ration and debt equity ratio.

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Current assets	4522270	20182424
Current liabilities	29719528	492401328
Current ratio	**0.15**	**0.04**
Debts	28233748	449535055
Equity	-20058942	-385668385
DE Ratio	**-1.41**	**-1.17**

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

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates
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30. Based on the information/documents available with the company, information as per the requirements of section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Principal Amount due	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
Amount of interest paid in terms of Sec 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay Amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding year	-	-

31. The areas for CSR activities are promoting education, healthcare, animal welfare and projects ensuring environment sustainability. Disclosures of Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure in line with the requirement of Guidance Note on "Accounting for Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities"

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Amount of CSR expenditure to be incurred during the year	-	-
CSR expenditure (Revenue Nature) incurred during the year	-	-
Unspent amount	-	-

Piyush Kuchhal & Associates Chartered Accountants Roorkee M.No.-401020