

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Members of PNC Infra Holdings Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone Financial Statements of PNC Infra Holdings Limited (the "company"), which comprises of Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 , and the statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, statement of Cash flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, summary of 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 March 31 2020, and its standalone financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit 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 Responsibility for the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit matter**

Key audit matters (KAM) are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.



### **Information Other than the standalone 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 Director's Report including annexures to Director's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Based on the records, information and explanation provided, we have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Management's Responsibility for the standalone Financial Statements**

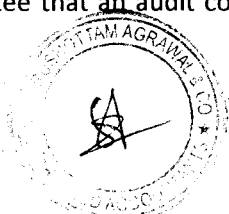
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section of 134(5) of the Companies Act' 2013 with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the 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 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 statement 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 going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for 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



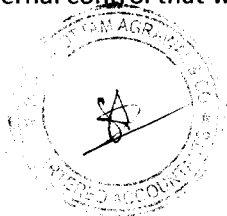
when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Financial Statements.

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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonable knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative 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 standalone financial statements.

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



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

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.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by the companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the central Government of India in terms of the sub section (11) of the section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure A**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, and the statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, and statement of cash flows and Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information dealt with in this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure B**.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Act.



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

- i) The Company has no pending litigations giving effects on its financial position as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.
- ii) the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
- iii) there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

**For Purushottam Agrawal & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

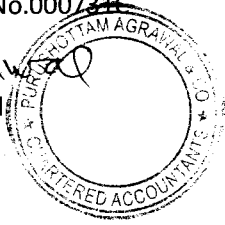
Firm Registration No.000731C

*Sanjay Agarwal*

**CA Sanjay Agarwal**

Partner

**M.No.72696**



**Place: Agra**

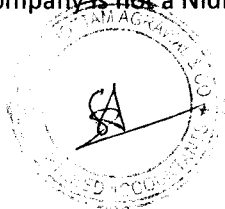
**Date: 23.06.2020**

**UDIN - 20072696AAAAFU9606**

## “Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

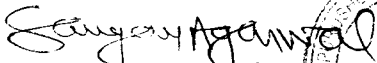
Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020:

1. There is no fixed assets or immovable property in the name of company.
2. The company does not have any Inventory, hence clause 2(a) and 2(b) is not applicable.
3. 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 Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
6. As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.
7. (a). According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, GST, Duty of Customs, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues on the last day of the financial year concerned (31.03.2020) for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.  
(b). According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no tax dues outstanding on account of dispute.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed any term loan from banks/financial institutions nor issued any debenture.
9. Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not raised moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan. Hence the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
10. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
11. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence this clause is not applicable on it.



13. In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
16. In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

**For Purushottam Agrawal & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.000731



**CA Sanjay Agarwal**  
Partner  
M.No.72696



**Place: Agra**

**Date: 23.06.2020**

**“ANNEXURE B”** to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of **PNC Infra Holdings Limited**.

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (I) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“theAct”)**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PNC Infra Holdings Limited as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

**Auditors’ Responsibility**

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone 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 Standalone 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 based on records, the Company has in all respect, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were generally operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on "the internal control over financial reporting system & procedures", 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 Purushottam Agrawal & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

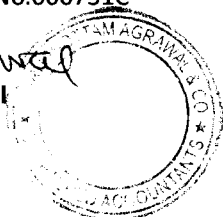
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*Sanjay Agarwal*

**CA Sanjay Agarwal**

Partner

M.No.72696



Place: Agra

Date: 23.06.2020

**PNC Infra Holdings Limited**

CIN U45400DL2011PLC212473

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
(1) <b>Non Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	3	63,604.59	53,652.24
(b) Deferred Tax Asset	4	4.39	9.96
(c) Other Non-Current Assets			
<b>Sub total (Non current assets)</b>		<b>63,608.98</b>	<b>53,662.20</b>
(2) <b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	31.55	1.61
(ii) Other Current Assets		-	-
<b>Sub total (Current assets)</b>		<b>31.55</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>63,640.53</b>	<b>53,663.81</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
(1) <b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity Share capital	6	12,769.48	10,766.88
(b) Other Equity	7	50,868.93	42,895.68
<b>Sub total (Equity)</b>		<b>63,638.41</b>	<b>53,662.56</b>
(2) <b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	8	2.12	1.25
(b) Other Current liabilities		-	-
<b>Sub total (Current liabilities)</b>		<b>2.12</b>	<b>1.25</b>
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>63,640.53</b>	<b>53,663.81</b>

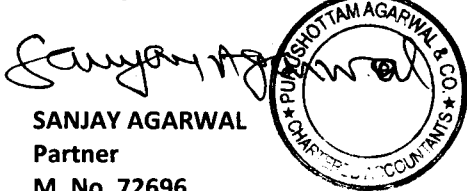
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For **PURUSHOTTAM AGRAWAL & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 000731C

**SANJAY AGRAWAL**

Partner

M. No. 72696

Place: Agra

Date: June 23, 2020

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Pradeep Kumar Jain

Managing Director

DIN: 00086653

Chakresh Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 00086768

Neha Jain

Company Secretary

Manish Jain

Chief Financial Officer

**PNC Infra Holdings Limited**

CIN U45400DL2011PLC212473

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on March 31, 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II	Other income		-	-
III	<b>Total Income ( I+II )</b>		-	-
IV	<b>Expenses :</b>			
	Employees benefit	9	9.53	8.89
	Other Expenses	10	22.05	32.97
	<b>Total Expenses (IV)</b>		<b>31.57</b>	<b>41.86</b>
V	<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)</b>		<b>(31.57)</b>	<b>(41.86)</b>
VI	<b>Tax expense :</b>			
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax	11	5.58	4.56
VII	<b>Profit/ (Loss) for the period (V - VI)</b>		<b>(37.15)</b>	<b>(46.42)</b>
VIII	<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to above items		-	-
IX	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII)</b>		<b>(37.15)</b>	<b>(46.42)</b>
	<b>Earning per equity share</b>			
	<b>Basic &amp; Diluted</b>	12	<b>(0.03)</b>	<b>(0.05)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

**For PURUSHOTTAM AGRAWAL & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 000731C

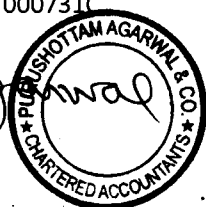
*Sanjay Agarwal***SANJAY AGARWAL**

Partner

M. No. 72696

Place: Agra

Date: June 23, 2020



On behalf of the Board of Directors

*Pradeep Kumar Jain***Pradeep Kumar Jain**

Managing Director

DIN: 00086653

*Chakresh Kumar Jain***Chakresh Kumar Jain**

Director

DIN: 00086768

*Neha Jain***Neha Jain**

Company Secretary

*Manish Jain***Manish Jain**

Chief Financial Officer

**PNC Infra Holdings Limited**

CIN U45400DL2011PLC212473

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
<b>A.</b>	<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
	Net Profit /(Loss) before Tax	(31.57)	(41.86)
	Adjustment for:		
	Add/(Less):		
	Interest	-	-
	Depreciation	-	-
	<b>Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes</b>	<b>(31.57)</b>	<b>(41.86)</b>
	<b>Adjustment for Changes in Working Capital</b>		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payable	-	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in other current Liabilities	-	(0.46)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	0.87	0.14
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in Current assets	-	5.00
	<b>Cash Generated from/ (used) from operating activities</b>	<b>(30.71)</b>	<b>(37.18)</b>
	Direct Taxes Paid	-	-
	<b>Cash Generated from/ (used) operating activities before extraordinary Items</b>	<b>(30.71)</b>	<b>(37.18)</b>
	Preliminary Expenses	-	-
	<b>Cash Generated from/ (used) from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(30.71)</b>	<b>(37.18)</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
	Purchase of Investments	(9,953.00)	(7,789.00)
	Sale / Impairment of Investment	0.65	-
	<b>Net Cash Generated from/ used from Investing Activities (B)</b>	<b>(9,952.35)</b>	<b>(7,789.00)</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		
	Equity Shares issued	2,002.60	1,564.80
	Share application money received	-	-
	Proceeds from Security Premium	8,010.40	6,259.20
	<b>Net Cash Generated from/ used from Financing Activities (C)</b>	<b>10,013.00</b>	<b>7,824.00</b>
	<b>Net Cash Increase in cash &amp; Cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>29.94</b>	<b>(2.18)</b>
	Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning	1.61	3.79
	<b>Cash &amp; Cash equivalents at the end</b>	<b>31.55</b>	<b>1.61</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

**For PURUSHOTTAM AGRAWAL & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0007316

**SANJAY AGARWAL**

Partner

M. No. 72696

Place: Agra

Date: June 23, 2020



On behalf of the Board

**Pradeep Kumar Jain**  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00086653

**Chakresh Kumar Jain**  
Director  
DIN: 00086768

**Neha Jain**  
Company Secretary

**Manish Jain**  
Chief Financial Officer

**PNC Infra Holdings Limited**

CIN U45400DL2011PLC212473

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended as on March 31, 2020

**A. Equity Share Capital**

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at April 1, 2019	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2020
10,766.88	2,002.60	12,769.48

**B. Other Equity**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending For Allotment	Reserves & Surplus		
		Retained earnings	Security premium reserve	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	(151.84)	43,047.52	42,895.68
Share Application Money Recd	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	(37.15)	8,010.40	7,973.25
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(37.15)	8,010.40	7,973.25
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	(188.99)	51,057.92	50,868.93

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

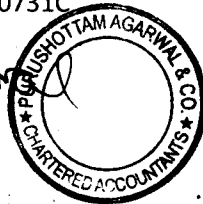
As per our report of even date attached.

For **PURUSHOTTAM AGRAWAL & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 000731C

*Sanjay Agarwal*



**SANJAY AGARWAL**

Partner

M. No. 72696

Place: Agra

Date: June 23, 2020

On behalf of the Board of Directors

*Pradeep Kumar Jain*

Pradeep Kumar Jain

Managing Director

DIN: 00086653

*Chakresh Kumar Jain*

Chakresh Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 00086768

*Neha Jain*

Neha Jain

Company Secretary

*Mahesh Jain*

Mahesh Jain

Chief Financial Officer

## 1 Significant Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Sec. 133 of the Companies Act 2013.(the Act)[Companies(Indian accounting standard)Rules, 2015] as amended and other relevant provision of the Act.

The financial statement upto year ended 31st March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standard notified under companies (Accounting Standard) Rules 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provision of the Act.

### 1.2 Historical Cost Convention

These Financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets & Liabilities measured at fair value.

## 2 Significant Accounting Policies adopted by the Company in preparation of Financial Statements

### 2.1 Financial Instruments

The company recognizes the financial assets and financial liabilities when the recognition criteria of financial instrument as specified under **IND AS 109** is met.

#### Financials Asset

##### Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

##### Subsequent Measurement

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

##### Financial Asset at Amortised Cost

A 'Financial Asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss.

##### Financial Asset at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income("FVTOCI")

A 'Financial Asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI. Financial Asset included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income ("OCI")

##### Financial Asset at Fair Value through Profit & Loss ("FVTPL")

FVTPL is a residual category for Financial Assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the group may elect to designate a Financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

##### Derogisation of Financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flow from the asset have expired.

##### Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increases in credit risk. *Note-21* details how the group determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit Risk.

For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by **IND AS 109** Financial instrument, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

