BHAGYANAGAR COPPER PRIVATE LIMITED

(Formerly Aanvik Mercantile Private Limited)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2020-21

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
the Members of BHAGYANAGAR COPPER PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **BHAGYANAGAR COPPER PRIVATE LIMITED** (Earlier 'Aanvik Mercantile Private Limited')("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of change in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) its cash flows and 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 Act. Our responsibility under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibility 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 provision of the Act 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 Financial Statements of the current period 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 is no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtain in the 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with the governance 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 including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015, as amended. 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 financial statements 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 relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors Responsibilities for the audit of 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:

- 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.
- 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 with reference to financial statements 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 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 Act, we give in the "Annexure B" statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we further 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 purpose of our audit.

b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

c. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

e. on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021, 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 A"; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with 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, no remuneration has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h. With respect to 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 litigations which would impact its financial position.

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.

(iii) There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.

For Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 01882S

Rameshchand Jain
(Partner)
Membership No. 023019
UDIN: 21023019AAAAGS5320

Place: Secunderabad
Date: 30.05.2021

Annexure A - to the Auditors' Report

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 with reference to financial statements of **BHAGYANAGAR COPPER PRIVATE LIMITED** (Earlier 'Aanvik Mercantile Private Limited') ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 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 ('ICAI'). 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 with reference to financial statements.

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, 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 Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No:- 01882S

Rameshchand Jain
(Partner)
Membership No.023019
UDIN: : 21023019AAAAGS5320

Place: Secunderabad
Date:30.05.2021

'Annexure- B'

Referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021, we report that

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets ;

(b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable property held in the name of the company.

(ii) (a) The inventories have been physically verified at reasonable intervals by the management.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business.

(iii) The company did not grant any loan to corporate covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Thus, paragraph 3(iii) of the order is 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 and investments made.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

(vi) As informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, the company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, , Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty and other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India;

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Customs Duty and Excise Duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

(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 loans from any financial institution or banks and has not issued debenture.

(ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(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/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(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 give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made a private placement of shares by way of increase in paid up share capital during the year. Accordingly, provision of Sec 42 of Companies Act have been complied.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No:- 01882S

Rameshchand Jain
(Partner)
Membership No.023019
UDIN: : 21023019AAAAGS5320

Place: Secunderabad
Date:30.05.2021

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS		Note No.	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
ASSETS				
NON- CURRENT ASSETS				
(i)	Property, Plant and equipment	5	391,222,509	366,686,165
(ii)	Financial Assets			
	- Loans	6	4,154,076	3,000,000
CURRENT ASSETS				
(i)	Inventories (Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable value)	7	148,042,390	136,153,261
(ii)	Financial Assets			
a	-Trade Receivables	8	314,260,557	52,154,452
b	-Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	432,065	338,523
c	-Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	15,295,899	200,000
(iii)	Current Tax Assets	11	-	905,078
(iv)	Other Current Asset	12	261,559,351	75,171,933
	TOTAL ASSETS		**1,134,966,846**	**634,609,412**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
(i)	Equity Share Capital	13	200,000,000	200,000,000
(ii)	Other Equity	14	21,420,497	(3,634,425)
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
(i)	Financial Liabilities			
	-Borrowings	15	570,454,625	355,792,574
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
(i)	Financial Liabilities			
a	Borrowings	16	217,875,708	26,731,510
b	Trade Payables			
	For Goods & Services			
	- Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
	- Total Outstanding dues of Creditors Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	17	83,782,611	22,411,587
(ii)	Other Current Financial Liabilities	18	31,971,108	29,293,915
(iii)	Current Tax Liabilities	19	473,444	-
(iv)	Other Current Liabilities	20	8,988,855	4,014,251
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILIITES		**1,134,966,847**	**634,609,412**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 1 to 4

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements — 27 to 43

As per our report of even date attached
For Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants,

For and on behalf of the BOD of
Bhagyanagar Copper Private Limited

Rameshchand Jain
Partner
M. No. 023019
Firm Reg No.01882S

Narender Surana
Director
DIN: 00075086

Devendra Surana
Director
DIN: 00077296

Surendra Bhutoria
Chief Financial Officer

Subhojeet Bhattacharjee
Company Secretary
M.No. A60802

Place: Secunderabad,
Date : May 30, 2021

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
I.	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**	21	3,480,377,671	1,431,714,295
II.	**OTHER INCOME**	22	392,946	540,770
III.	**TOTAL REVENUE**		**3,480,770,618**	**1,432,255,065**
IV.	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of Raw Materials and Components Consumed	23	3,176,640,250	1,225,356,682
	Employee Benefit Expenses	24	29,211,515	17,035,097
	Finance costs	25	49,344,426	41,400,336
	Depreciation	5	18,630,591	15,147,651
	Other expenses	26	180,247,849	133,941,003
V.	**TOTAL EXPENSES**		**3,454,074,631**	**1,432,880,769**
VI.	**PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX**		26,695,987	(625,704)
VII	**PROFIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX**		26,695,987	(625,704)
VIII	**PROFIT BEFORE TAX**		**26,695,987**	**(625,704)**
IX.	**TAX EXPENSE:**			
	1. Current tax		4,164,574	-
	2. MAT Credit Entitlement		(2,523,510)	
X	**PROFIT AFTER TAX**		**25,054,922**	**(625,704)**
XI	**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**			
A	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR,NET OF TAX		-	-
XII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X+XI)**		**25,054,922**	**(625,704)**
XIII	**Earning Per Equity Share**			
	(a) Basic		1.25	(0.03)
	(b) Diluted		1.25	(0.03)
	Summary of significant accounting policies	1 to 4		
	See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements	27 to 43		

As per our report of even date attached
For Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants,

For and on behalf of the BOD of
Bhagyanagar Copper Private Limited

Rameshchand Jain
Partner
M. No. 023019
Firm Reg No.01882S

Narender Surana
Director
DIN: 00075086

Devendra Surana
Director
DIN: 00077296

Surendra Bhutoria
Chief Financial Officer

Subhojeet Bhattacharjee
Company Secretary
M.No. A60802

Place: Secunderabad,
Date : May 30, 2021

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31st March 2021

(Amount in ₹)

A. Equity Share capital *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	No of shares	In Rupees
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**
Changes in equity share capital during 2019-20	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**

B. Other equity

PARTICULARS		Reserves and Surplus		Total
		Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	
Balance as at 1 April 2019		**(51,673,016)**	**48,664,295**	**(3,008,721)**
Profit for the year		(625,704)	-	**(625,704)**
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)		-	-	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2019-20	**(B)**	**(625,704)**	**48,664,295**	**(625,704)**
Transfer In/Out General Reserve		-	-	**-**
Dividends		-	-	**-**
Tax on dividends		-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2020	**C= (A+B)**	**(52,298,720)**	**97,328,590**	**(3,634,425)**
Balance at 1 April 2020	**(D)**	**(52,298,720)**	**97,328,590**	**(3,634,425)**
Profit for the year		25,054,922		**25,054,922**
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)		-		**-**
Reserve created during the year			-	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2020-21	**(E)**	**25,054,922**	**-**	**25,054,922**
Transfer In/Out General Reserve		-	-	**-**
Dividends		-	-	**-**
Tax on dividends				**-**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**F =(D+E)**	**(27,243,798)**	**97,328,590**	**21,420,497**

See accompanying notes form an Integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants,

For and on behalf of the BOD of
Bhagyanagar Copper Private Limited

Rameshchand Jain
Partner
M. No. 023019
Firm Reg No.01882S

Place: Secunderabad,
Date : May 30, 2021

Narender Surana
Director
DIN: 00075086

Devendra Surana
Director
DIN: 00077296

Surendra Bhutoria
Chief Financial Officer

Subhojeet Bhattacharjee
Company Secretary
M.No. A60802

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021 (Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year 2020-21	For the Year 2019-20
A	**Cash flow from Operating Activities**		
	Net profit before tax as per annexed Profit and loss account	26,695,987	(625,704)
	Add: Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation & Amortisation	18,630,591	15,147,651
	Operating profit before working Capital Changes	**94,671,004**	**14,521,947**
	Loans and Advances	(1,154,076)	(15,087,850)
	Other current assets	(182,958,830)	
	Inventory	(11,889,129)	(113,336,894)
	Trade receivables	(262,106,105)	(52,154,452)
	Trade Payables	61,371,024	49,095,423
	Other Current Liabilities	8,125,241	
	Cash generated from Operations	**(293,940,872)**	**(116,961,826)**
	Income Tax Paid (including Prior Period)	(4,164,574)	-
	Net cash (used in)/from Operating Activities(A)	**(298,105,446)**	**(116,961,826)**
B	**Cash flow from Investing Activities**		
	Sale of investments	-	100,000
	Purchase of Fixed Assets & Other Capital Expenditure	(43,166,935)	(83,177,656)
	Net Cash (used in)/from Investing Activities (B)	**(43,166,935)**	**(83,077,656)**
C	**Cash flow from Financing Activities**		
	Interest Paid	(49,344,426)	
	Increase (Decrease) in Unsecured Loans	205,359,741	196,513,809
	Borrowings	200,446,508	
	(Increase)/Decrease in restricted deposits	(15,095,899)	(200,000)
	Net Cash (used in)/from Financing Activities (C)	**341,365,924**	**196,313,809**
	Net Increase / Decrease in cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**93,543**	**(3,725,673)**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents Opening Balance	338,523	4,064,196
	Cash and Cash Equivalents Closing Balance	432,065	338,523
	Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**93,542**	**(3,725,673)**

As per our report of even date attached
For Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants,

For and on behalf of the BOD of
Bhagyanagar Copper Private Limited

Rameshchand Jain
Partner
M. No. 023019
Firm Reg No.01882S

Place: Secunderabad,
Date : May 30, 2021

Narender Surana
Director
DIN: 00075086

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Director
DIN: 00077296

Surendra Bhutoria
Chief Financial Officer

Subhojeet Bhattacharjee
Company Secretary
M.No. A60802

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Bhagyanagar Copper Pvt Ltd ("the company") is a Company registered under the companies act, 1956. It was incorporated on 30-04-2008. Bhagyanagar India Limited on 6th February 2018 acquired 100% shareholding of the company. It proposes to engage in the manufacture of copper products. The company's CIN is U40106MH2008PTC181786. It is the subsidiary company of Bhagyanagar India Limited, which is listed on the stock exchange.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time). For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2021. the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.

3. Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements

4. Significant Accounting Policies:

(a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Other income:

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain / loss on investments and exchange gain/loss on forward and options contracts and on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives, the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Depreciation for identified components is computed on straight line method based on useful lives, determined based on internal technical evaluation. Freehold land is carried at cost.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(c) Investment Properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both is classified as investment property. Investment Property is measured at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Investment Properties are depreciated using the straight-line method as per the provisions of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or based on useful life estimated on the technical assessment.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

(e) Depreciation and amortization:

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged.

(f) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is: -

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

(g) Financial assets

Financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents.

Initial recognition:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Purchases or sales of financial asset 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 assets.

Subsequent Measurement:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost: Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortization is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company while applying above criteria has classified the following at amortised cost:

a) Trade receivable

b) Cash and cash equivalents

c) Other Financial Asset

Impairment of Financial Assets:

Financial assets are tested for impairment based on the expected credit losses.

De-recognition of Financial Assets:

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

(h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(i) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Deposits with banks are subsequently measured at amortized cost and short term investments are measured at fair value through statement of profit & loss account.

(j) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost. A preference share that provides for mandatory redemption by the issuer for a fixed or determinable amount at a fixed or determinable future date, or gives the holder the right to require the issuer to redeem the instrument at or after a particular date for a fixed or determinable amount, is a financial liability.

Subsequent measurement:

These liabilities include are borrowings and deposits. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest 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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 de-recognition 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.

(k) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest, exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

(l) Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

Provident Fund

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are defined contribution scheme and such contributions are recognised, when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligation other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

Gratuity

The Company has not created any gratuity fund. However adequate provisions have been made in the accounts for gratuity liability. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

Compensated absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefit expected to be availed by the employees.

Short-term employee benefits

Expense in respect of other short term benefits is recognised on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

(m) Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred taxes. Current and deferred tax is recognized in net income Current income taxes for the current period, including any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years, are recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to settle, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting income.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT)

MAT credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

(n) Leases

As a lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Lease-hold land:\

Leasehold land that normally has a finite economic life and title which is not expected to pass to the lessee by the end of the lease term is treated as an operating lease. The payment made on entering into or acquiring a leasehold land is accounted for as leasehold land use rights (referred to as prepaid lease payments in Ind AS 17 "Leases") and is amortized over the lease term in accordance with the pattern of benefits provided.

(o) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

(p) Fair value measurement

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. Fair value hierarchy:

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) Cash dividend to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Note: 5 Property, Plant & Equipment

Following are the changes in the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the Period Ended 31st March 2021 (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Free hold land	Factory Building	Plant & Machinery	Electrical Installation	Plantation	Vehicles	Computers	Grand Total
A. Gross Block								
At 1st April, 2019	**120,231,000**	**37,520,371**	**110,751,845**	**27,089,599**	**5,760,000**	**737,348**	**86,441**	**302,176,604**
Additions		192,008	62,086,164	18,412,639		2,426,084	60,763	83,177,658
Disposals	-	-			-			-
At 31st March, 2020	**120,231,000**	**37,712,379**	**172,838,009**	**45,502,238**	**5,760,000**	**3,163,432**	**147,204**	**385,354,262**
Additions		-	42,022,175	486,991		555,120	102,647	43,166,933
Disposals	-	-			-			-
At 31st March, 2021	**120,231,000**	**37,712,379**	**214,860,184**	**45,989,229**	**5,760,000**	**3,718,552**	**249,851**	**428,521,195**
B. Accumulated Depreciation								
At 1st April, 2019	**-**	**1,919,106**	**288,108**	**70,507**	**1,152,000**	**85,245**	**5,478**	**3,520,444**
Charge for the Year	-	2,387,048	9,299,086	2,575,380	576,000	269,504	40,633	15,147,651
Disposals	-	-			-			-
At 31st March, 2020	**-**	**4,306,154**	**9,587,194**	**2,645,887**	**1,728,000**	**354,749**	**46,111**	**18,668,095**
Charge for the Year	-	2,388,453	12,330,487	2,891,823	576,000	390,106	53,722	18,630,591
Disposals	-	-			-			-
At 31st March, 2021	**-**	**6,694,608**	**21,917,681**	**5,537,710**	**2,304,000**	**744,854**	**99,833**	**37,298,686**
C. Carrying Amount								
At 31st March, 2020	**120,231,000**	**33,406,225**	**163,250,815**	**42,856,351**	**4,032,000**	**2,808,683**	**101,093**	**366,686,167**
At 31st March, 2021	**120,231,000**	**31,017,771**	**192,942,503**	**40,451,519**	**3,456,000**	**2,973,698**	**150,018**	**391,222,509**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Note: 6

(Amount in ₹)

Loans	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Unsecured, Considered good.			
(a) Security Deposits		4,154,076	3,000,000
TOTAL		**4,154,076**	**3,000,000**

Note: 7

(Amount in ₹)

Inventories (Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Raw Materials		148,042,390	117,485,262
Material - in- Transit		-	18,667,999
TOTAL		**148,042,390**	**136,153,261**

Note: 8

(Amount in ₹)

Trade Receivables	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Unsecured, considered good	**8(a)**	314,260,557	52,154,452
TOTAL		**314,260,557**	**52,154,452**

Notes: 8a

The above amount includes Trade Receivables above 180 days - Rs.26,58,508/- and Trade Receivables on account of Export Sales - Rs.24,92,15,663/-.

Note: 9

(Amount in ₹)

Cash and Cash Equivalents	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(i) Cash on hand		177,216	256015
(ii) Balances with Bank			
- In Foreign Currency account		254,849	82,508
TOTAL		**432,065**	**338,523**

Note: 10

(Amount in ₹)

Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(i) Margin Money Deposit Against Buyers Credit	10(a)	14,963,046	200,000
(With original Maturity of 3 months or more)			
(ii) Accrued interest Fixed Deposit		332,853	-
TOTAL		**15,295,899**	**200,000**

Notes: 10(a)

Margin Money Deposits with a carrying amount of Rs.1,49,63,046/- (PY Rs.2,00,000/-) are subject to first charge to secure the company's borrowing.

Note: 11

(Amount in ₹)

Current Tax Assets(Net)	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Income tax Receivable (net of provision for tax)		-	905,078
TOTAL		**-**	**905,078**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Note: 12 (Amount in ₹)

Other Current Asset		Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(a)	Balances with Statutory Authorities	**12(a)**	163,937,488	51,305,790
(b)	Advances To Suppliers		94,840,233	23,775,943
(c)	Sundry Advances		258,120	90,200
(d)	MAT Credit Entitlement		2,523,510	-
	TOTAL		**261,559,351**	**75,171,933**

Notes: 12(a)
The Balance with Statutory Authorities includes IGST Refund (paid on Exports) Receivable - Rs. 8,19,60,630/- .

Note: 13

Share Capital	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000
Issued				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000
Subscribed & Paid up				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000
Total	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**

a) Term/rights attached to Equity Shares:

The company has only one class of issued equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company. The holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all prefential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000

c) Particulars of share holders holding morethan 5% of issued share capital:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Bhagyanagar India Limited	20,000,000	100.00%	20,000,000	100.00%
Total	**20,000,000**	**100.00%**	**20,000,000**	**100.00%**

Note: 14

Other equity	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Capital reserve	
Balance at 1 April 2019 (A)	(51,673,016)	48,664,295	(3,008,721)
Profit for the year	(625,704)		(625,704)
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	-
Reserve created during the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2019-20 (B)	(625,704)	-	(625,704)
Balance at 31 March 2020 C=(A+B)	(52,298,720)	48,664,295	(3,634,425)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Other equity	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Capital reserve	
Balance at 1 April 2020 (D)	(52,298,720)	48,664,295	(3,634,425)
Profit for the year	25,054,922		25,054,922
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year 2020-21 (E)	25,054,922	-	25,054,922
Balance at 31 March 2021 F=(D+E)	(27,243,798)	48,664,295	21,420,497

Capital Reserve :

Capital Reserve is created from specific transactions of Capital in Nature and the same is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

Note: 15 (Amount in ₹)

Non-Current Liabilities - Borrowings	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(a) Loan from holding Company	**15 (a)**	291,259,564	134,901,900
(b) Loan from Directors	**15 (b)**	59,348,802	-
(c) Loan from Associate Companies	**15 (C)**	100,072,354	110,419,079
(d) Term Loan - HDFC Bank	**15 (d)**	86,268,824	110,471,595
(e) Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line - HDFC Bank	**15 (e)**	33,505,081	-
TOTAL		**570,454,625**	**355,792,574**

Notes: 15(a) (Amount in ₹)

Loan from Holding Company		Balance as on 31.03.2021	Balance as on 31.03.2020
Name of the company			
Bhagyanagar India Limited		291,259,564	134,901,900
Total		**291,259,564**	**134,901,900**

Notes: 15(b) (Amount in ₹)

Loan from Director		Balance as on 31.03.2021	Balance as on 31.03.2020
Name of the Director			
Devendra Surana		59,348,802	-
Total		**59,348,802**	**-**

Notes: 15(c) (Amount in ₹)

Loan from Associate Companies		Balance as on 31.03.2021	Balance as on 31.03.2020
Name of the company			
Surana Infocom Pvt Ltd		33,274,909	38,292,802
Surana Telecom and Power Ltd		66,797,445	72,126,277
Total		**100,072,354**	**110,419,079**

Notes: 15(d)

Term loan - HDFC Bank

The term loan sanctioned by Kotak bank was taken over by HDFC Bank in April,2020 - Rs.14,61,00,00/- . The loan is secured by personal guarantee of Directors,Corporate Guarantee of Holding Company and an Exclusive charge on entire Current Assets and Fixed Assets of the Company .It is also Secured by certain Fixed assets of the Holding Company.The Principal is repayable in 57 Monthly Instalments ending in November,2024 .The Principal repayable during FY 2021-22 amounting to Rs.2,82,76,189/- is classified under Current Maturities of Long Term Debt - Note:18

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Notes: 15(e)

Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line(GECL-WCTL) - HDFC Bank

Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) of Rs.3,72,00,000 is sanctioned by HDFC Bank by way of Working Capital Term Loan(WCTL) in the month of November,2020.There ia a Principal Moratorium of 12 Months and the Principal repayment starts in the Month of December,2021.The Principal repayable during FY 2021-22 amounting to Rs.36,94,919/- is classified under Current Maturities of Long Term Debt-Note:18. The Loan is repayable in 36 equal Monthly instalments of Rs.11,70,008/- starting from December, 2021.

Note: 16 (Amount in ₹)

Current Liabilities - Borrowings	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Working Capital Facilities from Bank:			
Cash Credit	**16(a)**	54,441,749	26,731,510
Export Packaging Credit		138,109,399	-
Buyers Credit		25,324,559	-
TOTAL		**217,875,708**	**26,731,510**

Note: 16(a)

The Working Capital loan is secured by personal guarantee of Directors,Corporate Guarantee of Holding Company and an Exclusive charge on entire Current Assets and Fixed Assets of the Company .It is also Secured by certain Fixed assets of the Holding Company .

Note: 17 (Amount in ₹)

Trade Payables	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
For Goods & Services			
- Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		**-**	**-**
- Total Outstanding dues of Creditors Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	**17(a)**	83,782,611	22,411,587
TOTAL		**83,782,611**	**22,411,587**

Notes: 17(a) (Amount in ₹)

Payable to Related Party		Balance as on 31.03.2021	Balance as on 31.03.2020
Name of the company			
Surana Solar Limited		41,760,583	12,840,000
Total		**41,760,583**	**12,840,000**

Note: 18 (Amount in ₹)

Other Financial Liabilities	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Current Maturities on Long Term Debt			
(a) Term loan - HDFC Bank	**18(a)**	28,276,189	29,293,915
(b) Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line - HDFC Bank	**18(b)**	3,694,919	-
TOTAL		**31,971,108**	**29,293,915**

Notes: 18(a)

Term loan - HDFC Bank:

Principal amount of Term loan from HDFC Bank repayable within one year is grouped under Current Maturities. (Also See Note:15(d))

Notes: 18(b)

Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line - HDFC Bank:

Principal amount of Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line from HDFC Bank repayable within one year is grouped under Current Maturities.(Also See Note:15(e))

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Note: 19 (Amount in ₹)

Current Tax Liabilities(Net)	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Provision for Taxes (net of TDS and Advance tax)		473,444	-
TOTAL		**473,444**	**-**

Note: 20 (Amount in ₹)

Other Current Liabilities	Sub Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(a) Statutory Dues Payable		1,789,839	649,879
(b) Liability For Expense		2,558,522	2,344,540
(c) Advance from Customers		4,240,494	643,832
(d) Bonus Payable		400,000	376,000
TOTAL		**8,988,855**	**4,014,251**

Note: 21 (Amount in ₹)

Revenue from Operations	Sub Note	For the Year 31.03.2021	For the Year 31.03.2020
(a) Sale of Products			
Copper Products - Domestic	**21(a)**	2,908,371,188	1,685,243,927
Copper Products - Export		1,159,611,560	-
GROSS SALES		4,067,982,748	1,685,243,927
Less: GST		587,605,077	253,529,632
NET SALES		3,480,377,671	1,431,714,295
TOTAL		**3,480,377,671**	**1,431,714,295**

Notes: 21(a)

The amount includes Jobwork Charges Received of Rs. 3,39,32,653/- (PY - Rs. 4,22,20,013)

Note: 22 (Amount in ₹)

Other Income	Sub Note	For the Year 31.03.2021	For the Year 31.03.2020
(a) Interest on Fixed Deposits		392,946	248,618
(b) Sundry Balances Written Back		-	292,152
TOTAL		**392,946**	**540,770**

Note: 23 (Amount in ₹)

Cost of Raw Materials and Components Consumed	Sub Note	For the Year 31.03.2021	For the Year 31.03.2020
Opening Stock Raw Materials		136,153,261	22,816,367
Add:Purchases (Net of GST)		3,188,529,379	1,338,693,576
Less:Closing Stock Raw Materials		148,042,390	136,153,261
TOTAL		**3,176,640,250**	**1,225,356,682**

Note: 24 (Amount in ₹)

Employee Benefits Expense	Sub Note	For the Year 31.03.2021	For the Year 31.03.2020
(a) Salaries, Wages and Other Employee Benefits		27,244,082	16,482,484
(b) Contribution To Provident And Other Funds		1,967,433	552,613
TOTAL		**29,211,515**	**17,035,097**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Note: 25

(Amount in ₹)

Finance costs		Sub Note	For the Year 31.03.2021	For the Year 31.03.2020
(a)	Interest Expense			
	- Cash Credit & Others		5,152,302	2,877,164
	- On Unsecured Loan		30,172,484	20,354,426
(b)	Other Borrowing Costs			
	- Long Term Loan -HDFC Bank		11,937,739	14,503,664
(c)	Financial Charges		2,081,901	3,665,082
	TOTAL		**49,344,426**	**41,400,336**

Note: 26

(Amount in ₹)

Other expenses	Sub Note	For the Year 31.03.2021	For the Year 31.03.2020
Consumption Of Stores And Spare Parts		36,843,425	7,428,369
Power And Fuel		75,783,491	72,301,959
Repairs			
- Buildings		5,364,139	5,195,207
- Machinery		28,755,158	21,433,953
- Others		1,337,632	6,266,149
Insurance		1,133,658	607,273
Rates And Taxes		367,305	983,653
Packing And Forwarding		15,383,381	6,719,995
Other Miscellaneous Expenses		15,204,660	12,954,445
Payments To The Auditor			
for Statutory Audit		75,000	50,000
TOTAL		**180,247,849**	**133,941,003**

Note: 27

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Sub Note	For the Year 31.03.2021	For the Year 31.03.2020
Other Miscellaneous Expense			
Processing and Conversion charges		203,534	-
Rent		821,520	-
Post. Tel & Telephone		377,895	5,553
Legal & Licence Fees		362,162	255,135
Advertisement And Sales Promotion		1,353,715	829,576
Professional Charges		754,553	1,259,180
Travelling & Conveyance		631,398	4,648,198
Sundry Balances Written Off		274,938	268,571
Office Maintenance		876,138	1,971,551
Testing Charges		193,890	78,661
Watch & Ward		7,202,592	3,411,531
Membership & Subscription		206,319	71,407
Other Expenses		85,547	64,175
Printing & Stationery		123,974	90,907
Filing Fees		30,223	-
Donation		10,000	-
Commission On Sales/Purchases		1,696,263	-
TOTAL		**15,204,660**	**12,954,445**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

28. Related party transactions

a. List of Related Parties:

i. **Holding Company :** Bhagyanagar India Limited

ii. **Key Managerial Personnel :** Narender Surana & Devendra Surana

iii. **Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives :**

(i) Surana Telecom and Power Limited
(ii) Surana Solar Limited
(iii) Surana Infocom Private Limited.
(iv) Bhagyanagar Properties Limited
(v) Surana Solar Systems Private Limited

29. Transactions with Related parties: (Amount in ₹)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Enterprises in which KMP or their relatives have significant influence		KMP	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Loans or Advances						
Balance at the begin of the Year (Cr)	13,49,01,900	8,48,06,788	11,04,04,179	-	-	
Taken during the Year	15,63,57,664	5,00,95,112	9,57,69,062	18,35,65,079	5,93,48,802	-
Repaid during the Year	Nil	Nil	10,61,15,787	7,31,46,000	-	
Balance at the end of the Year (cr)	29,12,59,564	13,49,01,900	10,00,72,354	11,04,04,179	5,93,48,802	-
Purchase of solar Modules		-	1,09,60,695	1,55,40,000	-	-
Purchase of copper	44,21,57,764	26,14,15,175	4,13,19,583	-	-	-
Sale of copper	27,00,12,583	55,59,78,537	-	-	-	-
Job Work	3,39,32,653	3,07,32,947	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	2,31,79,110	1,61,34,948	68,71,369	42,19,478	-	-
Remuneration						

30. Disclosure required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013

Disclosure pursuant to Securities Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement and Regulation 2015) and Section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 is disclosed in note no: 29

31. In the opinion of Board of Directors and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the value on realization of current assets, loans and advances in the ordinary course of business, would not be less than the amount at which the same are stated in the Balance Sheet.

32. The Company is primarily proposes to engage in the manufacture of copper products which as per Indian Accounting Standard – 108 on 'Operating Segments' is considered to be the only reportable business segment. The Company is operating in India which is considered as a single geographical segment.

33. Earnings Per Share (EPS) (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Net Profit after Tax	2,50,54,922	(6,25,704)
Net Profit after Tax available for equity share holders - For Basic & Diluted EPS	2,50,54,922	(6,25,704)
Weighted Average No. Of Equity Shares For Basic EPS (No.)	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Weighted Average No. Of Equity Shares For Diluted EPS (No.)	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Nominal Value of Equity Shares	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
Basic Earnings Per Equity Share	1.25	-
Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share	1.25	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

34. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for) (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2021	As at 31-03-2020
Contingent Liabilities – Electricity Demand	1,54,64,578/-	-NIL-
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed for Project in Progress	-NIL-	-NIL-

Note: TSSPDCL has raised a demand of Rs.1,54,64,578/- for previous years when the company was not under the control of current management. The demand is being countered and has been stayed by the Honorable High Court of Telangana.

35. Sales During the year :

Sl. No.	Particulars	2020-21		2019-20	
		Qty(MTs)	Amount(Rs.)	Qty(MTs)	Amount(Rs.)
i	Copper	6776.705	389,13,26,211	3083.577	149,81,03,672
ii	By-Products	-	13,77,27,107	-	14,49,20,242
iii	Job Work Charges	-	3,89,29,431	-	4,22,20,013
	TOTAL	6776.705	406,79,82,748	3083.577	**168,52,43,927**

36. Raw material consumed during the year: (Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
I	Copper	315,08,60,664	121,35,92,723
Ii	Others	2,57,79,586	1,29,83,528
Iii	**Inter Unit Transfers**		
	(a) Copper	-	-
	(b) Others	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**317,66,40,250**	**122,65,76,251**
	Less: Inter Unit Purchases	-	-
	TOTAL	**317,66,40,250**	**122,65,76,251**

37. Details of imported and indigenous raw materials, spares and packing materials consumed: (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	2020-21		2019-20	
	Value	% of Total Consumption	Value	% of Total Consumption
Raw materials & Components				
(a) Imported	163,55,34,409	51.49	44,83,34,900	37
(b) Indigenous	154,11,05,841	48.51	77,82,41,351	63
TOTAL	**317,66,40,250**	**100**	**122,65,76,251**	**100**
Stores & Spare Parts (including consumed for repair)				
(a) Imported	10,99,994	4.27	4,20,291	3
(b) Indigenous	2,46,79,592	95.73	1,25,63,238	97
TOTAL	**2,57,79,586**	**100**	**1,29,83,529**	**100**

38. CIF Value of Imports (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Raw material / Traded Goods	163,55,34,409	44,83,34,900
Stores & Spares	10,99,994	4,20,291
Total	**163,66,34,403**	**44,87,55,191**

39. Trade receivables:

The Company 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 and country in which the customer operates, also 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations.
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower
- significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Company and changes in the operating results of the borrower

Based on the above analysis, the Company does not expect any credit risk from its trade receivables for any of the years reported in this financial statements expect for the amounts disclosed as credit impaired in the below table.

40. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include inventory, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and land advances and refundable deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity/ real-estate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and refundable deposits.

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 the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company does not enter into any interest rate swaps.

B. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including refundable joint development deposits, security deposits, loans to employees and other financial instruments.

Financial Instrument and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's Finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are reviewed and approved by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 March 2021 and 2020 is the carrying amounts.

C. Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits and loans.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Amount in ₹)

Year Ended	On Demand	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	>5 Years	Total
31-Mar-21					
Borrowings	**5,44,41,749**	**19,54,07,067**	**57,04,52,625**	**-**	**82,03,01,441**
31-Mar-20					
Borrowings	2,67,31,610	4,23,41,852	34,27,44,638	-	41,18,18,100

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

41. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-2020
Borrowings (Long term and Short term including Current maturity of Long term Borrowings)	52,90,41,877	27,69,16,200
Note 15,16 and 18 (excluding borrowing from Holding Company of Rs.29,12,59,564/-; PY – Rs.13,49,01,900/-)		
Other Payable (current and non-current, excluding current maturity of long term borrowings)	9,32,44,908	2,64,25,737
Note 17,19 and 20		
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,57,27,964	5,38,523
Net Debt (A)	**60,65,58,821**	**30,28,03,414**
Equity Share capital	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
Other Equity	2,14,20,497	(36,34,425)
Total Capital (B)	**22,14,20,497**	**19,63,65,575**
Capital and Net debt (A+B)	**82,79,79,318**	**49,91,68,989**
Gearing ratio (in %)	**73.26**	**60.66**

42. Impact of COVID-19 : The outbreak of novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India and the consequent lockdown restrictions imposed by national governments is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity across the globe. The Company has assessed the possible effects that may arise from the COVID-19 pandemic on the business. As on the current date, based on the assessment, the Company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 pandemic is not material on the carrying value of the assets of the business, however this has effected the operations of the company and has had impact on sales and profitability among others. Due to the nature of the pandemic and the resultant operational guidelines that may be announced by the governments in future, the Company will continue to monitor the developments to identify significant impact, if any in the future period.

43. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged, wherever found necessary.

As per our report of even date attached
For Luharuka & Associates
Chartered Accountants,

For and on behalf of the BOD of
Bhagyanagar Copper Private Limited

Rameshchand Jain
Partner
M. No. 023019
Firm Reg No.01882S

Place: Secunderabad,
Date : May 30, 2021

Narender Surana
Director
DIN: 00075086

Devendra Surana
Director
DIN: 00077296

Surendra Bhutoria
Chief Financial Officer

Subhojeet Bhattacharjee
Company Secretary
M.No. A60802