

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Board of Directors
PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose standalone financial statements of **PRIMESEC INVESTMENTSLIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flow for the period ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "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 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 September 30, 2019, the total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows and for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs"). 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 ("ICAI") together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 qualified opinion on the standalone financial statements.



Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

The accompanying standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis, notwithstanding the circumstances referred in Note 25 which casts significant doubt about Company's ability to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The appropriateness of the said basis is inter alia dependent on the Company's ability to revive and realize its assets in the normal course of business. Relying on the above, no adjustments have been made to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the following matters:

- a) As referred to in Note 26, the Company has not received confirmation of account from debtor whose aggregate outstanding balance is Rs. 500.00 Lacs. No provision for doubtful debt is considered necessary by the Company as in the opinion of its management the amount will be fully realized in ordinary course of business.
- b) As referred to in Note 27, the Company has not received confirmation of account from certain parties to whom advances are given whose aggregate outstanding is Rs. 234.90 Lacs. No provision for doubtful advances is considered necessary by the Company as in the opinion of its management the amount will be fully realized in ordinary course of business.

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 for the 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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	<u>Recoverability assessment of trade receivables</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Trade receivables of the Company comprise of receivables for services rendered.The recoverable amount was estimated by the management based on their specific recoverability assessment of individual debtor.The management would make specific provision against	We have performed the following procedures in relation to the recoverability of trade receivables: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtained a list of outstanding receivables and tested the accuracy of aging of each party at period-end;Tested subsequent settlement of trade receivables after the balance sheet date, if any;For those outstanding balances, letters were sent to each party seeking direct independent confirmation of balance from



	individual balance with reference to the recoverable amount.	them. We found the key estimates used by management in the recoverability assessment of trade receivables to be supportable based on the obtained evidence except in case of disclosure made in Emphasis of Matter.
--	--	--

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Standalone 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 standalone 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.
- 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 financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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



Restriction on Use

This report and the accompanying standalone financial statements of the Company are addressed to the Board of Directors of the Company solely for the purpose to enable compliance with the requirement of regulatory authorities in relation to scheme of arrangement of merger of the Company with its holding company under applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose.

For GANDHI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN:102965W/W100192)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Milind Gandhi", written over the printed name.

[MILINDGANDHI]

Partner

Membership No. 043194

Mumbai,

Date: February 24, 2020

UDIN: 20043194AAAAAS7028

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BALANCE SHEET AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 30-Sep-19		As at 31-Mar-19	
ASSETS					
1. Non-current assets					
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	1	19.28		4.54	
(b) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments	2	33.01		137.57	
(c) Deferred Tax Assets		1.16		0.61	
(d) Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)		101.42		-	
(e) Other non-current assets	3	8.70		8.70	
Total Non-Current Assets			163.57		151.42
2. Current assets					
(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	4	1,023.60		1,354.50	
(ii) Cash & Cash equivalents	5	24.95		53.42	
(iii) Loans	6	100.00		100.00	
(iv) Other Financial Assets	7	114.91		124.91	
(b) Other Current Assets	8	57.65		27.56	
Total Current Assets			1,321.11		1,660.39
Total Assets			1,484.68		1,811.81
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Equity					
(a) Equity Share capital	9	163.60		163.60	
(b) Other Equity	10	(2,738.47)		(3,083.45)	
Total Equity			(2,574.87)		(2,919.85)
2. Non-current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
Provisions	11	2.88		1.88	
Total Non-Current Liabilities			2.88		1.88
3. Current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	12	3,995.99		4,373.97	
(ii) Trade Payables					
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	1.71		15.36	
(b) Other current liabilities	14	57.86		202.17	
(c) Provisions	15	1.11		0.20	
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)		-		138.08	
Total Current Liabilities			4,056.67		4,729.78
Total Equity and Liabilities			1,484.68		1,811.81

Significant accounting policies Note No. 24

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report attached

For and on behalf of

GANDHI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 102965W/W100192)

Milind Gandhi

Milind Gandhi

Partner

Membership No. 043194



For and on behalf of the Board

S. R. Sharma
S. R. Sharma
Managing Director

N. Jayakumar
N. Jayakumar
Director

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended 30-Sep-19	Year ended 31-Mar-19
I Revenue from Operations	16	1,195.00	2,065.50
II Other Income	17	-	34.58
III Total Income (I+II)		1,195.00	2,100.08
IV Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	18	243.05	225.81
Finance cost	19	4.25	0.41
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1	8.49	0.86
Other expenses	20	609.07	211.66
Total Expenses		864.86	438.74
V Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III -IV)		330.14	1,661.34
VI Exceptional Items	21	-	-
VII Profit / (loss) before tax (V + VI)		330.14	1,661.34
VIII Tax expense:			
Current tax	22	58.00	358.00
Deferred tax		(0.45)	(0.61)
IX Profit / (loss) for the year (VII - VIII)		272.60	1,303.95
X <u>Other Comprehensive Income</u>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	23	(0.55)	(1.64)
Income tax effect on above		0.10	0.35
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX + X) (Comprising Profit / (Loss) and other comprehensive income for the period)		272.15	1,302.66
XII Earnings per equity share			
Basic		16.66	79.70
Diluted		16.66	79.70

Significant accounting policies Note No. 24

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report attached

For and on behalf of

GANDHI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants


(FRN: 102965W/W100192)



Milind Gandhi
 Partner

Membership No. 043194



For and on behalf of the Board


S. R. Sharma
 Managing Director


N. Jayakumar
 Director

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(Rs. Lacs)

	INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS)	
	Period ended 30-09-2019	Year ended 31-03-2019
A Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax from continuing operations	329.59	1,659.70
Adjustments for:		
Interest & Finance Charges	4.25	0.41
Depreciation	8.49	0.86
(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Investments (Net)	-	-
Sundry Balances Written off	116.10	60.97
(Appreciation) / Diminution in value of Investments	104.57	(34.58)
Lease Liability Written-back	(7.98)	
Provision for Outstanding ESOS	72.82	40.52
	298.25	68.18
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital changes	627.84	1,727.88
Adjustments for Changes in the Working Capital		
Debtors	214.80	(1,289.60)
Current Assets	(30.09)	(8.11)
Loans & Advances	10.00	100.00
Current Liabilities & Provisions	(170.79)	142.91
	23.92	(1,054.80)
Cash generated from operations	651.76	673.08
Direct Taxes Paid (Net) / Refund (net)	(297.43)	(212.86)
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)	354.33	460.22
B Cashflow from Investment Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(0.57)	(0.12)
Sale of Investments	-	-
Net Cash from Investment Activities (B)	(0.57)	(0.12)
C Cashflow from Financing Activities		
Interest & Finance Charges	(4.25)	(0.41)
Funds Borrowed / (Repaid) (Net)	(377.98)	(409.40)
Net Cash from Financing Activities (C)	(382.23)	(409.81)
Net Cashflow (A + B + C)	(28.47)	50.29
Changes in the Cash & Bank Balance	(28.47)	50.29
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	53.42	3.13
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	24.95	53.42

Notes to the cash flow statement

- Cash Comprises Cash on Hand and Current Accounts with Banks.
- The Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS -7) Statement of Cash flows.
- Previous year's figures have been regrouped / recasted wherever necessary.

As per our Report attached

For and on behalf of

GANDHI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 102965W/W100192)



Milind Gandhi

Partner

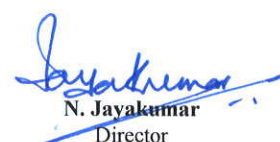
Membership No. 043194



For and on behalf of the Board



S. R. Sharma
Managing Director



N. Jayakumar
Director

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the period ended September 30, 2019

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at September 30, 2019		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	16,36,000	16.36	16,36,000	16.36
changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	16,36,000	16.36	16,36,000	16.36

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	General Reserve	Retained Earnings
Balance at March 31, 2019	-	634.40	40.52	-	(3,749.88)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	272.60
Share option outstanding	-	-	72.82	-	-
Actuarial gain / (Loss) on defined benefits plan net of tax	-	-	-	-	(0.45)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(8.93)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(8.93)
Balance at September 30, 2019	-	634.40	113.34	-	(3,477.28)
					(8.93)
					(2,738.47)

As per our Report attached

For and on behalf of

GANDHI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 102965W/W100192)



Gandhi

Milind Gandhi

Partner

Membership No. 043194

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

S. R. Sharma

S. R. Sharma

Managing Director

N. Jayakumar

N. Jayakumar

Director

Mumbai, February 24, 2020

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTE 1 - Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Tangible Assets				Intangible Assets	
	Computer	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total	Right to Use	Total
Gross Block						
Balance as at 31st March 2019	0.32	3.02	2.40	5.74	-	-
Balance as at 1st April 2019	0.32	3.02	2.40	5.74	-	-
Additions	0.57	-	-	0.57	22.66	22.66
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30th September 2019	0.89	3.02	2.40	6.31	22.66	22.66
Depreciation:						
Balance as at 31st March 2019	0.15	0.39	0.67	1.20	-	-
Balance as at 1st April 2019	0.15	0.39	0.67	1.20	-	-
Additions	0.10	0.15	0.24	0.49	8.00	8.00
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30th September 2019	0.25	0.54	0.91	1.70	8.00	8.00
Net Block:						
As at 31st March, 2019	0.17	2.63	1.74	4.54	-	-
As at 30th September, 2019	0.64	2.48	1.50	4.62	14.66	14.66





PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 30-Sep-19	As at 31-Mar-19
2 Investment in Equity instruments (Non Trade)		
Investment in Associates		
(At Amortised Cost less Impairment)		
Unquoted, Fully Paid-up		
(i) Nil (March 31, 2019 Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Primary Cuisine Private Limited (Class A Shares)	18.06	18.06
(ii) Nil (March 31, 2019 Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Primary Cuisine Private Limited (Class B Shares)	18.06	18.06
	36.12	36.12
Less: Impairment in value of Investments..	36.12	36.12
Total (A)	-	-
In Other Companies		
(At Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account)		
I) Quoted, Fully Paid-up		
(i) 38,500 (March 31, 2019 38,500) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Greycells Education Limited	5.74	14.63
(ii) 1,30,792 (March 31, 2019 1,30,792) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Solid Stone Company Limited	27.27	122.94
Total B (I)	33.01	137.57
II) Unquoted, Fully Paid-up		
(i) 1,692 (March 31, 2019 1,692) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Anant Media Private Limited	200.00	200.00
Less: Impairment in value of Investments.	200.00	200.00
Total B (II)	-	-
Total B [B (I)+B (II)]	33.01	137.57
Total C [A + B]	33.01	137.57
3 Other non-current assets		
Unsecured, Considered good		
Advances other than capital advances		
(i) Security Deposit (Unsecured, Considered good)	8.70	8.70
(ii) Advance Given (Unsecured, Considered good)	-	-
Total	8.70	8.70
4 Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, Considered Good.	1,023.60	1,354.50
Total	1,023.60	1,354.50
5 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	14.17	0.17
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	10.78	53.25
Total	24.95	53.42
6 Loans		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Associate Company (Unsecured, Considered Good)	-	-
Associate Company (Unsecured, Considered Doubtful)	-	-
Loan to Others	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00
Less: Provision for Doubtful Loans	-	-
Total	100.00	100.00
7 Other Financial Assets		
Other Receivables (Unsecured, Considered Good)	114.91	124.91
Other Receivables (Unsecured, Considered Doubtful)	-	-
	114.91	124.91
Less: Provision for Doubtful Loans.	-	-
Total	114.91	124.91
8 Other Current Assets		
Advances other than Capital Advances		
Prepaid Expenses	2.89	1.89
Other Advances	54.76	25.67
Total	57.65	27.56

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 30-Sep-19	As at 31-Mar-19
9 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
2000000 (March 31, 2019 2000000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	200.00	200.00
Total	200.00	200.00
Issued		
16,36,000 (March 31, 2019 16,36,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	163.60	163.60
Total	163.60	163.60
Subscribed & Fully Paid-up		
16,36,000 (March 31, 2019 16,36,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (includes 1,93,000 (March 31, 2019 1,93,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each issued pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash). (Refer Note 29)	163.60	163.60
Total	163.60	163.60
10 Other Equity		
(a) Securities Premium Reserve		
At the commencement of the year	634.40	634.40
Add: Received during the year	-	-
Total	634.40	634.40
(b) Capital Contribution		
Share Options Outstanding Account	40.52	40.52
Add : Charge for the year	72.82	-
	113.34	40.52
(b) Surplus		
At the commencement of the year....	(3,749.88)	(5,053.83)
Add: Adjustment due to Restatement on fair value of Investments	-	-
Add: Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year	272.60	1,303.95
Total	(3,477.28)	(3,749.88)
(c) Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		
At the commencement of the year.....	(8.48)	(7.19)
Add : Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	(0.45)	(1.29)
Total	(8.93)	(8.48)
Total Other Equity	(2,738.47)	(3,083.45)
Securities premium reserve Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.		
Particulars	As at 30-Sep-19	As at 31-Mar-19
11 Non-Current Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note no 38)		
Compensated Absences	2.88	1.88
Total	2.88	1.88
12 Borrowings - Current Liabilities		
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from related parties	3,995.99	4,373.97
Total	3,995.99	4,373.97
13 Trade Payables		
Trade Payables	1.71	15.36
Total	1.71	15.36
As at September 30, 2019 and March 31, 2019, there are no outstanding dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.		
14 Other current liabilities		
(a) Revenue received in advance	-	-
(b) Statutory Dues Payable (includes Provident Fund, GST, Withholding Tax etc.)	37.82	125.06
(c) Outstanding Expenses Payable	-	-
(d) Other Payables	5.30	77.11
(e) Lease Liability	14.74	-
Total	57.86	202.17
15 Current Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer note no 38)		
Gratuity.	0.82	-
Compensated Absences.	0.29	0.20
Total	1.11	0.20

R. Ramesh

Suryakumar

8

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Period ended 30-Sep-19	Year ended 31-Mar-19
16 Revenue from Operations		
Restructuring Advisory Fees	1,195.00	2,065.50
Total	1,195.00	2,065.50
Reconciliation of Revenue from operations with contract price		
Particulars	Period ended 30-Sep-19	
Contract Price	1,195.00	
Less : Adjustments	-	
Revenue from Operations	1,195.00	
Particulars	Period ended 30-Sep-19	Year ended 31-Mar-19
17 Other Income		
Net Gain / (Loss) on Sale of Investments	-	-
Appreciation in Value of Investments	-	34.58
Total	-	34.58
18 Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries	167.28	177.94
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	1.38	2.53
Share Based Payment to Employees	72.82	40.52
Staff Welfare Expenses	1.57	4.82
Total	243.05	225.81
19 Finance Costs		
Interest Expense	4.25	0.41
Total	4.25	0.41
20 Other Expenses		
Electricity Expenses	0.53	-
Rent	-	17.40
Repairs & Maintenance	0.06	0.81
Insurance Premium	0.42	-
Rates & Taxes	0.78	0.13
Travelling & Conveyance	1.97	4.81
Consultancy & Professional Charges	360.68	108.44
Director's Sitting Fees	3.60	9.20
Commission To Independent Directors	16.50	-
Auditor's Remuneration		
- For Audit Fees	-	2.50
- For Other Services	-	-
Diminution in Value of Investments	104.57	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	-	-
Sundry Balances Written-Off	116.10	60.97
Miscellaneous Expenses	3.86	7.40
Total	609.07	211.66
21 Extraordinary Items		
Amounts Written Back	-	-
Sundry Balance W/Back-Off	-	-
Total	-	-
22 Tax Expenses		
(a) Amounts recognised in profit & loss		
Current income tax	58.00	357.65
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.45)	(0.61)
Deferred tax expense	(0.45)	(0.61)
Tax expense for the year	57.55	357.04
Effective tax rate for the year	17.43%	21.49%

R. Chandra

Jayakumar

S

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars				Period ended 30-Sep-19	Year ended 31-Mar-19
(b) Amounts Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income					
	Period ended September 30, 2019			Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit
Items that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss					
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liability	(0.55)	0.10	(0.45)	-1.64	0.35
	(0.55)	0.10	(0.45)	(1.64)	0.35
(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate					
Profit before tax				329.59	1,659.70
Applicable Tax Rate				27.82%	29.12%
Computed Tax Expense				91.69	483.30
Tax effect of:					
Allowances				-	-
Expenses Disallowed				31.87	(10.07)
Capital Gains Set off against brought forward losses				-	15.81
Brought forward losses				(123.56)	(489.04)
MAT under Section 115JB				58.00	358.00
Current Tax Provision (A)				58.00	358.00
Deferred Tax Provision (B)				(0.45)	-
Adjustment in respect of Current Income Tax of Previous Year				-	-
Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A) + (B) + (C)				57.55	358.00
The applicable Indian corporate statutory rate for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is 26.00% and 28.84%.					
23 Other Comprehensive Income					
Gratuity Provision				(0.55)	(1.64)
Total				(0.55)	(1.64)





PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) to comply with the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the 2013 Act"), read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 24, 2020.

Current and Non Current Classification:

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. The Company has ascertained the operating cycle to be 12 months.

Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to two decimal places to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

Historical cost convention:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

b) Use of Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss. The actual amounts realised may differ from these estimates. Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

• **Determination of the estimated useful lives of Property Plant and Equipments:**

Useful lives of Property Plant and Equipments are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

• **Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations:**

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

• **Recognition of deferred tax assets:**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

• **Recognition and measurement of other provisions:**

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the amount included in other provisions.

• **Discounting of long-term financial assets / liabilities:**

All financial assets / liabilities are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial liabilities/assets which are required to subsequently be measured at amortised cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

• **Measurement of fair values:**

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
- The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

c) Property, plant and equipment:

• **Recognition and measurement:**

The Company had applied for the one time transition exemption of considering the carrying cost on the transition date i.e. 1st April, 2016 as the deemed cost under IND AS. Hence regarded thereafter as historical cost.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

Any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Depreciation:

- Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013;

Useful life of Property Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

R. Prasad

Jayakumar

[Signature]

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Depreciation on addition to assets or on sale /discardment of assets, is calculated pro rata from the date of such addition or upto the date of such sale/discardment, as the case may be;
- Individual assets except assets given on lease acquired for less than Rs. 5,000 are depreciated entirely in the year of acquisition.

e) Intangible Fixed Assets:

Intangible assets, which are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets, which are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

f) 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 instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts and, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

Financial instruments also covers contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

Financial Assets:

Classification:

The Company shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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 trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Equity investments:

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, 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 profit and loss, 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 profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- b) 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. Trade receivables are tested for impairment on a specific basis after considering the sanctioned credit limits, security like letters of credit, security deposit collected etc. and expectations about future cash flows.

Financial liabilities:

Classification

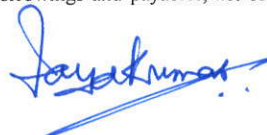
The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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







PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

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

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.

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.

g) Employee Benefits:

Short Term Employee Benefits:

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post Employment / Retirement Benefits:

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans such as Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc., are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Defined Benefit Plans – The present value of the obligation under such plans, is determined based on an actuarial valuation by an independent actuary at the end of each year, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. In the case of gratuity, which is funded, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability, which comprises actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits:

Compensated Absences:

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they

h) Foreign Exchange Transactions:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of transaction.

i) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

j) Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from advisory services.

Effective 01 April 2018, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standard 115 (Ind AS 115) - 'Revenue from contracts with customers' using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as on the transition date i.e. 01 April 2018. Accordingly, the comparative amounts of revenue and the corresponding contract assets/liabilities have not been retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind-AS 115 was insignificant.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company is contractually expected to receive in exchange for those services.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or,
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or,
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions are met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from services are recognised at a time on which the performance obligation is satisfied. The period over which revenue is recognised is based on entity's right to payment for performance completed. In determining whether an entity has right to payment, the entity shall consider whether it would have an enforceable right to demand or retain payment for performance completed to date if the contract were to be terminated before completion for reasons other than entity's failure to perform as per the terms of the contract.

k) Recognition of Non-Operating Income:

- i) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive is established.
- ii) Interest income is recognised on accrual basis.
- iii) Gain or losses on sale of investments are recognized on trade dates by comparing the sales realization with the weighted average cost of such investment.

R. Chandra

Jayakumar

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

l) Leases:

• **Lease payments:**

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying values of assets/cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not

n) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks 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.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

o) Taxation:

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

i) Current tax:

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

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax asset / liabilities in respect of on temporary differences which originate and reverse during the tax holiday period are not recognised. Deferred tax assets / liabilities in respect of temporary differences that originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period are recognised.

p) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

q) Segment reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting. The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

R. R. R. R.

Sayakumar

h

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 25 The Company has a negative net worth of Rs. 2,574.87 Lacs (Rs. 2,919.85 Lacs). Based on evaluation of the current situation backed by established revenue streams, the management holds the view that the Company will be able to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern and that no adjustments are required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.
- 26 The Company has not received confirmation of account from a debtor whose balance outstanding at the period-end was Rs. 500.00 Lacs. No provision for doubtful debt is considered necessary by the Company as in the opinion of its management the amount will be fully realized in ordinary course of business.
- 27 The Company has not received confirmation of account from certain parties to whom advances are given whose aggregate balance outstanding is Rs. 234.90 Lacs at the period-end. No provision for doubtful advances is considered necessary by the Company as in the opinion of its management the amount will be fully realized in the ordinary course of business.
- 28 In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", the Company has restated certain account balances for the year ended March 31, 2019 in order to comply with the accounting principles enunciated under the relevant Ind ASs. Accordingly, in Note no 18, share based payment to employees amounting to Rs. 40.52 Lacs has been accounted with a corresponding credit to Capital Contribution from the Holding Company in Note No. 10.

29 Share capital

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(b) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As at September 30, 2019		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Prime Securities Limited (Including Nominee Shareholders)	16,36,000	100	16,36,000	100

(c) Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding as on beginning and closing of the half year

Particulars	As at September 30, 2019		As at March 31, 2019	
	Numbers	Rs. In Lacs	Numbers	Rs. In Lacs
Opening Balance	16,36,000	163.60	16,36,000	163.60
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	16,36,000	163.60	16,36,000	163.60

30 Borrowings:

Unsecured loans:

Loan from related parties are from holding company and an associate company in which a director is interested. These are interest free unsecured loans and repayable on demand.

31 Related Party Disclosures

Related party disclosures in respect of related parties with whom transactions have taken

Names of related parties and their relationships

Holding Company

Prime Securities Limited

Associate Company

Judith Investments Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Mr. S.R. Sharma

Director

Mr. N. Jayakumar

Independent Directors

Mr. Pradip Dubhashi

Ms. Alpana Parida

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business during the period ended September 30, 2019:

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Relationship	Transaction During the year	
			September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
1	Interest free Inter corporate deposit received from Prime Securities Limited Sums Received Sums paid	Holding Company	367.52 645.50	508.00 775.25
2	Loan given to / received back from Judith Investments Private Limited Loan received Loan Repaid	Associate Company	- 100.00	- 140.00
3	Remuneration paid to Key Managerial Personnel	Key Management Personnel	63.00	60.00
4	Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	Independent Directors	3.60	9.20

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Outstanding Balance

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Relationship	Balance as on	
			September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
1	Interest free Inter corporate deposit from Prime Securities Limited	Holding Company	3,995.99 (Credit)	4,273.97 (Credit)
2	Interest free unsecured Inter Corporate Deposit from Judith Investments Private Limited	Associate Company	-	100.00 (Credit)

32 Operating Lease in respect of Assets taken on Lease:

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Period Ended September 30, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2019
i) Total of future minimum lease payments		
a) Not later than six months	8.70	17.40
b) Later than one year and not later than five years	6.77	6.77
ii) Lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss account	8.70	17.40

33 In accordance with IND AS 108 – Operating Segment, segment information has been given in the Consolidated Financial Statement of Prime Securities Limited and therefore no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these financial statements.

34 Subsequent Events :

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

35 Corporate Social Responsibility

As required by Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 and rules therein, a Corporate social responsibility committee has been formed by the Company, The Company has spent the following amount during the year towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) for activities listed under schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013

- (a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the period Rs. 36.32 lakhs (March 31, 2019 Rs. 25.32 lakhs).
(b) Amount spent during the year on:

Particulars	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	-	-

R. S. Rao
Jaya Kumar



PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(Rs.in lacs)

September 30, 2019	Fair value thru Profit and Loss				Amortised Cost			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non Current Investments *	33.01			33.01				-
Security Deposits				-			8.70	8.70
Trade receivables				-			1,023.60	1,023.60
Cash and cash equivalents				-			24.95	24.95
Loans				-			100.00	100.00
Other Current Financial Assets				-			114.91	114.91
Other Current Assets				-			57.65	57.65
	33.01	-	-	33.01	-	-	1,329.81	1,329.81
Financial liabilities								
Current borrowings			-	-			3,995.99	3,995.99
Trade and other payables			-	-			1.71	1.71
Other Current financial liabilities			-	-			57.86	57.86
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,055.56	4,055.56

(Rs.in lacs)

March 31, 2019	Fair value thru Profit and Loss				Amortised Cost			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non Current Investments *	137.57		-	137.57				-
Security Deposits			-	-		-	8.70	8.70
Trade receivables			-	-			1,354.50	1,354.50
Cash and cash equivalents			-	-			53.42	53.42
Loans			-	-		-	100.00	100.00
Other Current Financial Assets			-	-			124.91	124.91
Other Current Assets			-	-			27.56	27.56
	137.57	-	-	137.57	-	-	1,669.09	1,669.09
Financial liabilities								
Current borrowings			-	-			4,373.97	4,373.97
Trade and other payables			-	-			15.36	15.36
Other Current financial liabilities			-	-			202.17	202.17
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,591.50	4,591.50

* The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments is equal to the cost of the investments as per the contractual agreements.

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Fixed rates long term borrowings	The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate
Security Deposits	The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate discounting rate.

C. Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and

i). Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's Risk Management framework. The Board of Directors have adopted an Enterprise Risk Management Policy framed by the Company, which identifies the risk and lays down the risk minimization procedures. The Management reviews the Risk management policies and systems on a regular basis to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities, and the same is reported to the Board of Directors periodically. Further, the Company, in order to deal with the future risks, has in place various methods / processes which have been imbibed in its organizational structure and proper internal controls are in place to keep a check on lapses, and the same are been modified in accordance with the regular requirements.

The Audit Committee oversees how Management monitors compliance with the Company's Risk Management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the internal auditors.

R. Ramesh *Jayakumar*

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ii). Credit risk

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

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

Trade receivables and loans and advances.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer in which it operates. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Risk Management Committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Further for domestic sales, the company segments the customers into Distributors and Others for credit monitoring.

The Company maintains security deposits for sales made to its distributors. For other trade receivables, the company individually monitors the sanctioned credit limits as against the outstanding balances. Accordingly, the Company makes specific provisions against such trade receivables wherever required and monitors the same at periodic intervals.

The Company monitors each loans and advances given and makes any specific provision wherever required.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables and loans and advances.

Impairment

At September 30, 2019, the ageing of trade receivables was as follows.

Particulars	Carrying amount (Rs. in lacs)	
	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Neither past due nor impaired		
Past due 1-90 days	500.00	756.00
Past due 91-180 days	-	17.70
Past due 181-365 days	16.20	559.40
Past due 366 days	507.40	21.40
	1,023.60	1,354.50

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts which are past due are collectible in full.

Cash and cash equivalents and other Bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs. 24.96 lacs as on September 30, 2019 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 53.42 lacs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with good credit ratings.

Loans and Advances:

The Company held Loans and advances of Rs. 214.91 lacs as on September 30, 2019 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 224.91). The loans and advances are in nature of advances to other parties and are fully recoverable.

iii). Liquidity risk

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs in lacs)							
September 30, 2019	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
		Total	less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	3,995.99	3,995.99	3,995.99	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	1.71	1.71	1.71	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Rs in lacs)							
March 31, 2019	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
		Total	less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	4,373.97	4,373.97	4,273.97	100.00	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	15.36	15.36	15.36	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The gross inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above tables represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to the financial liabilities which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity.

R. S. Ramesh *Sayakumar* *h*

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using debt to equity ratio.

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current Borrowings	3,995.99	4,373.97
Gross Debt	3,995.99	4,373.97
Total equity	(2,574.87)	(2,919.85)
Adjusted Net debt to equity ratio	(1.55)	(1.50)

38 Employee Benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The contributions to the Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund of certain employees are made to a Government administered Provident Fund and there are no further obligations beyond making such contribution.

The Company recognised Rs. 1.38 lacs for the half year ended September 30, 2019 (Rs. 2.53 lacs for year ended March 31, 2019) provident fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

Gratuity

The Company participates in the Employees Gratuity scheme, a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees on death or on separation / termination in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at September 30, 2019. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(Rs.in lacs)

A) Particulars	Gratuity	
	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Defined benefit obligation	19.64	16.78
Fair value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	18.81	18.18
Net Obligation at the end of the year	0.83	(1.39)

B) Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components

(Rs.in lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity					
	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Opening balance	16.78	13.55	18.18	14.67	(1.39)	(1.12)
Included in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current service cost	0.44	0.71	-	-	0.44	0.71
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost (income)	0.65	1.05	0.71	1.14	(0.05)	(0.09)
	17.87	15.31	18.88	15.81	(1.01)	(0.49)
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement loss / (gain):						
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from:	1.77	1.47	(0.07)	(0.08)	1.84	1.55
Demographic assumptions						
Financial assumptions						
Experience adjustment						
Return on plan assets excluding interest income						
	19.64	16.78	18.81	15.73	0.83	1.06
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	2.45	-	(2.45)
Benefits paid						
Closing balance	19.64	16.78	18.81	18.18	0.83	(1.39)
Represented by						
Net defined benefit asset					(18.81)	(18.18)
Net defined benefit liability					19.64	16.78
					0.83	(1.39)

R. Sharma

Sayakumar

[Signature]

PRIMESEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following:

Particulars	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Fund managed by Insurance Company	18.81	18.18
	18.81	18.18

D. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Discount rate	7.22%	7.76%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.22%	7.76%
Salary escalation rate	5.00%	5.00%
Employee Turnover	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality rate	N.A.	N.A.
	Indian Assured Lives	Indian Assured Lives
	Mortality	Mortality
	(2006-08)	(2006-08)
	Ult.	Ult.

39 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

a) Profit attributable to Equity holders of Company

(Rs in lacs)

Particulars	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Continuing operations	272.60	1,303.95
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for basic earnings	272.60	1,303.95
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	272.60	1,303.95

b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares

(Rs in lacs)

Particulars	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Issued ordinary shares at April 1	16,36,000	16,36,000
Effect of shares issued for cash	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at March 31 for basic and Diluted EPS	16,36,000	16,36,000

c) Basic and Diluted earnings per share

(Rs in lacs)

Particulars	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Basic earnings per share	16.66	79.70
Diluted earnings per share	16.66	79.70

R. Kananna

Sayakumar

[Signature]