

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

SY NO. 121/9, KATHA NO. 261/25, 2ND FLOOR, NELAMANGALA TALUK,
KASABA HOBLI, ARISHINAKUNTE GRAMA BANGALURU 562123 (KARNATAKA)

CIN :- U75302KA1997PTC112216

Email: manager@bloodhoundsecurity.in

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st March 2020

(Amount in '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at	
			31st March 2020	31st March 2019
	ASSETS			
(1)	Non-Current Assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	3	3,92,498.75	2,80,000.00
	(c) Loan & Advances	4	1,36,625.67	79,737.37
	(d) Other non-current assets			
	Total Non-Current Assets		5,29,124.42	3,59,737.37
(2)	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories			-
	(b) Financial Assets			-
	(i) Investments	5	-	12,533.00
	(ii) Trade receivables			-
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,198.02	748.29
	(iv) Other Bank Balances			-
	(v) Loans	7	-	10,188.63
	(vi) Others	8	56,684.25	2,02,905.00
	(c) Current Tax Assets (net)			
	(d) Other current assets	9	887.60	79.20
	Total Current Assets		58,769.87	2,26,454.12
	TOTAL ASSETS		5,87,894.29	5,86,191.48
(1)	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	10	6,002.00	6,002.00
	(b) Other Equity	11	5,78,699.65	5,77,627.04
	Total Equity		5,84,701.65	5,83,629.04
	Liabilities			
(2)	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(b) Provisions		-	-
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
(3)	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings			
	(ii) Trade payables	12	2,844.52	2,500.00
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	49.10	57.35
	(b) Other current liabilities			
	(c) Provisions			
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	14	299.02	5.10
	Total Current Liabilities		3,192.64	2,562.45
	Total Liabilities		3,192.64	2,562.45
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		5,87,894.29	5,86,191.48

Significant Accounting policies 1 & 2
Notes forming integral part of Financial Statements 1 to 26

As per our Audit Report of even date
For T. N. Pratap & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0084625

T. Neelakanta Pratap
Proprietor

M.No. 029437

UDIN : 20029437AAAACM2433



For and on behalf of the Board
Blood Hound Security Company (P) Ltd.

MITHA LAL NAGDA
(Director)
(DIN: 07813813)

SANDEEP PAREEK
(Director)
(DIN: 07765730)

Place : Bangalore
Date: 28th July, 2020

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

SY NO. 121/9, KATHA NO. 261/25, 2ND FLOOR, NELAMANGALA TALUK, KASABA HOBLI, ARISHINAKUNTE GRAMA BANGALURU 562123

CIN :- U75302KA1997PTC112216

Email: manager@bloodhoundsecurity.in

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

(Amount in '000)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended	
			31st March 2020 (Audited)	31st March, 2019 (Audited)
I	Revenue from Operations		6,486.63	-
II	Other Income	15	9,064.22	1,324.95
III	Total Revenue(I+II)		15,550.85	1,324.95
IV	EXPENSES			
	Cost of raw material and components consumed			-
	Purchases of Stock in Trade		6,181.15	
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods			-
	Employee benefit expense		144.65	517.87
	Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
	Finance cost		-	-
	Other expense	16	7,852.16	787.48
	Total expenses		14,177.96	1,305.35
V	Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax from operations(III-IV)		1,372.89	19.60
VI	Exceptional items			-
VII	Profit/(Loss) before tax from operations		1,372.88	19.60
VIII	Tax expense			
	Current tax		299.02	5.10
	Deferred Tax		-	-
	Tax in respect of earlier years		-	-
IX	Profit/(Loss) of the year(VII-VIII)		1,073.87	14.50
X	Other Comprehensive Income			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	Total Comprehensive Income(IX+X)		1,073.87	14.50
	Earnings per Equity Shares			
	1) Basic (in ₹)	18	1.79	0.02
	2) Diluted (in ₹)	18	1.79	0.02

Significant Accounting policies

1 & 2

Notes forming integral part of Financial Statements

1 to 26

As per our Audit Report of even date

For T. N. Pratap & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 008462S


T. Neelakanta Pratap
Proprietor

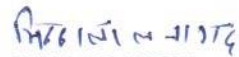
M.No. 029437

UDIN : 20029437AAAACM2433



For and on behalf of the Board

Blood Hound Security Company (P) Ltd.



MITHA LAL NAGDA

(Director)

(DIN: 07813813)



SANDEEP PAREEK

(Director)

(DIN: 07765730)

Place : Bangaluru

Date: 28th July, 2020

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

SY NO. 121/9, KATHA NO. 261/25, 2ND FLOOR, NELAMANGALA TALUK, KASABA HOBLI, ARISHINAKUNTE GRAMA BANGALURU
562123 (KARNATAKA)

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	Year Ended 31st March, 2019 (Amounts In '000)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit Before Taxation	1372.88	19.60
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(8875.91)	(791.95)
Cash flow before working capital changes	(7,503.02)	(772.35)
Adjustments for working capital changes:		0.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	0.00	(2557.15)
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	344.52	2440.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial liabilities	(8.25)	(53.77)
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Investments	12533.00	(12533.00)
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets- Others	146220.75	103000.00
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(808.41)	(79.20)
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Loans & Advances	10188.63	(10188.63)
Cash flow from operations	1,60,967.22	79,255.91
Income Taxes Paid	(5.10)	(5.10)
Cash flow from operating activities	1,60,962.12	79,250.81
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Current Investments	(1,12,500.00)	0.00
Interest Income	8,875.91	791.95
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Current Loans & Advances	(56,888.30)	(79,737.37)
Cash flow from investing activities	(1,60,512.40)	(78,945.42)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	449.73	305.40
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	748.52	443.13
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1198.25	748.52

As per our Audit Report of even date

For T. N. Pratap & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 008462S

T. Neelakanta Pratap

Proprietor

M.No. 029437

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Date: 28th July, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board
Blood Hound Security Company (P) Ltd.

Mitha Lal Nagda
MITHA LAL NAGDA
(Director)
(DIN: 07813813)

Sandeep Pareek
SANDEEP PAREEK
(Director)
(DIN: 07765730)

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

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

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at the 1st April 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
6,002.00	Nil	6,002.00

B. Statement of changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2020

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total Other equity
	Security Premium	Retained earnings		
Balance as of April 1, 2019	5,84,298.00	115.94	(6,786.90)	5,77,627.04
Changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-
Net gain on FVTOCI equity Securities	-	-	(1.25)	(1.25)
Profit for the period	-	1,073.86	-	1,073.86
Balance as of March 31, 2020	5,84,298.00	1,189.80	(6,788.15)	5,78,699.65

As per our Audit Report of even date

For T. N. Pratap & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 008462S



T. Neelakanta Pratap
Proprietor


M.No. 029437
UDIN: 20029437AAAACM2433

Place : Bangalore

Date: 28th July, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
Blood Hound Security Company (P) Ltd.


MITHA LAL NAGDA
(Director)
(DIN: 07813813)


SANDEEP PAREEK
(Director)
(DIN: 07765730)



BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2020

1 Corporate Information

Blood Hound Security Company Private Limited (the company) is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company is primarily engaged in investing activities.

2 Significant accounting policies

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2016 being the date of transition to Ind AS. The Transition to Ind AS was carried out in accordance with 'Ind AS 101 - First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'. The transition has been carried out from Indian GAAP which is considered as the Previous GAAP, as defined in Ind AS 101. Refer Note No. 20 to the Ind AS financial Statements for description of the effect of the transition and reconciliation required as per Ind AS 101.

The financial statements for the period ended on 31st March 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorize for issue on **28th July 2020**.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees ("INR") which is the Company's presentation currency and the functional currency for its operations. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest thousands with two decimal places as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless stated otherwise.

2.4 Use of Estimates

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialised. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

2.5 Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non Current

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of product & activities of the Company and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.6 Recognition of Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

2.7 Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate method.

2.8 Expenses

All expenses are charged in statement of profit and loss as and when they are incurred.

2.9 Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the costs to the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

2.10 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of all the assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.11 Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is accounted for as follows-

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.12 Employee benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

2.13 Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in the future arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. It is accounted for using balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

2.14 Lease

Operating leases including investment properties

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments primarily comprise of fixed payments. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

c) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office spaces and certain equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

2.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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.

Contingent Liability is disclosed in case of a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or where no reliable estimate is possible. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in financial statements but are disclosed in notes.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.16 Impairment of Assets

Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset or group of assets called cash generating units (CGUs) may be impaired. Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

2.17 Earning Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earning per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

2.18 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows', whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.19 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding overdraft, if any, as they are considered an integral part of company's cash management.

2.20 Financial Instruments

a) Initial Recognition

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

b) Subsequent Measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c) Derecognition

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

d) Offsetting of 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, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.21 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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.

2.22 Recent accounting pronouncements

New and Amended standards :

The Company applied Ind AS 116 – Leases ('Ind AS 116') for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in year ended March 2020, but do not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the Balance Sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application on 1 April 2019. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 April 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C of Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Based on the Company's evaluation, the standard did not have significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2020****3. FINANCIAL ASSETS-NON CURRENT: INVESTMENTS**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Unquoted Equity Instruments		-
2,86,787 units of Next Orbit Ventures Fund	2,79,998.75	2,80,000.00
Investment in shares of Emerald Buildhome Pvt. Ltd.	1,12,500.00	-
TOTAL	3,92,498.75	2,80,000.00

4. LOANS & ADVANCES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Loan to Holding Company	85,782.38	79,737.37
Loan to Others	50,843.29	-
TOTAL	1,36,626	79,737.37

5. CURRENT: INVESTMENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Aditya Birla Sun life Low Duration Fund A/c	-	12,367.44
Aditya Birla Sun life Liquid Fund A/c	-	165.56
TOTAL	-	12,533.00

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS-CURRENT: CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Balances at Bank	517.62	589.70
Cash on hand (As certified by the management)	680.40	158.59
TOTAL	1,198.02	748.29

7. LOANS & ADVANCES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Unsecured loan, considered good	-	10,188.63
TOTAL	-	10,188.63

8. CURRENT ASSETS- Other

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Security Deposit of Office	50.00	50.00
Other Receivable	56,634.25	2,02,855.00
TOTAL	56,684.25	2,02,905.00

9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
TDS Recievable FY 19-20	887.60	-
TDS Recievable FY 18-19	-	79.20
TOTAL	887.60	79.20

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2020

10. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Authorised		
602000 (602000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	6,020.00	6,020.00
Issued ,Subscribed and Paid up		
600200 (600200) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid up	6,002.00	6,002.00
TOTAL	6,002.00	6,002.00

10A. RECONCILIATION OF NUMBER OF SHARES

Particulars	31st March 2020		31st March,2019	
	No. of Shares	(Amounts In '000)	No. of Shares	(Amounts In '000)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,00,200.00	6,002.00	6,00,200.00	6,002.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	6,00,200.00	6,002.00	6,00,200.00	6,002.00

10B.DETAILS OF SHARES HELD BY SHAREHOLDERS

Particulars	31st March 2020		31st March,2019	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each:				
Gaze Fashiontrade Limited	6,00,200	100.00%	6,00,000	99.97%

10C. The ultimate holding company is Pacific Industries Limited

11. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Securities Premium Account		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,84,298.00	5,84,298.00
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year (A)	5,84,298.00	5,84,298.00
Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	115.94	101.43
Add: Net Profit /(Net Loss) for the current year	1,073.87	14.50
Balance as at the end of the year (B)	1,189.81	115.94
Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(6,786.90)	(6,786.90)
Changes in fair value during the year	(1.25)	-
Balance as at the end of the year (C)	(6,788.15)	(6,786.90)
TOTAL (A+B+C)	5,78,699.66	5,77,627.04

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2020

12. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Sundry Creditors	2,844.52	2,500.00
TOTAL	2,844.52	2,500.00

13. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Accounting Charges Payable	-	12.00
Salary payable	7.74	30.15
Audit Fees Payable	2.50	2.50
GST Payable	20.86	-
Employee Liability	18.00	2.70
TDS on Professional fees	-	10.00
TOTAL	49.10	57.35

14. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020 (Amounts In '000)	As at 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Provision For Income Tax	299.02	5.10
TOTAL	299.02	5.10

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2020****15. OTHER INCOME**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March,2020 (Amounts In '000)	Year Ended 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
FVTPL	-	167.41
Interest Income	8,875.91	791.95
Interest on Income tax	3.25	-
Profit on sale of Investment	185.06	365.59
TOTAL	9,064.22	1,324.95

16. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March,2020 (Amounts In '000)	Year Ended 31st March,2019 (Amounts In '000)
Accounting Charges	-	12.00
Bank Charges	11.11	9.02
Interest on Income tax	-	7.03
Incometax expenses	9.82	-
Legal & Professional fees	211.50	124.37
Legal expenses	10.63	-
Discount on debt settlement	7,498.00	500.00
Electricity Expenses	-	9.87
Printing & Stationary	-	10.28
Postage & Telegram	-	11.61
ROC expenses	5.90	-
Rent	100.80	100.80
Statutory Audit fees	2.50	2.50
Traveling Expenses	2.70	-
Misc Balances w/off	(0.79)	-
TOTAL	7,852.16	787.48

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2020**

17 Earning Per Share	31st March 2020	31st March,2019
<i>Basis for Calculation of Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share is as under</i>		
Profit after Tax	10,73,860.11	14,504.00
Weighted Avg No. of Equity Shares	6,00,200	6,00,200
Basic EPS (INR)	1.79	0.02
Diluted EPS (INR)	1.79	0.02

18 TAX EXPENSES

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2020	31st March,2019
Income tax expenses		
a) Current taxes	299.02	5.10
b) Deferred taxes	-	-
c) Tax in respect of earlier year	-	-
	299.02	5.10

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit before tax	1,372.88	19.60
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Tax expense calculated at applicable rate	356.95	5.10
Effect of Allowances for tax purpose		
Effect of Non deductible expenses		
Effect of tax related to previous years		
Effect of brought forward losses/unabsorbed depreciation		
Others	57.93	
Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (as per MAT)	299.02	5.10

19 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**(A) Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise 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. Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debts divided by total equity plus net debts. Net debt are non-current and current borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

(B) Financial risk management policy and objectives

The key objective of the Company's financial risk management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company is focused on maintaining a strong equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company. Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise Borrowings, trade and other payables. Company's principal financial assets include investments, cash and cash equivalents & other assets.

Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board oversees the management of these risks. The Company's Board is supported by senior management team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The management provides assurance to the Company's Board that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

i) 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 three types of risk currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments in equity shares, security deposits, trade and other receivables, deposits with banks and financial liabilities.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk mainly from trade receivables & loans and from its financing activities, including balances with banks. Credit risk on trade receivables & loans is managed by the Company 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.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash flow obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. Company's objective is to, at all time maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash requirements. Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. Management monitors the group's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table summarises maturity profile of Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments .

Particulars	31-Mar-20		
	within one year	more than one year	Total
Trade Paybles	2844.52	0.00	2844.52
Other financial liabilities	49.10	0.00	49.10

Particulars	31-Mar-19		
	within one year	more than one year	Total
Trade Paybles	2500.00	0.00	2500.00
Other financial liabilities	44.65	0.00	44.65

20 Segment reporting

The company business activities involve one operating segment only therefore segment reporting is not required.

21 Related Party Transactions

The company has made the following transactions with related parties during the year ended 31.03.2020 :

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Loan given	2,99,600.00	95,382.36
Loan repayment received	3,10,888.63	3,042.40
Outstanding balance of Advances Given (At the end of the year)	85,782.38	89,926.00
Interest Income	7,938.92	791.95

Details :

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Loan given	2,99,600.00	95,382.36
Pacific Industries Limited	2,99,600.00	85382.36
M R Agarwal Holding LLP	-	10000.00
Loan repayment received	3,10,888.63	3,042.40
Pacific Industries Limited	3,00,700.00	3042.40
M R Agarwal Holding LLP	10,188.63	-
Outstanding balance of Advances Given (At the end of the year)	85,782.38	89,926.00
Pacific Industries Limited	85,782.38	79737.37
M R Agarwal Holding LLP	-	10188.63
Interest Income	7,938.92	791.95
Pacific Industries Limited	7,938.92	582.36
MR Agarwal Holding LLP	-	209.59

22 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against the company / disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debts	Nil	Nil
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	Nil	Nil

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Note: 23 Fair value measurement

Particulars	As at							
	31st March 2020				31st March,2019			
	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Carrying value	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Carrying value
Financial Assets								
(i) Investments	2,79,998.75	-	-	2,79,998.75	2,80,000.00	12,533.00	-	2,92,533.00
(ii) Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	1,198.02	1,198.02	-	-	748.29	748.29
(iii) Others	-	-	56,684.25	56,684.25	-	-	2,02,905.00	2,02,905.00
Total	2,79,998.75	-	57,882.27	3,37,881.02	2,80,000.00	12,533.00	2,03,653.29	4,96,186.29
Financial Liabilities								
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	2,844.52	2,844.52	-	-	2,500.00	2,500.00
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	49.10	49.10	-	-	57.35	57.35
Total	-	-	2,893.62	2,893.62	-	-	2,557.35	2,557.35

Note: The Carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximates fair value for the respective years

Fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:-

Particulars	As at					
	31st March 2020			31st March,2019		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
(i) Investments	2,79,999	-	-	2,92,533	-	-
Total	2,79,999	-	-	2,92,533	-	-

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

BLOOD HOUND SECURITY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2020

24 The previous year's figures have been regrouped, rearranged and reclassified to make them comparable.

25 **Contingent Liabilities and Pending Litigation**

There are no Contingent Liabilities and no pending litigation against the company which impact the financial position of the company.

26 **Disclosures regarding COVID-19 related measures**

Covid-19 pandemic has been rapidly spreading throughout the world, including India. Government in India has taken significant measures to curb the spread of the virus including imposing mandatory lockdowns and restrictions in activities. Consequently, Company's mining & other activities had to be closed down for some period of time however with the phased easing of restrictions the activities of the company has resumed .

Management believes that it has assessed all the possible impacts of known events arising from COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdowns in the preparation of the financial statements including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern, recoverable values of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and the net realisable values of other assets and in the opinion of the management no significant impact of the same is there on the above matters.

However, given the effect of these lockdowns on the overall economic activity the impact assessment of COVID-19 on the abovementioned financial statement captions is subject to significant estimation uncertainties given its nature and duration and, accordingly, the actual impacts in future may be different from those estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and consequential impact on its financial results.

As per our Audit Report of even date

For T. N. Pratap & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 008462S



T. Neelakanta Pratap

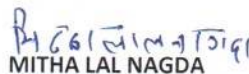
Proprietor

M.No. 029437

UDIN : 20029437AAAACM2433



For and on behalf of the Board
Blood Hound Security Company (P) Ltd.


MITHA LAL NAGDA
(Director)
(DIN: 07813813)


SANDEEP PAREEK
(Director)
(DIN: 07765730)

Place : Bangaluru

Date : 28th July, 2020