

KUMAR SANJEEV & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

1C, 249A Motilal Gupta Road, Kolkata- 700082

Tel # 033-22254832, Mobile # 99903880738, Email- kumarsanjeev1312@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Narbheram & Company Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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Key Audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significant in our audit of the standalone financial statement of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the Board of Directors, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The report of the Board of Directors is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the report of the Board of Directors, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the



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Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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.

Thus Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 Ind AS 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



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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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable 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, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.



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- 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. 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 B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For and on behalf of
KUMAR SANJEEV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.328267E

Sanjeev Kumar
Sanjeev Kumar
Partner
M.No.- 069730



Place: Kolkata
Date: 08/10/2020

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"Annexure-A"

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") for the year ended 31st March 2020

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Narbheram & Company Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance 168 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial



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controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, 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 and on behalf of
KUMAR SANJEEV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.328267E

Sanjeev Kumar
Sanjeev Kumar
Partner
M.No.- 069730



Place: Kolkata
Date: 08/10/2020

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"Annexure-B"

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

Statement on matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 ("the order"), issued by the Central Government in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013, for the year ended 31st March 2020

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records to show full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year, and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
(c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) (a) The company holds inventory of immovable property. There is a system of physical verification of inventory of by the management at reasonable intervals during the year
(b) As explained to us no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification by the management.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore clause (iii) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (iv) The provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 have been duly complied with in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security given, made or provided by the company during the year.
- (v) In accordance with information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits during the year and hence directives issued by the Reserve bank of India and provisions of section 73 to 76 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, and rules framed there under are not applicable. No order in this regard, in respect of the company, has been passed by the Company Law Board or Reserve Bank of India or National Company Law Tribunal.
- (vi) As explained to us the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records for the Company under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013.



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- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing of all undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Wealth tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues, so far as applicable to the Company, with the appropriate authorities and the company has no outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The Company has no disputed statutory dues on account of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise or value added tax or cess.
- (viii) In accordance with the information and explanations given to us the company had no dues of any financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holder during the year.
- (ix) No moneys have been raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans, by the company, during the year. Therefore clause (ix) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (x) In accordance with our audit as per generally accepted auditing practices and the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (xi) No managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the company during the year. Therefore clause (xi) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company as defined in section 406(1) of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore clause (xii) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (xiii) All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore clause (xiv) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.



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- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and therefore compliance of the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- (xvi) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For and on behalf of
KUMAR SANJEEV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.328267E

Sanjeev Kumar
Sanjeev Kumar
Partner
M.No.- 069730



Place: Kolkata
Date: 08/10/2020

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,647,451	1,730,883
Current assets			
Current investments	3	5,010,000	2,910,000
(a) Inventories	4	103,907	103,907
(b) Financial Assets:			
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	1,237,204	1,702,826
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)	6	40,421	201,434
(d) Other Current Assets	7	7,300,129	8,156,018
TOTAL ASSETS		15,339,112	14,805,068
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	3,000,000	3,000,000
(b) Other Equity	9	11,941,413	11,430,518
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	10	244,848	258,613
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities:			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	11	65,230	23,434
(b) Provisions	12	87,621	92,506
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		15,339,112	14,805,068

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Significant accounting policies and other accompanying notes (1 & 2) form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Narbheram & Company Limited

For Kumar Sanjeev & Associates

Firm Registration No. 328267E

Chartered Accountants

Sanjeev Kumar

Partner

Membership No. 069730

Place: KOLKATA

Date: 08/10/2020



Jay P. Kamani
Jay P. Kamani

Managing
Director

DIN - 00581816

Mona Jay Kamani
Mona Jay
Kamani

Director

DIN - 00576648

Surendra Saraf
Company Secretary
M.No - 53136

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I. Revenue from Operations	13	1,442,500	1,440,000
II. Other Income	14	200,117	110,173
III. Total Income (I+II)		1,642,617	1,550,173
IV. Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	15	696,853	441,998
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		83,432	91,732
Other Expenses	16	182,202	542,238
Total Expenses (IV)		962,487	1,075,968
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		680,130	474,205
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VII. Profit/ (loss) before tax (V-VI)		680,130	474,205
VIII. Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax related to current year		183,000	138,100
(2) Current tax related to prior years		-	-
(3) Deferred tax		(13,765)	(11,544)
IX. Profit/ (loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		510,895	347,649
X. Other Comprehensive Income:			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)			
(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		510,895	347,649
XII. Earning per equity share of Par value of Rs. 10 each:			
Basic and Diluted	18	1.70	1.16

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Significant accounting policies and other accompanying notes (1 & 2) form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Narbheram & Company Limited

For Kumar Sanjeev & Associates

Firm Registration No. 328267E

Chartered Accountants

J. P. Kamani *Mona Jay Kamani*
Jay P. Kamani Mona Jay Kamani

Managing Director
DIN - 00581816

Director
DIN - 00576648

Sanjeev Kumar
Sanjeev Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 069730



Sheetal Saraf
Company Secretary
M.No-53136

Place: KOLKATA
Date: 08/10/2020

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax and after exceptional item	680,130	474,205
<u>Adjustment for non cash/ non operating item</u>		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	83,432	91,732
Provision for Employee's Gratuity	8,775	8,221
Provision for Employee's Leave encashment	11,358	8,530
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>783,695</u>	<u>582,688</u>
<u>Movements in working capital :</u>		
(Increase)/decrease in other current Assets	855,889	(70,025)
(Decrease) / increase in other financial liabilities	41,796	(50,266)
(Decrease) / increase in Current liabilities	(25,015)	(62,000)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	<u>1,656,365</u>	<u>400,397</u>
Direct Taxed Paid	(21,987)	42,301
Net Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	<u><u>1,634,378</u></u>	<u><u>442,698</u></u>
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale/ purchase of current investments (Net)	(2,100,000)	-
Net Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	<u><u>(2,100,000)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(465,622)	442,698
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>1,702,826</u>	<u>1,260,128</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>1,237,204</u></u>	<u><u>1,702,826</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following for the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement:		
Balances with Banks		
In Current Accounts	1,130,784	1,563,481
Stamp papers on hand	-	-
Cash on hand	106,420	139,345
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>1,237,204</u></u>	<u><u>1,702,826</u></u>

Note: The Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect Method as per IND AS 7 "Statement of Cash Fl

Significant accounting policies and other accompanying notes (1 to 44) form an integral part of the financial s

As per our report of even date

For Kumar Sanjeev & Associates

Firm Registration No. 328267E

Chartered Accountants

Sanjeev Kumar

Partner

Membership No. 069730

Place: KOLKATA

Date: 08/10/2020



For Narbheram & Company Limited

Jay P. Kamani
Jay P. Kamani

Mona Jay Kamani
Mona Jay Kamani

Managing
Director

Director

DIN - 00581816

DIN - 00576648

Sheetal Saraf
Company Secretary
M. No - 53136

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Narbheram & Company Limited (the Company) is a limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act with its registered office at Kolkata (West Bengal) . Its primary business objectives are of renting and servicing of immovable / movable properties.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 (as amended) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with effect from April 1, 2017 and therefore IND ASs issued, notified and made effective till the financial statements are authorized have been considered for the purpose of preparation of these financial statements

The financial statement up to the year ended March 31, 2017, were prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and Accounting Standards as prescribed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 then applicable (Previous GAAP) to the Company. Previous period figures in the Financial Statements have now been restated in compliance to Ind AS.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for items of Property, Plant and Equipment which on the date of transition have been fair valued to be considered as deemed costs and certain financial instruments that are measured in terms of relevant Ind AS at fair values/ amortized costs at the end of each reporting period.


Historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value measurement

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 under current market conditions.

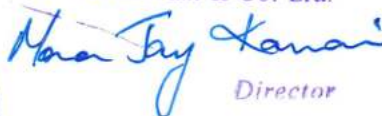
The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data.


Company Secretary
M.No - 53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.


Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.


Managing Director.

B. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or deemed cost on the date of transition or construction and subsequent improvements thereto less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition includes inward freight, duties and taxes (net of cenvat availed), dismantling cost and installation expenses etc incurred up to the installation of the assets.

Direct Expenditure on implementation of the project prior to commencement of production and stabilization of commercial production of the respective plant facility, are classified as Project Development Expenditure and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress (net of income earned during the project development stage). A part of plant facility has commenced production and accordingly the balance proportionate expenditure related to the plant under construction & erection continues to be accounted as 'Project Development Expenditure' pending capitalization under 'Capital Work-in-Progress'.

Parts of an item of PPE having different useful lives and material value and subsequent expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment arising on account of capital improvement or other factors are accounted for as separate components.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement when incurred. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation on PPE except otherwise stated, is provided as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on straight line method over the estimated useful lives. Certain Plant and Machinery have been considered Continuous Process Plant on the basis of technical assessment.

Depreciation on PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Based on above, the estimated useful lives of assets for the current period are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	60 Years
Plant and machinery	15 Years


Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.

C. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition/deemed cost on transition date, comprising of purchase price inclusive of import duties (net of cenvat), if any, and other taxes less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Depreciable amount of such assets, are allocated on systematic basis on the best estimates on straight line basis.

Cost of software including directly attributable cost, if any, acquired for internal use, is allocated / amortized over a period of 3-5 years (being estimated useful life thereof) on straight line basis.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values and are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.


Company Secretary
M.No - 53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.


Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.


Managing Director

D. DERECOGNITION OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its use or disposal. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

E. IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible and Intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for impairment. In case events and circumstances indicate any impairment, recoverable amount of assets is determined. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, whenever the carrying amount of assets either belonging to Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or otherwise exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of assets' fair value less cost to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the use of the assets are discounted to their present value at appropriate rate.

Impairment losses recognized earlier may no longer exist or may have come down. Based on such assessment at each reporting period the impairment loss is reversed and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In such cases the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

F. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities (financial instruments) are recognised when Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be realised or settled within operating cycle of the company or otherwise these are classified as non-current.

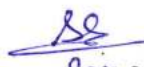
The classification of financial instruments whether to be measured at Amortized Cost, at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) or at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) depends on the objective and contractual terms to which they relate. Classification of financial instruments are determined on initial recognition.

i. Cash and cash equivalents

All highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into determinable amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and are having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, are considered as cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents includes balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

ii. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial Assets held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at amortized cost.


Company Secretary
M.No-53136.



For NARBHERAM & Co. Ltd.


Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.


Managing Director.

iii. **Financial Asset at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

iv. **Financial Assets or Liabilities at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial Instruments which does not meet the criteria of amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as Fair Value through Profit or loss. These are recognised at fair value and changes therein are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

v. **Impairment of financial assets**

A financial asset is assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

The company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

However, for trade receivables or contract assets that result in relation to revenue from contracts with customers, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

vi. **Derecognition of financial instruments**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset or a group of financial assets 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.


On derecognition of a financial asset (except for equity instruments designated as FVTOCI), the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

On derecognition of assets measured at FVTOCI the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Financial liabilities are derecognized if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

G. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at lower of the cost or net realizable value. Cost of inventories is ascertained on 'weighted average' basis. Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.


Company Secretary
M.No 53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.


Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.


Managing Director

H. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as Securities Premium.

Costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

I. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized at discounted amount (other than current) when there is a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. 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, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements

Contingent Assets are also not recognized in the financial statement and if material, are disclosed by way of notes.

J. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short term Employee benefits are accrued in the year services are rendered by the employees.

Post Employment benefit includes:

Contribution to defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund etc. is being made in accordance with the statute and are recognized as and when incurred.

Other long term employee benefits consisting of Leave encashment are determined at close of the year at present value of the amount payable using actuarial valuation techniques. The changes in the amount payable including actuarial gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

K. REVENUE RECOGNITION

i. **Sale of Goods**

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of consideration received or receivable when the significant risk and rewards of goods and/or ownership of goods have been transferred and the amount thereof can be measured reliably. This represents the net invoice value of goods supplied to third parties after deducting discounts, volume rebates and outgoing sales tax and is inclusive of excise duty there against.

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Company Secretary
M-NO-53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.

Manoj Kumar
Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.

Managing Director:

L. BORROWING COST

Borrowing cost comprises of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of the funds. All borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method except to the extent attributable to qualifying Property Plant Equipment (PPE) which are capitalized to the cost of the related assets. A qualifying PPE is an asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent considered as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

M. TAXES ON INCOME

Income tax expense representing the sum of current tax expenses and the net charge of the deferred taxes is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is provided on the taxable income and recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Taxable Income differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.


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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with asset will be realized.

N. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.


Company Secretary
M.No. 53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.


Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.


Managing Director

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

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

A. Equity Share Capital	
Balance as at March 31, 2019	3,000,000
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	3,000,000

B. Other Equity

As at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Re-mesurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2019	9,245,705	2,184,813	-	11,430,518
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	510,895	-	510,895
Re-mesurement of defined benefit plans transferred	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	9,245,705	2,695,708	-	11,941,413

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Re-mesurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2018	9,245,705	1,837,164	-	11,082,869
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	347,649	-	347,649
Re-mesurement of defined benefit plans transferred	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	9,245,705	2,184,813	-	11,430,518

Significant accounting policies and other accompanying notes (1 & 2) form an integral part of the financial

As per our report of even date
For Kumar Sanjeev & Associates
 Firm Registration No. 328267E
 Chartered Accountants

Sanjeev Kumar
Sanjeev Kumar
 Partner
 Membership No. 069730



Place: KOLKATA
 Date: 08/10/2020

For Narbheram & Company Limited

J. P. Kamani
 Jay P. Kamani
 Managing Director

Mona Jay Kamani
 Mona Jay Kamani
 Director

DIN - 00581816 DIN - 00576648

Sheetal Saraf
 Company Secretary
 M. No. 53136

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

2 Property, Plant and Equipment:

As at March 31, 2020				
Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
Gross Block				
As at April 1, 2019	129,580	1,809,304	255,844	2,194,728
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	129,580	1,809,304	255,844	2,194,728
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at April 1, 2019	-	319,057	144,788	463,845
Charge for the period	-	70,550	12,882	83,432
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	-	389,607	157,670	547,277
Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2020	129,580	1,419,697	98,174	1,647,451

As at March 31, 2019				
Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
Gross Block				
As at April 1, 2018	129,580	1,809,304	255,844	2,194,728
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	129,580	1,809,304	255,844	2,194,728
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at April 1, 2018	-	245,000	127,113	372,113
Charge for the period	-	74,057	17,675	91,732
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	319,057	144,788	463,845
Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2019	129,580	1,490,247	111,056	1,730,883

Note

The Gross Block as on the transition date i.e. April 01, 2016 given herein above represents fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment taken as carrying value and considered as "deemed cost" as per the provision of IND AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

SE
Company Secretary
M.No. 53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.


Mona Jay Kamani
Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.

Jasani
Managing Director

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2019
3 Current investments		
(a) Investment in mutual fund (quoted)		
IDFC Mutual Funds	10,000	10,000
Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund	5,000,000	-
Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund	-	2,900,000
	<u>5,010,000</u>	<u>2,910,000</u>
4 Inventories		
(a) Stock of shops	103,907	103,907
	<u>103,907</u>	<u>103,907</u>
5 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(a) Balances with Banks:		
- In Current Accounts	1,130,784	1,563,481
(b) Cash in hand	106,420	139,345
	<u>1,237,204</u>	<u>1,702,826</u>
6 Current Tax Assets (net)		
Advance Income Taxes Paid	40,421	201,434
	<u>40,421</u>	<u>201,434</u>
7 Other current assets		
(a) Advance to corporates	7,000,000	8,000,000
(b) Advance against expenses	154,443	10,332
(c) Other deposits	145,686	145,686
	<u>7,300,129</u>	<u>8,156,018</u>


Company Secretary
 M.No - 53136



For NARBHERAM & Co. Ltd.


Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.


Managing Director.

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2019
8 Equity Share Capital		
(a) Authorised: 3,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
(b) Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up: 3,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
(c) Reconciliation of the number of Equity Shares Outstanding:		

Equity Share Capital:	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
No. of shares as at the beginning	300,000	3,000,000	300,000	3,000,000
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-
No. of shares as at the end	300,000	3,000,000	300,000	3,000,000

(d) **Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares Equity Shares:**

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Nos	% holding	Nos	% holding
Jay Pratul Kamani	252,200	84%	252,200	84%
Jay Pratul Kamani Trust	18,400	6%	18,400	6%

(e) **Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to shares**

Equity Shares

The Equity Shares having a par value of Rs. 10/-. Each Holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote proportionate to paid up capital. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Ordinary Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the shareholders and their paid up amounts.

9 Other Equity

(a) General Reserve	9,245,705	9,245,705
(b) Retained Earnings	2,695,708	2,184,813
	<u>11,941,413</u>	<u>11,430,518</u>

10 Deferred tax liability

WDV as per The Income Tax Act	457,397	514,133
WDV as per The Companies Act	1,517,871	1,601,303
Difference of WDV	<u>1,060,474</u>	<u>1,087,170</u>
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	(87,621)	(92,506)
	<u>972,853</u>	<u>994,664</u>
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	26.00%
Deferred Tax Liability	<u>244,848</u>	<u>258,613</u>

11 Other Financial Liabilities

(a) Statutory dues	16,000	5,634
(b) Liabilities for expenses	49,230	17,800
	<u>65,230</u>	<u>23,434</u>

12 Provisions

(a) Provision for Employee Benefits	87,621	92,506
	<u>87,621</u>	<u>92,506</u>

For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.

[Signature]
Company Secretary
M.No. 53136

[Signature]
Mona Jay Kamani
Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.

[Signature]
Managing Director

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2019
13 Revenue from Operations		
(a) Sale of Services:		
Receipts from rental and maintenance services	1,442,500	1,440,000
Revenue from operations (Gross)	<u><u>1,442,500</u></u>	<u><u>1,440,000</u></u>
14 Other Income		
(a) Interest income	161,145	110,173
(b) Income from Mutual Fund	38,972	-
	<u><u>200,117</u></u>	<u><u>110,173</u></u>
15 Employee Benefits Expense		
(a) Salaries, Wages & Bonus	676,720	425,247
(b) Provision for Employee's Gratuity	8,775	8,221
(c) Provision for Employee's Leave encashment	11,358	8,530
	<u><u>696,853</u></u>	<u><u>441,998</u></u>
16 Other Expenses		
Stock Exchange Fees	-	29,500
Professional Charges	57,290	434,137
Audit Fees	3,000	3,000
Bank Charges	2,052	965
Donation	50,000	25,000
Telephone & internet expenses	10,000	6,150
Miscellaneous Expenses	23,275	19,935
Printing & Stationary	1,380	2,015
Rates & Taxes	26,930	4,305
Travelling Expenses	8,275	17,231
	<u><u>182,202</u></u>	<u><u>542,238</u></u>
Payment to Auditors		
(a) Statutory Audit Fee	3,000	3,000
	<u><u>3,000</u></u>	<u><u>3,000</u></u>

SS
Company Secretary
M. No. 53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.

Mona Jay Kamari
Director

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.

Jharani
Managing Director

NARBHERAM & COMPANY LIMITED

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party disclosure as identified by the management in accordance with the IND AS 24 on 'Related Party Disclosures' where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods.:

Names of the related parties and description of relationships:

A	Name of the Party	Relationship
	Mr. Jay P. Kamani - Director	Key Management Person
	M/s Narbheram Enterprises LLP	Associates LLP
	M/s Narbheram Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Associate Company
	M/s Eastern Travels Pvt. Ltd.	Associate Company

B Related party transaction:

Particulars	Year	Associates	Key Management Person
Rent and Hire charges received	2019-20	1,442,500	-
	2018-19	1,440,000	-

18 EARNING PER SHARE

Reconciliation of Net Profit/Loss for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2019
Net Profit/loss attributable to the Equity holders	510,895	347,649
Net profit for Basic and Diluted earnings per share	510,895	347,649
Weighted average number of equity shares for	300,000	300,000
Face value of Equity Shares (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic EPS (Rs.)	1.70	1.16
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	1.70	1.16

19 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The Company has no contingent liability as at Balance Sheet date.

For NARBHERAM & CO. LTD.


Company Secretary
M. No. 53136



For Narbheram & Co. Ltd.

Director


Managing Director