

gokhale & sathe (regd.)

chartered accountants

308/309, Udyog Mandir No. 1,

7-C, Bhagoji Keer Marg,

Mahim, Mumbai 400 016

Tel : 91 22 43484242

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial statements of Aarti Corporate Services Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS Financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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



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

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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 Ind AS 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 responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone



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financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government 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, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified



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opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

- 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at 31st March 2020 which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are 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 GOKHALE & SATHE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W



TEJAS. J. PARIKH
PARTNER.
Membership No: 123215
UDIN: -20123215AAAAAY4511
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22.05.2020

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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Aarti Corporate Services Limited of even date)

- i) As per information and explanation given to us the Company does not hold any fixed assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ii) The Company is in the business of providing Non-Banking Financial Services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company had granted unsecured loan to its wholly owned subsidiary covered under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - a) In respect of abovesaid loan, terms and conditions of grant of such loan were not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - b) Terms and conditions do not stipulate any repayment of principal and payment of interest schedule and the loans are repayable on demand. However, receipt of interest is regular.
 - c) There is no overdue amount in respect of such loan granted.
- iv) In our opinion, Company being NBFC, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, in respect to loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, are not applicable
- v) The Company is a non-banking finance company and consequently is exempt from provisions of Section 73,74,75 and 76 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any activities conducted or services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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vii)

- a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues like Income tax and any other statutory dues applicable to it.
- b) There were no undisputed amount payable in respect of Income Tax and material statutory dues in arrears as at March 2020, for a period of more than 6 months from the date they become payable.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues of income tax which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised money from financial institutions or bank or debenture holders and hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of term loans, public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year

xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any for managerial remuneration and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable, for all transactions with related parties and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standard.



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- xiv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is registered NBFC under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For GOKHALE & SATHE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W



TEJAS. J. PARIKH
PARTNER.
Membership No: 123215
UDIN: -20123215AAAAAY4511
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22.05.2020

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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Aarti Corporate Services Limited of even date)

Report on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of subsection 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Aarti Corporate Services Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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.



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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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



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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 GOKHALE & SATHE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W



TEJAS. J. PARIKH
PARTNER.
Membership No: 123215
UDIN: -20123215AAAAAY4511
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22.05.2020

AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
I ASSETS				
1) Financial Assets				
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		2	525,537	484,408
(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above		3	7,000,000	4,000,000
(c) Receivables				
(I) Trade Receivables		4	4,083,800	3,742,695
(II) Other Receivables		5	37,831,090	42,046,515
(d) Loans		6	129,347,414	143,987,913
(e) Investments				
2) Non-financial Assets				
(a) Current tax assets (Net)		7	2,774,797	1,370,488
TOTAL ASSETS			181,562,638	195,632,020
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
1) Financial Liabilities				
(a) Payables				
(I) Trade Payables			295,600	33,500
(II) Other Payables			27,000	-
2) Non-Financial Liabilities				
(a) Current tax liabilities (Net)			-	-
(b) Deferred tax Liabilities (Net)		8	2,431,638	3,954,250
(c) Provisions on Standard Assets			428,156	-
3) EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share capital		9	20,246,800	20,246,800
(b) Other Equity		10	158,133,445	171,397,470
TOTAL			181,562,638	195,632,020
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts		1-17	(0)	0

As per our report of even date

For **GOKHALE & SATHE**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Reg. No. 103264W

Tejas Parikh

TEJAS PARIKH

PARTNER

Membership No. 123215



PLACE: MUMBAI

DATE: 22/05/2020

FOR AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

Parimal H. Desai

PARIMAL H. DESAI

DIRECTOR

DIN: 00009212

Manoj M. Chheda

MANOJ M. CHHEDA

DIRECTOR

DIN: 00022699

AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
I Revenue from Operations			
(i) Interest Income	11	5,794,875	4,221,770
(ii) Dividend Income		729,108	9,200,116
II Total Income		6,523,983	13,421,886
III EXPENSES			
(i) Finance Costs	12	1,062	915
(ii) Fees and commission expense		-	-
(iii) Net loss on fair value changes		-	-
(iv) Net loss on derecognition of financial instruments under amortised cost category		-	-
(v) Impairment on financial instruments		-	-
(vi) Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		-	-
(vii) Other Expenses	13	6,594,060	1,039,259
Total Expenses		6,595,122	1,040,174
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(71,139)	12,381,713
Exceptional items			
Profit/(loss) before tax			
TAX EXPENSES			
Current Year Tax		75,000	1,043,560
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		75,000	1,043,560
PROFIT AFTER TAX		(146,139)	11,338,153
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Fair Value Change of Investments		(14,640,500)	43,297,682
Deferred Tax on Fair Value Change		1,522,612	(4,502,959)
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(13,264,026)	50,132,875
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) (in Rs.)	14		
Basic (Rs.)		(0.07)	5.60
Diluted (Rs.)		(0.07)	5.60
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	1-19		

As per our report of even date
For **GOKHALE & SATHE**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No. 103264W


TEJAS PARIKH
PARTNER
Membership No. 123215




PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE: 22/05/2020

FOR AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED


PARIMAL H. DESAI
DIRECTOR

DIN: 00009272


MANOJ M. CHHEDA
DIRECTOR

DIN: 00022699

AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in Rs.)		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2019	Change in Equity Share Capital during the year 2019-20	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2020
20,246,800	-	20,246,800

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	General Reserve	Reserve u/s 45IC RBI	Retained Earnings		
As at 1st April, 2019	-	37,022,223	100,359,089	34,016,158	171,397,470
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	-	(146,139)	(13,117,888)	(13,264,026)
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Other Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	-	37,022,223	100,212,950	20,898,270	158,133,444

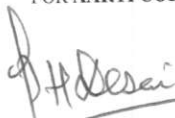
As per our report of even date
For **GOKHALE & SATHE**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No. 103264W


TEJAS PARIKH
PARTNER
Membership No. 123215


PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE: 22/05/2020



FOR AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED


PARIMAL H. DESAI
DIRECTOR

DIN:00009272


MANOJ M. CHHEDA
DIRECTOR

DIN:00022699

AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(71,139)	12,381,713
Adjusted for:		
Finance Cost	1,062	915
Dividend Received	-	-
Provision as per NBFC Prudential Norms	428,156	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	358,079	12,382,627
Adjusted for:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Loans and other Receivables	3,874,321	(13,784,714)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) Trade & Other payable	289,100	(22,500)
Cash Generated from Operations	4,521,500	(1,424,587)
Taxes Paid (Net)	(1,479,309)	(1,357,708)
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities	3,042,191	(2,782,295)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Term Deposit Made During the Year	(3,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(3,000,000)	(4,000,000)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Debt Securities and Borrowings	-	-
Finance Cost	(1,062)	(915)
Dividend Paid	-	-
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities	(1,062)	(915)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	41,129	(6,783,210)
Opening Balance of Cash Equivalents	484,408	7,267,617
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	525,537	484,408

As per our report of even date

For **GOKHALE & SATHE**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Reg. No. 103264W


TEJAS PARIKH
PARTNER



PLACE: MUMBAI

DATE: 22/05/2020

FOR AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED


PARIMAL H. DESAI
DIRECTOR
DIN: 00009272


MANOJ M. CHHEDA
DIRECTOR
DIN: 00022699

AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars		As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
2	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on Hand	122,395	123,655
	Balances with Banks	403,142	360,753
	Total	525,537	484,408
3	Bank Balance other than (a) above		
	Fixed Deposit with Axis Bank	7,000,000	4,000,000
	Total	7,000,000	4,000,000
4	Other Receivables		
	Interest Receivables on Loan & Fixed Deposit	4,080,800	3,739,695
	Deposits	3,000	3,000
	Total	4,083,800	3,742,695



5. Loans

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As on 31st March 2020			As on 31st March 2019		
	Amortised cost	Others	Total	Amortised cost	Others	Total
A. Loans						
Loans repayable on Demand	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
Total (A) - Gross	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A) - Net	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
B. Unsecured	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
Total (B) - Gross	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B) - Net	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
C. (I) Loans in India						
(i) Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
Total (C) (I) - Gross	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (C) (I) - Net	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515
C. (II) Loans Outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (C) (II) - Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (C) (II) - Net	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (C) (I) + (II)	37,831,090	-	37,831,090	42,046,515	-	42,046,515



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
6. Investments

As on 31st March 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Investments	Quantity (Number of Shares)	Amortised Cost	At Fair Value			Sub total	Others*	Total
			Through Other Comprehensive income	Through Profit or Loss	Designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive income			
Investment in quoted Equity Shares								
Valiant Organics Limited *	40,506	-	-	-	42,328,770	42,328,770	-	42,328,770
Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares								
Aarti Biotech Limited	421,700	-	-	-	1,186,194	1,186,194	-	1,186,194
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	4,033	-	-	-	51,520,459	51,520,459	-	51,520,459
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited	858	-	-	-	679,090	679,090	-	679,090
Perfect Enviro Control System Limited	343,840	-	-	-	1,972,878	1,972,878	-	1,972,878
Polygamma Industries Private Limited	533,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aarti Intermediates private limited	22,125	-	-	-	22,125	22,125	-	22,125
Number Mask Digital Private Limited	1,125	-	-	-	1,125	1,125	-	1,125
Trans Retain Venture Private Limited	28,796	-	-	-	28,796	28,796	-	28,796
% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares								
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited (Face Value Rs. 10/- Paid-up Value Rs.3.50 per share)	750,000	2,625,000	-	-	-	2,625,000	-	2,625,000
Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Share of Rs.100 Each								
Valiant Organics Limited	2,400	240,000	-	-	-	240,000	-	240,000
Optionally Convertible Preference Share of Rs.10 each								
Valiant Organics Limited	11,814	118,140	-	-	-	118,140	-	118,140
Warrant Certificate								
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited	93	930	-	-	-	930	-	930
Investments in Subsidiaries								
Shanti Intermediates Private Limited	6,765	4,823,406	-	-	-	4,823,406	-	4,823,406
Nascent Chemical Industries Limited	302,920	23,800,500	-	-	-	23,800,500	-	23,800,500
Total Gross (A)		31,607,976	-	-	97,739,438	129,347,414	-	129,347,414
Overseas investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		31,607,976	-	-	97,739,438	129,347,414	-	129,347,414
Total Gross (B)		31,607,976	-	-	97,739,438	129,347,414	-	129,347,414
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net		31,607,976	-	-	97,739,438	129,347,414	-	129,347,414
Amarivot Chemicals Limited *								



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
6. Investments

As on 31st March 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Investments	Quantity (Number of Shares)	Amortised Cost	At Fair Value			Sub total	Others*	Total
			Through Other Comprehensive income	Through Profit or Loss	Designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive income			
Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares								
Amarjyot Chemicals Limited	56,258	-	-	-	42,531,048	42,531,048	-	42,531,048
Aarti Biotech Limited	421,700	-	-	-	1,128,058	1,128,058	-	1,128,058
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	4,033	-	-	-	21,713,258	21,713,258	-	21,713,258
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited	858	-	-	-	119,818	119,818	-	119,818
Perfect Enviro Control System Limited	343,840	-	-	-	1,799,413	1,799,413	-	1,799,413
Polygamma Industries Private Limited	533,358	-	-	-	45,394,436	45,394,436	-	45,394,436
Aarti Intermediates private limited	22,125	-	-	-	22,125	22,125	-	22,125
Number Mask Digital Private Limited	1,125	-	-	-	1,125	1,125	-	1,125
Trans Retain Venture Private Limited	28,796	-	-	-	28,796	28,796	-	28,796
% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares								
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited (Face Value Rs. 10/- Paid-up Value Rs.3.50 per share)	750,000	2,625,000	-	-	-	2,625,000	-	2,625,000
Warrant Certificate								
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited	93	930	-	-	-	930	-	930
Investments in Subsidiaries								
Shanti Intermediates Private Limited	6,765	4,823,406	-	-	-	4,823,406	-	4,823,406
Nascent Chemical Industries Limited	302,920	23,800,500	-	-	-	23,800,500	-	23,800,500
Total Gross (A)		31,249,836	-	-	112,738,077	143,987,913	-	143,987,913
Overseas investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		31,249,836	-	-	112,738,077	143,987,913	-	143,987,913
Total Gross (B)		31,249,836	-	-	112,738,077	143,987,913	-	143,987,913
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net		31,249,836	-	-	112,738,077	143,987,913	-	143,987,913



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED
6. Investments

As at 1st of April, 2018

(Amount in Rs.)

Investments	Quantity (Number of Shares)	Amortised Cost	At Fair Value			Sub total	Others*	Total
			Through Other Comprehensive income	Through Profit or Loss	Designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive income			
Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares								
Amarjyot Chemicals Limited	56,258	-	-	-	10,952,040	10,952,040	-	10,952,040
Aarti Biotech Limited	421,700	-	-	-	1,067,770	1,067,770	-	1,067,770
Bewakoof Brands Private Limited	4,033	-	-	-	8,848,676	8,848,676	-	8,848,676
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited	858	-	-	-	1,276,810	1,276,810	-	1,276,810
Perfect Enviro Control System Limited	343,840	-	-	-	1,682,411	1,682,411	-	1,682,411
Polygamma Industries Private Limited	533,358	-	-	-	45,394,436	45,394,436	-	45,394,436
Trans Retain Venture Private Limited	28,796	-	-	-	218,253	218,253	-	218,253
% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares								
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited (Face Value Rs. 10/- Paid-up Value Rs.3.50 per share)	750,000	-	-	2,625,000	-	2,625,000	-	2,625,000
Warrant Certificate								
Deltecs Infotech Private Limited	93	930	-	-	-	930	-	930
Investments in Subsidiaries								
Shanti Intermediates Private Limited	6,765	4,823,406	-	-	-	4,823,406	-	4,823,406
Nascent Chemical Industries Limited	302,920	23,800,500	-	-	-	23,800,500	-	23,800,500
Total Gross (A)		28,624,836	-	2,625,000	69,440,396	100,690,232	-	100,690,232
Overseas investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		28,624,836	-	2,625,000	69,440,396	100,690,232	-	100,690,232
Total Gross (B)		28,624,836	-	2,625,000	69,440,396	100,690,232	-	100,690,232
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net		28,624,836	-	2,625,000	69,440,396	100,690,232	-	100,690,232



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
7	Current tax assets (Net)		
	Provision for Taxation for Earlier Periods (Net)	1,059,723	1,059,723
	Provision for Taxation AY 19-20	310,765	310,765
	Provision for Taxation AY 20-21	1,404,309	-
	Total	2,774,797	1,370,488
8	Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) (Net)		
	At the start of the year	(3,954,250)	548,709
	Charge/(credit) to the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,522,612	(4,502,959)
	At the end of the year	(2,431,638)	(3,954,250)
8.1	Components of Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)		
	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:	(3,954,250)	548,709
	Fair Value Change of Investments	1,522,612	(4,502,959)
	Total	(2,431,638)	(3,954,250)



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
9	Equity Share Capital		
	Authorised Share Capital		
	32,50,000 Equity Shares of ` 10/- each	32,500,000	32,500,000
	Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
	20,24,680 Equity Shares of ` 10/- each fully paid up	20,246,800	20,246,800
	Total	20,246,800	20,246,800

9.10

Particulars	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	2,024,680	2,024,680
Less: shares bought back during the year		-
Total	2,024,680	2,024,680

9.20

Name of Shareholders	As on 31.03.2020		As on 31.03.2019	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Aarti Industries Limited	2,024,680	100%	2,024,680	100%
Total	2,024,680	100%	2,024,680	100%

9.3

Name of Shareholders	Financial Year				
	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
No. of Equity Shares outstanding	2,024,680	2,024,680	2,024,680	2,024,680	2,024,680
Total	2,024,680	2,024,680	2,024,680	2,024,680	2,024,680



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

10 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31st March 2020			
	Reserve u/s 45IC RBI	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2019	37,022,223	100,359,089	34,016,159	171,397,471
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	(146,139)	(13,117,888)	(13,264,026)
Transfer to Other Reserves	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March 2020	37,022,223	100,212,950	20,898,271	158,133,445

Particulars	31st March 2019			
	Reserve u/s 45IC RBI	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2018	34,641,211	91,401,948	(4,778,564)	121,264,595
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	11,338,153	38,794,723	50,132,875
Transfer to Other Reserves	2,381,012	(2,381,012)	-	-
Balance as on 31st March 2019	37,022,223	100,359,089	34,016,159	171,397,470



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19
11	Interest Income		
	Interest On Loan	5,476,364	4,221,770
	Interest on Fixed Deposits	318,511	-
	Total	5,794,875	4,221,770
12	Finance Cost		
	Bank Charges	1,062	915
		1,062	915
13	Other Expenses		
	Provision as per NBFC Prudential Norms on Standard Assets	428,156	-
	Bad Debts	4,720,000	
	Audit Fees	76,700	29,500
	Legal and Professional Fees	625,990	153,400
	Other Miscellaneous Expenses	43,214	86,359
	Donation	700,000	770,000
	Total	6,594,060	1,039,259



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

14. Earning Per Share (EPS)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
	Amount as per IND AS	Amount as per IND AS
Face Value Per Equity Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	-0.07	5.60
Net Profit After Tax as per Statement of Profit or Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(146,139)	11,338,153
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	2,024,680	2,024,680
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	-0.07	5.60
Net Profit After Tax as per Statement of Profit or Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(146,139)	11,338,153
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	2,024,680	2,024,680
Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	2,024,680	2,024,680
Total Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares	-	-
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	2,024,680	2,024,680



1. Significant accounting policies**a. Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in all material aspects in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per rule 4 of The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other relevant Provisions of the Act and the relevant Reserve Bank of India guidelines to NBFCs as applicable to Primary Dealers in Government Securities.

The financial statements up to the year ended March 31st, 2020 were prepared in accordance with the requirement of Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (IGAAP) which include the accounting standards notified under the Companies (accounting standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the company under Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets measured at fair value the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount wherever applicable.

b. Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the functional currency for the Company.

c. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

(I) Financial assets**Financial assets at amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on a specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and of allocating interest income over the relevant period is effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial assets, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and is included in the "Revenue from operations".

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured through FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on a specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified under any of the above categories is measured at FVTPL. At the end of each reporting period, the financial assets through FVTPL are measured at fair value and any gains or losses arising on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Investment in Equity Instruments

All equity investments covered within the scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value and the changes in value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss except for those equity instruments which the Company has chosen to recognise the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. The classification of recognising the value changes either through FVTPL or FVTOCI is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

The dividends earned on equity instruments those are measured through FVTOCI are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party or when it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received / receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

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

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



At every reporting date the financial assets are tested for impairment. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss. The Company uses 12-month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

(II) Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

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.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using effective interest rate method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item in profit or loss.

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Similarly, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.



d. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of 3 months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

e. Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

- In the principal market, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

f. 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 made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.



i. Interest income**On financial assets classified under amortised cost**

Interest income from financial instruments classified as at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of financial assets to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

On financial assets classified under fair value through profit or loss

Interest income on assets classified under fair value through profit or loss is recognised on time proportion basis at the coupon rates specified for the instruments.

ii. Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established which is generally when shareholder approve the dividend, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

iii. Other Income

Other income is accounted on accrual basis, except when there is significant uncertainty about realisation of the same, in which case, the income is recognised when the income is realised.

g. Borrowing costs

Borrowing Costs other than those directly attributable to Qualifying Assets are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

h. Taxes on Income

Tax on Income comprises current tax and deferred tax. These are recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals. 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 substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly



in equity. 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 assets 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 realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

i. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for the effects of dividend, interest and other charges relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average number of shares plus dilutive potential equity shares.

j. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

15 Capital Management

The Company's objectives for managing capital is to safeguard continuity and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company's policy is to use current and non - current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio.

The Company believes that it will able to meet all its current liabilities and interest obligation on timely manner.



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

16 Financial Instruments

A. Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(A) Financial Assets				
At Amortised Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	525,537	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7,000,000	-	-	-
Other Receivables	4,083,800	-	-	-
Loans	37,831,090	-	-	-
Investment in Warrant Certificates	930	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	28,623,906	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)	78,065,263	-	-	-
(B) Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
Preference Shares	2,983,140	-	-	2,983,140
Sub-total (B)	2,983,140	-	-	2,983,140
(C) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investment in Quoted Equity Shares	42,328,770	42,328,770	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares	55,410,668	-	-	55,410,668
Sub-total (C)	97,739,438	42,328,770	-	55,410,668
Total [Financial Assets]	178,787,841	42,328,770	-	58,393,808
(D) Financial Liabilities				
At Amortised Cost				
Trade Payables	322,600	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (D)	322,600	-	-	-
Total [Financial Liabilities]	322,600	-	-	-

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(A) Financial Assets				
At Amortised Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	484,408	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4,000,000	-	-	-
Other Receivables	3,742,695	-	-	-
Loans	42,046,515	-	-	-
Investment in Warrant Certificates	930	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	28,623,906	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)	78,898,454	-	-	-
(B) Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
Preference Shares	2,625,000	-	-	2,625,000
Sub-total (B)	2,625,000	-	-	2,625,000
(C) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares	112,738,077	-	-	112,738,077
Sub-total (C)	112,738,077	-	-	112,738,077
Total [Financial Assets]	194,261,531	-	-	115,363,077
(D) Financial Liabilities				
At Amortised Cost				
Trade Payables	33,500	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (D)	33,500	-	-	-
Total [Financial Liabilities]	33,500	-	-	-



B. Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowing, trade payable and other unsecured lendings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes Customer Receivable, Investments and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

b. Credit Risk

The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for receivables).

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to perform or pay the amounts due causing financial loss to the company. Credit risk arises from company's activities in investments, dealing in derivatives and outstanding receivables from customers.

The company has a prudent and conservative process for managing its credit risk arising in the course of its business activities.

To manage the credit risk, the Company follows a adequate credit control policy.

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities such as trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity profile of non-derivative financial liabilities as on 31st March, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	322,600	-	-	322,600
Total	322,600	-	-	322,600



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

17 Related Party Disclosure under Accounting Standard (Ind AS: 24):

I Following are the Holding/ Subsidiaries/ Associates of the Company

A) Holding Company

Aarti Industries Limited

B) Subsidiaries Company

1. Shanti Intermediates Private Limited

2. Nascent Chemical Industries Ltd

II Following are the Enterprises/Firms over which controlling individuals/Key Management Personnel, of the Company along with their relatives, have significant influence

1. Aarti Biotech Limited

2. Perfect Enviro Control System Ltd.

III Following are the individuals who with their relatives own Directly/indirectly 20% or more voting power in the Company or have significant influence or are Key Management Personnel

1 Shri Parimal H. Desai

Director

2 Shri Manoj M. Chheda

Director

The following transactions were carried out during the year with the related parties in the ordinary course of business

Details relating to parties referred to in items I, II and III above.

(Amount in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Description of Transaction	Year	Holding Company	Subsidiary/ Other Companies
1	Interest Income on the Inter-corporate Deposits placed/unsecured loans	CY	-	1,218,836
		PY	-	1,491,763
2	Dividend Received	CY	-	-
		PY	-	9,200,116
3	Interest payable / (Paid) on Debentures	CY	-	-
		PY	-	-
4	Loans (Including Interest Receivable)	CY	-	10,538,520
		PY	-	10,491,763
5	Investments	CY	-	28,623,906
		PY	-	28,623,906



Particulars			
Liabilities Side:			
(1)	Loans and advances availed by the non- banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
	(a) Debentures : Secured	-	-
	: Unsecured	-	-
	(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits*)		
	(b) Deferred Credits	-	-
	(c) Term Loans	-	-
	(d) Inter-Corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
	(e) Commercial Paper	-	-
	(f) Other Loans (specify nature)	-	-
	* Please see Note 1 below		
Assets Side:		Amount Outstanding	
(2)	Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below] :		
	(a) Secured		-
	(b) Unsecured		37,831,090
(3)	Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities		
	(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors :		
	(a) Financial lease		-
	(b) Operating lease		-
	(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
	(a) Assets on hire		-
	(b) Repossessed Assets		-
	(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
	(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed		-
	(b) Loans other than (a) above		-
(4)	Break-up of Investments :		
	<u>Current Investments :</u>		
	1. Quoted		
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity		-
	(b) Preference		-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv) Government Securities		-
	(v) Others		-
	2. Unquoted		
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity		-
	(b) Preference		-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv) Government Securities		-
	(v) Others		-



AARTI CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

Long Term Investments :			
1. Quoted			
(i) Shares : (a) Equity			42,328,770
(b) Preference			
(ii) Debentures and Bonds			
(iii) Units of mutual funds			
(iv) Government Securities			
(v) Others			
2. Unquoted			
(i) Shares : (a) Equity			84,034,574
(b) Preference			2,983,140
(ii) Debentures and Bonds			-
(iii) Units of mutual funds			-
(iv) Government Securities			-
(v) Warrant Certificates			930
(5) Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (2) and (3) above :			
Please see Note 2 below			
Category		Amount net of provisions	
		Secured	Unsecured
			Total
1. Related Parties **			
(a) Subsidiaries	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-
2. Other than related parties	-	27,831,090	-
Total	-	37,831,090	10,000,000
(6) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):			
Please see note 3 below			
Category		Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1. Related Parties **			
(a) Subsidiaries		28,623,906	28,623,906
(b) Companies in the same group		-	-
(c) Other related parties		-	-
2. Other than related parties		100,723,508	100,723,508
Total		129,347,414	129,347,414
** As per Accounting Standard of ICAI (Please see Note 3)			
(7) Other Information		Amount	
Particulars			
(i) Gross Non-Performing Assets			
(a) Related parties			
(b) Other than related parties			
(ii) Net Non-Performing Assets			
(a) Related parties			
(b) Other than related parties			
(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt			

- As defined in paragraph 2(1)(xii) of the Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998.
- Provisioning norms shall be applicable as prescribed in Non-Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2015 or Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2015 whichever is applicable.
- All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debt. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up/fair value/NAV in respect of unquoted investments should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in (4) above.

