Atna Investments Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non current assets			
Financial Assets			
Non current investments	4	3,165,507	3,809,188
		3,165,507	**3,809,188**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	6	7,612,269	6,478,378
Loans	5	5,000	5,000
Other financial assets	7	274,384	274,916
Current Tax Assets (net)		69,745	60,647
		7,961,398	**6,818,941**
Total Assets		**11,126,905**	**10,628,129**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity	8	51,522,100	51,522,100
Other Equity	9	(44,345,996)	(44,836,771)
Total Equity		**7,176,105**	**6,685,329**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables		99,800	91,800
Short term borrowings	10	3,845,000	3,845,000
Other current liabilities	11	6,000	6,000
		3,950,800	3,942,800
Total liabilities		**3,950,800**	**3,942,800**
Total equity and liabilities		**11,126,905**	**10,628,129**
Summary of significant accounting policies			
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1-28		

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 024433N

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES FRN 024433N Chartered Accountants

Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership number :517499
Place : Gurgaon
Date : May 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Atna Investments Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN : 00005612

Atna Investments Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	12	21,100	17,150
Other Income	13	438,105	417,318
Total income		459,205	434,468
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses		96,000	96,000
Other expenses	14	177,748	80,905
Total expenses		273,748	176,905
Profit before tax		185,457	257,564
Tax expense:			
Current tax		31,000	63,000
Earlier year adjustments		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total tax expense		31,000	63,000
Profit for the year		154,457	194,564
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassfied to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net (Loss)/gain on FVTOCI on equity investments	15	336,319	(473,064)
Income tax effect (Adjusted against Deferred Tax)		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		336,319	(473,064)
Total comprehesive income for the year attributable to equity holder of the company		490,776	(278,500)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share Rs.100 (Previous year Rs.100)]			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	16	0.30	0.38
Summary of significant accounting policies			
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1-28		

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 024433N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Atna Investments Limited

Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership number :517499
Place : Gurgaon
Date : May 27, 2019

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES FRN 024433N Chartered Accountants

Rahul Maheshwari
(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN : 00005612

Atna Investments Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
A	Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities			
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax		185,457	257,564
	Adjustments :			
	Interest income		(438,105)	(417,318)
	Dividend income		(21,100)	(17,150)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital changes		(273,748)	(176,905)
	Movement in working capital:			
	(Decrease)/ increase in trade payables		8,000	1,800
	Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets		(9,098)	(62,211)
	Bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)		(354,121)	652,743
	Cash generated from/ (used in) operations		**(628,967)**	**415,428**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(31,000)	(64,241)
	Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)		**(659,967)**	**351,187**
	Cash flow from investing activities			
	Sale of Investment		980,000	-
	Dividends received		21,100	17,150
	Interest received		438,637	479,529
	Net cash flow from investing activites (B)		**1,439,737**	**496,679**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		779,770	847,866
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		921,604	73,738
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1,701,374**	**921,604**
	Components of cash and cash equivalents			
	Balances with banks:			
	On current accounts		1,701,374	921,605
	Total cash and cash equivalents (also refer note 6)		**1,701,374**	**921,605**

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements — 1-28

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 024433N

Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership number :517409
Place : Gurgaon
Date : May 27, 2019

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES FRN 024433N Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Atna Investments Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN : 00005612

Atna Investments Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity

a. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Nos	Amount in INR
Authorised Share Capital		
As at March 31, 2018	1,750,000	175,000,000
As at March 31, 2019	1,750,000	175,000,000
Issued equity capital		
As at March 31, 2018	515,221	51,522,100
As at March 31, 2019	515,221	51,522,100

As at March 31, 2018

Description	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI	Total
	General Reserve	Retained earning	FVTOCI Reserve	
As at April 01, 2017	38,500	(47,411,353)	2,814,582	(44,558,271)
Profit for the year		194,564		194,564
Fair value through OCI- Investments			(473,064)	(473,064)
As at March 31, 2018	38,500	(47,216,789)	2,341,518	(44,836,771)

As at March 31, 2019

Description	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI	Total
	General Reserve	Retained earning	FVTOCI Reserve	
As at April 01, 2018	38,500	(47,216,789)	2,341,518	(44,836,771)
Profit for the year		154,457		154,457
Fair value through OCI- Investments			336,319	336,319
As at March 31, 2019	38,500	(47,062,332)	2,677,837	(44,345,996)

For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 024433N

Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership number :517499
Place : Gurgaon
Date : May 27, 2019

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES FRN 024433N Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Atna Investments Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN : 00005612

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Atna Investments Limited (the Company) is a public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (Revised) which has since been replaced with Companies Act, 2013. The Company is a subsidiary of Punj Lloyd Limited and is registered as a Non Banking Financial Institution (NBFI). The Company attained the status of Non Banking Financial Institution vide Registration No. B.14.02365 dated April 10, 2001 to carry on the business of NBFI, however the company filed an application to surrender its NBFI registration. The application is currently under consideration of Reserve Bank of India.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 27, 2019.

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2016. These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalue amount for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value **(Refer note 19 below.)**

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Fair value measurements and valuation process

Some of the Companies assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management of the Company has determine the appropriate valuation techniques an inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available, wherever market observable data is not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

B. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

a) In the case of sale of investments and stock in trade of shares, securities and units of mutual funds, the income is deemed to have accrued on the date at which the delivery for sale/ redemption is effected.

b) In case of stock market derivatives, the income/ loss is deemed to accrue on the closure of the transaction. If the fair value of unexecuted futures/options, suitable provision is made for any loss on the balance sheet date. However, if there is an anticipated profit, the same is deferred till the final execution.

c) Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in the other income in the statement of profit and loss.

C. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments (assets and liabilities) are recognized when the Company becomes a party to a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss..

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES FRN 024433N Chartered Accountants

Rahul

1. Financial Assets:

: Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial assets.

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): The Company has investments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected an irrevocable option to present the subsequent changes in fair values of such investments in other comprehensive income. Amounts recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL): FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets in the nature of debt instruments. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments, if any, entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies Ind AS 109 for recognizing impairment losses using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Impairment is recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition, other than financial assets in FVTPL category. The impairment losses and reversals are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(3) De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the same are transferred.

Financial liabilities

(a) Subsequent measurement

There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial liabilities.

Amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and 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.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL: Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial liabilities are held for trading or are designated as FVTPL on initial recognition. 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 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. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

(b) De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

D. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The fair value of a financial asset or liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 – Where fair value is based on quoted prices from active market.

Level 2 – Where fair value is based on significant direct or indirect observable market inputs.

Level 3 – Where fair value is based on one or more significant input that is not based on observable market data.

For financial assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers is required 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) (a) on the date of the event or change in circumstances or (b) at the end of each reporting period.

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FRN 024433N
Chartered Accountants

Rahul

E. INCOME TAXES

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in Shareholders' funds is recognized in Shareholders' funds and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deduction temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax loss can be utilized.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

F. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

G. EARNING PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders 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 the events of bonus issue and share split.

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.

H. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. A disclosure is made for a contingent liability when there is a:

a) possible obligation, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence/non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events, not fully with in the control of the Company;

b) present obligation, where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;

c) present obligation, where a reliable estimate cannot be made.

d) Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES
FRN 024433N
Chartered Accountants

Rahul

I. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is expected to be material, provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

J. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents, for the purposes of cash flow statement, comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities 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.

K. FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the functional currency of the Cc

3. Recent accounting standards (Ind AS)

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach)- The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES
FRN 024433N
Chartered Accountants

Rahul

Atna Investments Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

4 Financial Assets: Non Current Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Investment at Fair value through OCI (fully paid)		
In Quoted Equity Instruments		
Panasonic Energy India Co. Ltd. 1,300 (previous year 1,300) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	257,530	442,520
Triton Corporation Ltd. 6,000 (previous year 6,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	1,140	1,860
Max Financial Services Ltd (Formerly Max India Ltd.) 2,500 (previous year 2,500) Equity Shares of Rs. 2 each	1,087,000	1,134,125
Kirloskar Pneumatic's Company Ltd. 5,000 (previous year 1,000, spilt from 10/- to 2/- on 27/09/2018) Equity Shares of Rs 2 each	1,025,000	750,000
Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. Ltd. 6,133 (previous year 6,133) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	794,837	677,083
In Unquoted Equity Instruments		
In Equity Shares of Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Yagyi Kalewa Highway Ltd **Formerly known as "Shitul Overseas Placement and Logistics Ltd").** (previous year 98,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	-	803,600
	3,165,507	**3,809,188**
a). Aggregate book value of quoted Investments	3,165,507	3,005,588
b). Aggregate market value of quoted Investments	3,165,507	3,005,588
c). Aggregate value of unquoted Investments	-	803,600

5 Financial Assets :Loans

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Security Deposits	-	-	5,000	5,000
	-	-	5,000	5,000
Other Loans	2,900,000	2,900,000	-	-
Less: Expected Credit Loss	2,900,000	2,900,000		
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**5,000**	**5,000**

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES
FRN 024433N
Chartered Accountants

Rahul

6 Financial assets : Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Banks :		
On current account	1,701,374	921,604
	1,701,374	921,604
Other bank balances		
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	5,910,895	5,556,774
	5,910,895	5,556,774
	7,612,269	6,478,378

7 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest receivable	274,384	274,916
	274,384	274,916

8 Share capital

Particulars	Nos	Amount in INR
Authorised Share Capital		
At 31 March 2017	1,750,000	175,000,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year		
At 31 March 2018	1,750,000	175,000,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	1,750,000	175,000,000
	1,750,000	175,000,000
Issued equity capital		
At 1 April 2017	515,221	51,522,100
Changes during the year	-	
At 31 March 2018	515,221	51,522,100
Changes during the year	-	
As at March 31, 2019	515,221	51,522,100

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to 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 preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by its holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company and its nominees are as below:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Punj Lloyd Limited, the holding company 515,221 (Previous Year 515,221) equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.	51,522,100	51,522,100

(d) Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity share capital of the Company :

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Nos.	% of holding	Nos.	% of holding
Punj Lloyd Limited	515,221	100%	515,221	100%

(e) No bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back over the last five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES
FRN 024433N
Chartered Accountants

Rahul

Atna Investments Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

9 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other Reserve		
Reserve for equity instrument FVTOCI	2,677,837	2,341,518
General reserve	38,500	38,500
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statement	(47,216,789)	(47,411,353)
Profit for the year	154,457	194,564
Net deficit in retained earning	(47,062,332)	(47,216,789)
Total other equity	(44,345,996)	(44,836,771)

10 Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial Liabilities		
Unsecured		
Loan and Advances from related party *	3,845,000	3,845,000
* Interest free and repayable on demand		
	3,845,000	3,845,000

11 Other current liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Tax deducted at source payable	6,000	6,000
	6,000	6,000

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12 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Dividend Income on equity investments designated at fair value through OCI	21,100	17,150
	21,100	17,150

13 Other Income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Interest income on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	393,695	417,318
Interest on Income Tax Refund	44,410	-
	438,105	417,318

14 Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Payment to auditors (refer below)	70,800	70,800
Consultancy and professional Charges	2,950	1,180
Travelling and conveyance expenses	2,148	1,323
Demat charges	-	2,551
Rates and taxes	100,013	4,136
OFFICE EXPS	1,188	-
Bank charges	649	915
	177,748	80,905
Payment to auditors		
As auditors :		
Audit fee	70,800	69,000
	70,800	69,000

15 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes in OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	As at March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Net (Loss)/gain on FVTOCI Equity Investments	336,319	(473,064)
Total	336,319	(473,064)

	16 Earnings per share	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	Basic and diluted earnings		
a.	Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 100 each		
	Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	515,221	515,221
	Equity shares at the end of the year	515,221	515,221
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	515,221	515,221
b	Net profit after tax available for equity share holders (Rs.)	154,457	194,564
c	Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.30	0.38
d	Nominal value of share (Rs.)	100	100

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17 **Segment Reporting**

Business Segment:

The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. Investment and trading in shares and securities. Therefore, segment reporting in terms of Ind AS 108 on Segmental Reporting is not required.

Geographical Segment

The Company's operations are within India and does not operate in any other Country and hence there are no geographical segments.

18 In accordance with the required Ind AS 24 on related party disclosures where control exist and where transactions have taken place and description of the relationship as identified and certified by management are as follows:

A) List of related parties

Holding Company	: Punj Lloyd Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	: Yagyi Kalewa Highway Ltd (Formerly known as "Shitul Overseas Placement and Logistics Ltd").
Key Managerial Personnel	: Atul Punj - Director : Rahul Maheshwari - Director : Harbinder Kumar Gulathi - Director
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/ Enterprise over which Relative of Key Managerial Personnel have significant influence.	: Punj Business Centre : Sanat Investments Private Limited

B) Transactions with the Related Parties

	Fellow Subsidiary	Enterprise over which Relative of Key Managerial Personnel have significant influence	Total
Balance outstanding at the end of the year.			
Payable			
Subhvir Investments Private Limited (Formally known as Sanat Investments Private Limited)	-	3,845,000	**3,845,000**
	(-)	(3,845,000)	(3,845,000)
Receivable			
Punj Business Centre	-	5,000	**5,000**
	(-)	(5,000)	(5,000)

* **Previous Year figures are indicated in (Brackets)**

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19

Description	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	Mar-19	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-18
Fair value through OCI Financial Investments	3,165,507	3,809,188	3,165,507	3,809,188
Total	3,165,507	3,809,188	3,165,507	3,809,188

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, borrowings and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

The fair value of quoted financial investments are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. The management regularly assesses a range of reasonable alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

The fair value of unquoted equity shares have been estimated using book value model by the expert valuer. The valuation requires the valuer to make certain assumptions about the model inputs. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

20 **Fair Hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Companies assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2019

Assets for which fair values are disclosed	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted price in active market	Significant observable inputs	Significant Unobservable inputs
As at March 31, 2019				
Non Current Investments - Quoted	3,165,507	3,165,507		
				-
Non Current Investments	3,165,507	3,165,507	-	-

21 The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk mainly from its operating activities i.e. trade receivable.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and other receivables (including related party balances), the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in the market price. The only financial instruments

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rate. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates related primarily to the Companies long term debt obligation with floating interest rate. As on March 31, 2018 the Company does not have any bank borrowing at floating interest rate.

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22 **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 parent. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders value.

	Mar-19	Mar-18
Long term borrowings	3,845,000	3,845,000
Trade payables	99,800	91,800
Other Payables	6,000	6,000
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents	(7,612,269)	(6,478,378)
Net Debts	**(3,661,469)**	**(2,535,578)**
Equity	7,176,105	6,685,329
Capital & net debts	**3,514,636**	**4,149,751**
Gearing Ratio	0%	0%

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment 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, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debts divided by total capital plus net debt. The company policy is to keep the gearing ration between 20% and 40%. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

23 The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, there were no dues outstanding as at March 31, 2019 to Micro and Small Enterprise that are reportable as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 .

24 There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at March 31, 2019.

25 Provision for income tax has been made in these financials after taking into consideration allowable deductions and allowances under the income tax act. During the year, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets as there is no virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

26 No Provision has been made for employees benefit in terms of Ind AS 19 as notified by The Companies Act 2013, as the same is not required to be made as per terms of employment and also the related Provisions are not applicable in case of The Company.

27 The Company filed an application to surrender its NBFC registrations with RBI. Pending approval of the NBFC registration cancellation, the Company elected not to file other compliances of NBFC requirements. Financial liabilities in respect to this registration arises in future years will be delt with on that year.

28 Pursuant to an order dated March 08, 2019 of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Principal Bench, New Delhi, India, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) has been initiated for Punj Lloyd Limited (The Holding Company) as per the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). An Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) and thereafter Resolution Professional (RP) have been appointed for carrying out the CIRP of Punj Lloyd Limited. Upon initiation of CIRP, the powers of the Board of Directors of Punj Lloyd Limited have been suspended and shall be exercised by the IRP/ RP.

As per our report of even date.
For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 024433N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Atna Investments Limited

Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership number :517499
Place : Gurgaon
Date : May 27, 2019

SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES FRN 024433N Chartered Accountants

Rahul Maheshwari
(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN : 00005612