

Independent Auditors Report

To,

The Members of

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peninsular Tankers Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with 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, the changes in equity and its cash flows 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the 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.

Adoption of Ind AS 116 - Leases	
As described in Note 34 to the financial statements, the company has adopted Ind AS 116 Leases in the current year. The application and transition to this accounting standard is complex and is an area of focus in our audit. The company has few leases with different contractual terms. Contract were short term in nature.	Principal Audit Procedures We assessed the Company's process to identify the impact of adoption of the Ind AS Leases. Our audit procedures on adoption of Ind AS 116 include: •Assessed and tested new processes and controls in respect of the lease accounting standard (Ind AS 116);

	<p>Assessed the company's evaluation on the identification of leases based on the contractual agreements and our knowledge of the business;</p> <p>•Assessed and tested the presentation and disclosures relating to Ind AS 116.</p>
--	--

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, 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 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 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 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.
- b. Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d. 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.
- e. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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 financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid 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 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 does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contract including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amount which, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.

For Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 000743C/C400037)

CA Avinash Baxi
(Partner)
M.No.079722

Place Indore
Date: 25.06.2020
UDIN 20079722AAAABZ5760s

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph (1) under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of Peninsular Tankers Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

- i. In respect of its Fixed Assets :

The Company does not have any fixed asset. Hence the provisions of para 3 clauses (i) of the said Order are not applicable to the company.
- ii. In respect of its Inventories:

The inventories has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies were noticed. However company has no inventory as at the year end.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan secured or unsecured to Company, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion the provisions of para 3 clauses (iii) of the said Order are not applicable to the company.
- iv. 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 Act, with respect to the loans granted. However company has not made any investment, given any guarantee or provided any security within the meaning of section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules, framed there under. As informed to us no Order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are in our opinion is not applicable to the company since company is engaged in trading activities only.
- vii. In respect of Statutory dues :
 - a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed statutory dues in arrears, as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax and duties of customs which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank, financial institution or government as on the balance sheet date. The Company has not issued any debenture.

- ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and the company has not raised any term loans during the period under audit.
- x. During the course of our examination of the books of account and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us no fraud by the Company or on the company by the officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year. Hence the provisions of para 3 clauses (xi) of the said Order are not applicable to the company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company therefore, the provision of para 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year, therefore the provision of para 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year, hence the provision of para 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xvi. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 therefore, the provision of para 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company for the year under audit.

For Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 000743C/C400037)

Date: 25.06.2020
Place: Indore

CA Avinash Baxi
(Partner)
M.No. 079722

Annexure B To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Peninsular Tankers Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide 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 controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 000743C/C400037)

Date: 25.06.2020
Place: Indore

CA Avinash Baxi
(Partner)
M.No. 079722

Particulars		Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2019
I.	ASSETS			
(1)	Non-current assets			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	- Others	1	5.51	0.47
	(b) Other non-current assets	2	36.71	203.88
	Total Non-current assets		42.22	204.35
(2)	Current assets			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	3	1,459.20	0.88
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	40.22	7.09
	(iv) Loans	5	551.41	1,724.20
	(v) Others	6	28.20	174.66
	(b) Other Current Assets	7	1.92	0.79
	Total Current assets		2,080.95	1,907.62
	Total Assets (1+2)		2,123.17	2,111.97
II.	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1)	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	8	700.00	700.00
	(b) Other Equity	9	111.51	239.82
	Total Equity		811.51	939.82
(2)	LIABILITIES			
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	10	1,179.00	1,106.00
	(ii) Trade payables	11	-	-
	(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
	(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		96.05	-
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	33.00	62.54
	(b) Other current liabilities	13	3.61	3.61
	Total Current liabilities		1,311.66	1,172.15
	Tota Equity and Liabilities (1+2)		2,123.17	2,111.97
The Accompanying Notes forming an integral part of the financial statements General information and significant accounting policies		1 to 35 A-B		

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 000743C/0C400037)

CA Avinash baxi
Partner
Membership no. 079722
Place: Indore
Date: 25/06/2020

For and behalf of the board of directors

Ravindra Kumar kakani
Director
DIN-07939436

Parag Choudhary
Director
DIN-07845977

Ashish Mehta
Company Secretary

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
INCOME			
I Revenue from Operations	14	1,415.73	1,020.86
II Other Income	15	192.16	204.02
III Total Income (I+II)		1,607.89	1,224.88
IV EXPENSES			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	16	1,410.07	944.43
Employee Benefits Expense	17	1.09	0.90
Finance Costs	18	141.28	148.55
Other Expenses	19	175.82	80.20
Total Expenses		1,728.26	1,174.08
V Profit/loss before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(120.37)	50.80
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit/loss before tax (V-VI)		(120.37)	50.80
VIII Tax expense		-	-
Current Tax		7.94	2.55
Deferred Tax		-	-
IX Profit/loss after tax for the year (VII-VIII)		(128.31)	48.25
X (A) Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Tax relating to above items			
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Tax relating to above items			
Other comprehensive income for the year			
XI Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		(128.31)	48.25
XII Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs 10 each	26		
Basic and Diluted earnings per share			
a Basic (in Rs)		(1.83)	0.69
b Diluted (in Rs)		(1.83)	0.69
The Accompanying Notes forming an integral part of the financial statements General information and significant accounting policies	1 to 35 A-B		

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 000743C/0C400037)

CA Avinash baxi
Partner
Membership no. 079722
Place: Indore
Date: 25/06/2020

For and behalf of the board of directors

Ravindra Kumar kakani
Director
DIN-07939436

Parag Choudhary
Director
DIN-07845977

Ashish Mehta
Company Secretary

PENINSULAR TANKER PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2020

(Amount in Lacs)

	2019-20	2018-19
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit Before Tax & Extraordinary Items	(120.37)	50.80
Adjustment for :		
Finance cost	141.28	148.56
Provision for doubtful advances	171.39	-
Allowance for doubtful debts	0.03	0.06
Interest received	(191.92)	(203.91)
Operating profit before working capital change	0.41	(4.49)
Adjustment for :		
Trade & Other Receivables	(1,452.64)	87.83
Trade & Other Payables	96.36	(17.01)
Cash Generated From Operations	(1,355.87)	66.33
Direct Tax Paid (net of refund)	(19.02)	(20.39)
Net Cash From Operating Activities	(1,374.89)	45.94
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Received	338.35	60.61
Recovery of loan	1,172.79	(602.51)
Fixed deposit with maturity more than 3 months	(5.01)	(0.05)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	1,506.13	(541.95)
NET CASH FLOW FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Borrowing	73.00	520.00
Finance Cost	(171.11)	(116.35)
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(98.11)	403.65
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalent	33.13	(92.36)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	7.09	99.45
Cash & Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	40.22	7.09
Cash & Cash Equivalents Comprises :		
Balance with banks in Current Accounts	40.22	7.09
Cash on Hand	40.22	7.09

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 000743C/0C400037)

CA Avinash baxi
Partner
Membership no. 079722
Place: Indore
Date: 25/06/2020

For and behalf of the board of directors

Ravindra Kumar kakani
Director
DIN-07939436

Parag Choudhary Ashish Mehta
Director Company Secretary
DIN-07845977

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE)

a. Equity share capital (Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	70.00	700.00	70.00	700.00
Changes in Equity share capital during the year				
Balance at the end of the reporting period	70.00	700	70.00	700

b. Other Equity
(i) As at March 31, 2020 (Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,819.74	(1,579.92)	239.82
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(128.31)	(128.31)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,819.74	(1,708.23)	111.51

(i) As at March 31, 2019 (Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,819.74	(1,628.17)	191.57
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	48.25	48.25
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,819.74	(1,579.92)	239.82

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

CA Avinash baxi
Partner
Membership no. 079722
Place: Indore
Date: 25/06/2020

For and behalf of the board of directors

Ravindra Kumar kakani
Director
DIN-07939436

Parag Choudhary
Director
DIN-07845977

Ashish Mehta
Company Secretary

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited

Note: A-B

A.GENERAL INFORMATION

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited ('the Company') is a Private Limited Company incorporated on 12Th December 2007 under Companies Act,1956. The company is engaged in the business of shipping till 2011.The company is also engaged in trading in various products,goods .The registered office of the company is situated at 706 ,tulsiani chambers,nariman point ,mumbai -400021 . The Company has CIN number U35100MH2007PTC176717

B.STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards ("Ind AS") notified, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Act.

b).Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each year, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

Functional and presentation currency

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

c.Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle of twelve months and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are :

- i) Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- ii) Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- iii) Recognition of deferred tax.
- iv) Income Taxes.
- v) Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.

d.Revenue

i. Revenue Recognition

The company recognised revenue i.e. account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- (b) the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- (c) the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- (d) the contract has commercial substance (ie the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- (e) it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the 3 customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession.

Measurement

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, company recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The transaction price is the amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some sales taxes). The consideration promised may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch / delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

iii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using the effective interest method.

e. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventory is arrived at by using weighted Average Method. Cost of inventory is generally comprises of cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

f. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the each year end.

Current Tax Assets and liabilities are Offset only if, The Company:

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

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised 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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised 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 utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each year 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 asset to be recovered.

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

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 recognised 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 the asset will be realised.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are Offset only if:

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

g. Borrowing Cost

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

h. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent includes the cash and Cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with bank and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdraft are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of financing activities in the cash flow statement. Book overdraft are shown within other financial liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of operating activities in the cash flow statement.

i. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effect of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flow. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the company is segregated based on the available information.

j. Earning Per Share

- i) Basic earnings per shares is arrived at based on net profit / (loss) after tax available to equity shareholders divided by Weighted average number of equity shares , adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year (if any) .
- ii) Diluted earnings per shares is calculated by dividing Profit attributable to equity holders after tax divided by Weighted average number of shares considered for basic earning per shares including potential dilutive equity shares.

k. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is reliable estimate of the amount of obligation.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only on 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 arise from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount can not be made.

l. Leases

(i) As a Lessee

Leases, where risk and reward of ownership ,are significantly retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases and lease rental thereon are charged to the statement of profit and loss over the period of lease.

m. Impairment of Non Financial Assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the amount of impairment loss. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets is considered as cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

n. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

i) Financial Assets

1. Classification

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

2. Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Measured at Amortised Cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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 statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial Asset at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

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

In addition, the group company may elect to classify a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

3. Derecognition

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

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.
- c) When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.
- d) Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

4. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- i. Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

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

- ii. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ii) Financial liabilities

1. Classification

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or amortised costs.

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

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the group Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

2. Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held For Trading are Recognised in The Profit or Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3. Loans and Borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

4. Derecognition

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

5. Measurement of Fair Values

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

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

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

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2019
Note - 1 Other Financial assets		
Interest Accrued but not due		
On Fixed Deposits With Bank	0.02	0.00
Balance with Banks in Deposit Accounts having maturity over 12 months [Under lien]	5.49	0.47
	5.51	0.47
Note - 2 Other non-current assets		
- Capital Advance	171.39	178.24
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	171.39	-
	-	178.24
- Advance Income tax- (Net of provision)	36.71	25.64
	36.71	203.88
Note - 3 Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	1,459.20	0.88
Credit Impaired	0.12	0.10
	1,459.32	0.98
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts/ Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	0.12	0.10
	1,459.20	0.88
Note - 4 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Banks In Current Accounts	40.22	7.09
	40.22	7.09
Note - 5 Loans		
Unsecured, considered good Intercompany Loans	551.41	1,724.20
	551.41	1,724.20
Note - 6 Other Financial assets		
Interest Accrued		
On Fixed Deposits with Banks	0.21	-
On Other Deposits / Loans	27.99	174.66
	28.20	174.66
Note - 7 Other Current Assets		
Balance with Govt Authorities	1.92	0.79
	1.92	0.79

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

Particulars	(Amount in Lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note - 8 Equity share capital		

(a) Authorised		
i) Equity Shares		
70,00,000 equity shares (Previous Year 70,00,000 equity shares) of Re 10/- each	700.00	700.00
	<u>700.00</u>	<u>700.00</u>
(b) Issued, Subscribed and paid-up		
Equity Shares		
70,00,000 equity shares (Previous Year 70,00,000 equity shares) of Re 10/- each	700.00	700.00
	<u>700.00</u>	<u>700.00</u>

The reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares :				
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	70.00	700.00	70.00	700.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	<u>70.00</u>	<u>700.00</u>	<u>70.00</u>	<u>700.00</u>

1.1 Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Re. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding/stake.

1.2 The company is wholly owned subsidiary of Ruchi infrastructure Ltd.

1.3 The details of shareholders' holding more than 5 % Shares

	(Amount in Lacs)		
	As at 30 th March 2020	As at 31st March 2019	% age of holding
EQUITY SHARES			
Ruchi Infrastructure Limited Including Nominees (Holding Company)	No of Shares 70.00	No of Shares 70.00	% age of holding 100% 100%

1.4 For the period of five years immediately preceding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared, i.e. 31.03.2020, the Company has not allotted any shares pursuant to Contract(s) without payment being received in Cash or by way of bonus shares or bought back any shares / class of shares.

Note -9 Other Equity

(Amount in Laos)

As at March 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2019
-------------------------	-----------------------

A Capital Reserve		
B Retained Earnings (refer note B below)	1,819.74	1,819.74
	(1,708.23)	(1,579.92)
TOTAL	<u>111.51</u>	<u>239.82</u>
A Capital Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,819.74	1,819.74
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>1,819.74</u>	<u>1,819.74</u>
B Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(1,579.92)	(1,628.17)
Add: Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(128.31)	48.25
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>(1,708.23)</u>	<u>(1,579.92)</u>

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

(i) Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve was created on account of surrender share application money by kei rsos shipping pvt. Ltd. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

(ii) Retained Earnings

The same is created out of profits over the years and shall be utilised as per the provisions of the Act.

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note - 10 Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand		
Intercompany loan from Holding Company	939.00	1,106.00
Intercompany loan from Others	240.00	-
	1,179.00	1,106.00
Note - 11 Trade Payables		
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Due to other than Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 31)	96.05	-
	96.05	-
Note - 12 Other Financial liabilities		
Interest accrued on Borrowings	32.14	61.98
Other Liabilities	0.86	0.56
	33.00	62.54
Note - 13 Other current liabilities		
Statutory Dues	3.61	3.61
	3.61	3.61

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Note - 14 Revenue from operations		
A Sales of products	1,415.73	1,020.86
	1,415.73	1,020.86
Note - 15 Other Income		
A Interest Income (at amortised cost)		
- On Fixed Deposits	0.22	2.48
- Others	191.69	201.43
B Other Non-Operating Income		
- Other Receipts	0.25	0.11
	192.16	204.02
Note - 16 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		
Purchases of Stock-in-Traded in	1,410.07	944.43
	1,410.07	944.43
Note - 17 Employee benefits expense		
Salary, Wages and Bonus	1.09	0.90
	1.09	0.90
Note - 18 Finance costs		
Interest Expense	141.28	148.55
	141.28	148.55
Note - 19 Other Expenses		
Office Rent	0.53	0.24
Agency Charges	0.10	-
Demurage at Port	0.25	-
Audit fees	0.42	0.42
Derivative Assets of Pending Purchase Contract	-	78.33
Bank Commission & charges	0.04	0.00
Allowance as per ECL	0.03	0.06
Provision for doubtful advances	171.39	-
Other expenses (Net of recoveries)	3.06	1.15
	175.82	80.20

Notes forming part of financial statements

Note - 20

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE AS PER IND AS-24

(i) Key managerial Person

Name of persons/entities

Narendra Shah
Ravindra Kumar Kakani
Ashish Mehta

Relation

Director
Director
Company Secretary

(ii) **Entity Where control exist**

Ruchi Infrastructure Limited
Mangalore Liquid Impex Private Limited
Ruchi Renewable Energy Pvt.Ltd.

Holding Company
Fellow Subsidiary
Fellow Subsidiary

Related party transactions (Financial year 2019-20 & previous year 2018-19) (Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	Person or a close members has control or joint control,significant influence on the reporting entity or is member of KMP in reporting entity
	Ashish Mehta
Transaction during the year	
Remuneration including perks	0.90 0.90
Balance as at end	
Amount payable	(0.125) (-)

Particulars	Entity and reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others)	
	Ruchi Infrastructure Ltd.	Mangalore Liquid Impex Private Limited
REVENUE		
Interest received	-	-
Loan taken	139.00 (1,335.00)	240.00 -
EXPENSES:		
Soyabean Seed purchase	-	-
Interest Paid	(519.49) 140.43 (148.55)	0.84 -
Rent paid	0.24 (0.24)	-
Loan Given		-
AMOUNT PAYABLE		
Intercompany deposits	939.00 (1,106.00)	240.00 -
Interest payable	31.38 (61.98)	0.76 -
Trade Payables	0.14 -	

Previous year's figures are given in ()

Note - 21

Tax Reconciliation

(A) Amounts recognised in Statement of profit and loss

(Amount in Lacs)

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Current tax on profit for the year	7.94	2.55
Deferred tax		
Tax expense for the year charged to the Profit and loss (a)	7.94	2.55
Deferred tax of amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
Total Tax expenses for the year (a+b)	7.94	2.55

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit before tax	(120.37)	50.80
Applicable Tax Rate	15.60%	0.00%
Computed Tax Expense	(18.78)	-
Tax effect of :		
Exempted income		
Income / Expenses disallowed	26.74	-
Income / Expenses allowed	(0.03)	-
Deferred Tax on account of Property ,Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		
Deferred Tax on account of Financial Assets and Other Items		
Tax Expenses recognised during the year	7.94	-
Effective Tax Rate	15.60%	16.76%

(D) Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at April 1, 2019	For the F.Y. 2019-20		As at March 31, 2020
		Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Fair valuation of Investment	-	-	-	-
Defined Employee Plan	-	-	-	-
Total - Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for Doubtful debts	-	-	-	-
Other timing difference	-	-	-	-
Carry forward of Business Loss	-	-	-	-
Total - Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	-	-
Net tax (Assets)/Liabilities	-	-	-	-

	As at April 1, 2018	For the F.Y. 2018-19		As at March 31, 2019
		Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Fair valuation of Investment	-	-	-	-
Defined Employee Plan	-	-	-	-
Total - Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for Doubtful debts	-	-	-	-
Other timing difference	-	-	-	-
Carry forward of Business Loss	-	-	-	-
Total - Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	-	-
Net tax (Assets)/Liabilities	-	-	-	-

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

22 Note - 22

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(i) March 31, 2020	Note No.	Carrying FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair value			Total
						Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Current Financial assets									
(i) Trade receivables	3			1,459.20	1,459.20				
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4			40.22	40.22				
(iii) Bank Balance other than above	4			-	-				
(iv) Loans	5			551.41	551.41				
(v) Others	6			33.71	33.71				
				2,084.54	2,084.54				
Current Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	10			1,179.00	1,179.00				
(ii) Trade payables	11			96.05	96.05				
(iii) Other Financial liability	12			33.00	33.00				
				1,308.05	1,308.05				

(i) March 31, 2019	Note No.	Carrying FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair value			Total
						Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Current Financial assets									
(i) Trade receivables	3			0.88	0.88				
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4			7.09	7.09				
(iii) Bank Balance other than above	5			-	-				
(iv) Loans	6			1,724.20	1,724.20				
(v) Others	7			175.13	175.13				
				1,907.30	1,907.30				
Current Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	11			1,106.00	1,106.00				
(ii) Trade payables	12			-	-				
(iii) Other Financial liability	13			62.54	62.54				
				1,168.54	1,168.54				

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 : quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 : inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note - 23

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Financial risk management

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

(i) Market risk

- (a) Interest rate risk;
- (ii) Credit risk ; and
- (iii) Liquidity risk ;

Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of risks on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management these policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing these policies and processes.

(i) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of changes the market prices on account of foreign exchange rates, interest rates and Commodity prices, which shall affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of its financial instruments . The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

i(a) **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to fixed deposits and borrowings from financial institutions is nil, as interest rates relating to fixed deposit and borrowings are fixed in nature.They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements
Note - 23 FI (ii)

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customer. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate on expected loss model .

A. Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in Lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Neither past due nor impaired		
Past due but not impaired		
Past due 0-90 days	-	-
Past due 91-180 days	1,431.34	-
Past due more than 180 days	27.98	0.98
	<u>1,459.32</u>	<u>0.98</u>

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at March 31, 2020 ,March 31, 2019

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Impaired amounts are based on lifetime expected losses based on the best estimate of the management. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The impairment loss related to several customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company and are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	March 31, 2020	
Balance as at April 1, 2019		0.10
Impairment loss recognised		0.03
Amounts written off		-
Balance as at March 31, 2020		0.12
		March 31, 2019
Balance as at April 1, 2018		0.04
Impairment loss recognised		0.06
Amounts written off		-
Balance as at March 31, 2019		0.10

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents amounts to ` 40.22 lac as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 ` 7.09 lac) with credit worthy banks. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

Note - 23 FI (iii)
Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

The Company has obtained funds from by way of issuing equity shares and loans from Holding company.

Exposure to liquidity risk

(Amount in Lacs)

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

* all non derivative financial liabilities

Contractual cash flows						
As at March 31, 2020	Carrying amount	Total	1-2 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
(i) Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Secured term loans and borrowings						
- Principal Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured term loans and borrowings	1,179.00	1,179.00	1,179.00	-	-	-
Trade payables	96.05	96.05	96.05	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (repayable on demand)	33.00	33.00	33.00	-	-	-

Contractual cash flows						
As at March 31, 2019	Carrying amount	Total	1-2 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
(i) Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Secured term loans and borrowings						
- Principal Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured term loans and borrowings	1,106.00	1,106.00	1,106.00	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (repayable on demand)	62.54	62.54	62.54	-	-	-

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

Note - 24
Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises of Equity share capital and other equity.

The Company's policy is to keep the ratio optimum level . The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio was as follows.

A. Particulars	(Amount in Lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Total liabilities	1,311.66	1,172.15
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	40.22	7.09
Adjusted net debt	1,271.44	1,165.06
Total equity	811.51	939.82
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	1.57	1.24

Peninsular Tankers Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

(Amount in Lacs)

Note: 25 - Payments to Auditor

25 Remuneration to the Statutory auditors	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
	As Auditors	
-For Statutory audit	0.30	0.30
-For Taxation matters	0.12	0.12
	0.42	0.42

26 Note - 26 Earning Per Share (EPS)

Basic and diluted earnings per share :

a. Profit / (loss) available for equity shareholders	(128.31)	48.25
b. Weighted average number of equity shares	70	70
c. Nominal value of ordinary share	10	10
d. Basic and diluted earning per share	(1.83)	0.69

27 Note - 27

Disclosures pursuant to regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of schedule V of the SEBI (Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) Regulations, 2015

(a) Loans & Advance in the nature of loans to Fellow Subsidiaries

Mangalore Liquid Impex Pvt.Ltd.	NIL	NIL
(b) Loans & Advance in the nature of loans to Associates	NIL	NIL
(c) Loans and advances in the nature of loans to Firms/Companies in which directors are interested	NIL	NIL
(d) Investment in the shares of the company, when the Company has made a loan or advance in the nature of loan	NIL	NIL

28 Note - 28

Details of Loans given, investment made and guarantee given under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

i. Investment made/Guarantees/Securities given

Investment made and guarantee's/ securities given are given under respective heads.

Nil

ii. Details of Loans and advances given to parties covered under section 186 of the Companies Act 2013

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	Loan and Advances Given Balance			
	2019-2020		2018-2019	
	Loan given	Amount outstanding as at 31.03.2020	Loan given	Amount outstanding as at 31.3.2019
Living Foods India Pvt. Ltd.(Formerly known as Jain Inspalmultitrade Pvt. Ltd.)	0.00	183.99	610.00	1311.70
Aashee Vyapar Private Limited	0.00	367.41	412.50	412.50

The above loans and advances given are classified under respective heads and charged interest at the rate of 12.5 % per annum. The loans and advances were taken for meeting out their working capital requirements.

29 Note 29

Contingent liabilities / commitments -

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	107.32

30 Note 30

Directors have not claimed fees for board meeting (s) attended by them, being not payable hence provision for sitting fees for year ended 31 st March 2020 has not been done.

31 Note 31

Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro,small and medium Enterprises development Act,2006

- Trade payables includes Nil (Previous year Nil) amount due to micro and small enterprises registered under the Micro,Small and Midium enterprises development Act,2006 (MSME)
- No interest is paid/payable during the year to any enterprises registered under MSME Act 2006.
- The information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company and relied upon by the auditors.

32 Note 32

Considering losses as per tax laws it is reasonably not certain that company will have taxable profit in near future against which such losses can be adjusted .hence deferred tax assets is not recognised .the company has no deferred tax liability.

33 Note 33

The company has only one business segment i.e Merchant trading ,hence segment reporting as defined in Indian Accounting Standard -108 is not applicable

34 Note 34

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116- 'lease' effective from April1,2019 and elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS since leases are short term leases.

35 Note 35

Previous year's figurs are regrouped or rearranged wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 000743C/0C400037)

For and behalf of the board of directors

Ravindra Kumar kakani
Director
DIN-07939436

CA Avinash baxi
Partner
Membership no. 079722
Place: Indore
Date: 25/06/2020

Parag Choudhary
Director
DIN-07845977

Ashish Mehta
Company Secretary