



SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
77, Navyug Market, Ghaziabad.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of
GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GLS Engineering India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements gives the information required by the Companies Act 2013 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 Group Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit and its cash-flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those standards required that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedure to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedure selected depends on the auditor judgment including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial statement that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also include evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the company's directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our audit opinion on financial statements.



Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the director's 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 obtained 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule-7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibility

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. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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.

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.



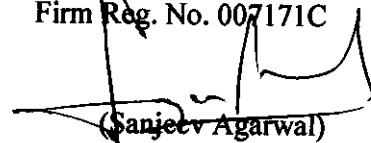
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by companies (Auditor's Report) order 2016 ("The Order") issued by the central government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we given in Annexure-A a statement on the matters specified in paragraph - 3& 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit for the aforesaid financial statements;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivatives contracts for which they have any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C


(Sanjeev Agarwal)

Partner
M.NO. 072907
UDIN 20072907AAAACP8002

GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' section of our report of even date)

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of GLS Engineering India Limited ("the Company"):

1. The company is not having any fixed assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commenced upon.
2. The company is not having any inventories.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
5. The company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable to the company.
6. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the company is not in the business of production of goods or provision of services as covered in Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commenced upon.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - i. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, GST and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities.
 - ii. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, GST and any other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to the banks. The Company does not have any outstanding dues in respect of financial institutions and debenture holders during the year.
9. Based on the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not raised any term loan during the year and no term loan is outstanding. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) is not applicable to the company
10. 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.
11. According to the information and explanations given to us, the management has not paid any managerial remuneration.
12. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013 where applicable and details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered in to any non-cash transaction with the director or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C


(Sanjeev Agarwal)
Partner

M.NO. 072907
UDIN 20072907AAAACP8002

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GLS Engineering India Limited ("the Company") as on March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended and as 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 controls over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering 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 (the 'Guidance Note'). 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 asset, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of the reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards of Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the 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 control system with reference to financial statements 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 material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No. 007171C

(Sanjeev Agarwal)
Partner

M.NO. 072907
UDIN 20072907AAAACP8002

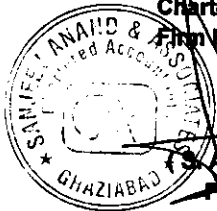
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
A ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
(b) Other non-current assets		-	-
Total - Non current assets		-	-
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Trade receivables		-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1	158,891	181,282
(c) Other current assets		-	-
Total - Current assets		158,891	181,282
TOTAL - ASSETS		158,891	181,282
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(3) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	2	100,000	100,000
(b) Other equity	3	(55,109)	(32,753)
Total - Equity		44,891	67,247
(4) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total - Non current liabilities		-	-
(5) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	4	13,400	5,900
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	5	100,600	108,135
Total - Current liabilities		114,000	114,035
TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		158,891	181,282

Notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. GARWAL)
Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

1) DIN 20072907AAAACP8002

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED**

(M.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

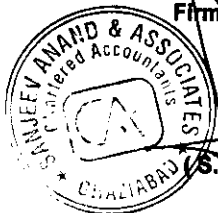
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2020**

GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED

PARTICULARS	Note No.	Year ended on 31st March, 2020	Year ended on 31st March, 2019
I Revenue from operations		-	-
II Other Income		-	-
III Total Income		-	-
IV Expenses			
(a) Purchase of stock-in-trade			-
(b) Employee Benefit Expenses			-
(c) Finance Cost	6	354	-
(d) Other Expenses	7	22,002	20,218
Total expenses		22,356	20,218
V Profit before exceptional item & tax (III - IV)		(22,356)	(20,218)
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		(22,356)	(20,218)
VIII Tax Expenses			
Income tax for previous year		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
IX Profit for the years (VII-VIII)		(22,356)	(20,218)
X Other Comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(22,356)	(20,218)
XII Earnings per share			
Basic and Diluted	8	(0.45)	(0.40)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)
Partner
M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad
Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 22072907AAAAC-P8002

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED**

(M.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31st March, 2020	Year ended on 31st March, 2019
A. Cash Flow from operating activities:		
Net Profit before tax as per Profit & Loss Account	(22,356)	(20,218)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Depreciation	-	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	(22,356)	(20,218)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payable	7,500	106,600
Increase/ (Decrease) in other payable	(7,535)	(5,100)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivable	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	-	-
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(22,391)	81,282
Taxes Paid	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	(22,391)	81,282
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Payment for property, plant & equipment	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	-	-
Other Investment	-	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares & Warrants	-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash Equivalents	(22,391)	81,282
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	181,282	100,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	158,891	181,282

1. The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS-7
2. Figures in bracket indicate Cash Outflow

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)
Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAA CP8002

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED**

(M.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of ₹2 /- each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2018		
Issued during the year	50,000	100,000
As at March, 31 2019	-	-
Issued during the year	50,000	100,000
	-	-
As at March, 31 2020	50,000	100,000

B. Other Equity

PARTIULARS	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
As at April 1, 2018			
Profit for the year	(12,535)	-	(12,535)
Other Comprehensive Income	(20,218)	-	(20,218)
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(20,218)	-	(20,218.00)
As at April 1, 2019	(32,753)	-	(32,753)
Profit for the year	(22,356)	-	(22,356)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(22,356)	-	(22,356)
As at March 31, 2020	(55,109)	-	(55,109)

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED**



(S. AGARWAL)

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAACP8002

(M.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Cash in hand		
Unrestricted Balances with banks	37,180	95,182
TOTAL:	121,711	86,100
	158,891	181,282

2. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Authorised Capital 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each (50,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2019)	100,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid -up capital 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each (50,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2019)	100,000	100,000
TOTAL:	100,000	100,000

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

The details of shares held within the Group:

Equity Shares		As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Shares held by holding Company	No. of Shares	50,000	50,000
Goodluck India Ltd.	% held	100.00	100.00

The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder		As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Goodluck India Ltd.	No. of Shares	50,000	50,000
	% held	100.00	100.00

3. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Retained earnings	(55,109)	(32,753)
Total	(55,109)	(32,753)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date of balance sheet less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distribution paid to shareholders.



4. TRADE PAYABLES

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Trade creditors	13,400	5,900
TOTAL:	13,400	5,900

5. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Statutory dues	-	-
Other Payables	100,600	108,135
TOTAL:	100,600	108,135

6. FINANCE COST

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Bank Charges	354	-
TOTAL:	354	-

7. OTHER EXPENSES

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Audit Fees	5,900	5,900
Legal & Professional charges	9,000	10,500
Printing & Stationary Expense	3,680	1,462
Telephone Expense	3,422	2,356
TOTAL:	22,002	20,218

7.1 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS AS:

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Auditors Statutory Audit Fees	5,900	5,900
TOTAL:	5,900	5,900

8. EARNING PER SHARE

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (in ₹)	(22,356)	(20,218)
Weighted average No. of Equity Shares	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted Earning per share (₹)	(0.45)	(0.40)
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	2.00	2.00



9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:

As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

(I) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Goodluck India Ltd.	Enterprise exercising control
Shri. Mahesh Chand Garg Shri. Ramesh Chand Garg Shri. Nitin Garg	Key Management Personnel

10. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**a. Statement of Compliance**

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statements of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2020 and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 15 July 2020.

b. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency

c. Inventory

Items of Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of Inventories includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

d. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenues on sale of products, net of discounts, returns, sales taxes and duties when the products are delivered to customer or when delivered to a carrier for export sale, when significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, using effective interest rate.

e. Employees' Benefit

Retirement benefits, such as gratuity are accounted for on the basis of provisions as lay down under Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits" for employees are as per the certificate provided by the management.

Contributions to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan are made in accordance with the statute, and are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution.

Company's contribution to state defined contribution plan namely, Employee State Insurance are made in accordance with the statute, and are recognized as an expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contribution.



f. Financial Instruments**A. Financial Assets****I. Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value are adjusted through profit or loss on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

II. Subsequent measurement**i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)**

A financial asset is 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 (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI 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 (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

III. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

B. Financial Liabilities**I. Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

II. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest 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 of financial Instruments

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.

g. Litigation

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions when ultimately concluded and determined will have a material and adverse affect on the Company's result of operations or financial condition.

h. Taxation

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax.



i. Provisions

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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

j. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand.

k. Earning per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax 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 treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**i. Segment Reporting**

Considering the nature of Company's business, there is only one Reportable Segment in accordance with the requirement of IND AS-108 on "Segment Reporting", hence separate disclosure of the segment information is not considered necessary.

ii. Prior Year Comparatives

The previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified / rearranged, wherever necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto

For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 007171C



S. AGARWAL

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAACP8002

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS ENGINEERING INDIA LIMITED


(N.C. GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00292437


(R.C. GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00298129

TRADE CREDITORS

Sanjeev Anand & Associates	5,900
Ravi S. Sharma & Associates	7,500
	<hr/>
	13,400



SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

77, Navyug Market, Ghaziabad.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of
GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GLS Metallics India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements gives the information required by the Companies Act 2013 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 Group Company as at March 31, 2020, and its profit and cash-flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those standards required that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedure to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedure selected depend on the auditor judgment including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial statement that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also include evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the company's directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our audit opinion on financial statements.



Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the director's 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 obtained 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule-7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibility

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. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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.

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.




Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by companies (Auditor's Report) order 2016 ("The Order") issued by the central government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we given in Annexure-A a statement on the matters specified in paragraph - 3& 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit for the aforesaid financial statements;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivatives contracts for which they have any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C


(Sanjeev Agarwal)
Partner

M.NO. 072907
UDIN 20072907AAAACO1396

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' section of our report of even date)

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of GLS Metallics India Limited ("the Company"):

1. The company is not having any fixed assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commenced upon.
2. The company is not having any inventories.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
5. The company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable to the company.
6. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the company is not in the business of production of goods or provision of services as covered in Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commenced upon.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - i. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, GST and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities.
 - ii. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, GST and any other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



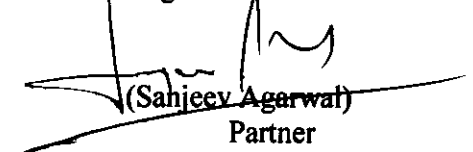
GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to the banks. The Company does not have any outstanding dues in respect of financial institutions and debenture holders during the year.
9. Based on the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not raised any term loan during the year and no term loan is outstanding. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) is not applicable to the company
10. 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.
11. According to the information and explanations given to us, the management has not paid any managerial remuneration.
12. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013 where applicable and details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered in to any non-cash transaction with the director or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C


(Sanjeev Agarwal)
Partner
M.NO. 072907
UDIN 20072907AAAACO1396

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GLS Metallics India Limited ("the Company") as on March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended and as 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 controls over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering 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 (the 'Guidance Note'). 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 asset, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of the reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards of Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the 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 control system with reference to financial statements 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 material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

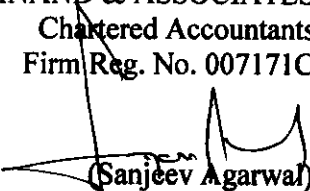
Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over Financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C


(Sanjeev Agarwal)
Partner

M.NO. 072907
UDIN 20072907AAAACO1396

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

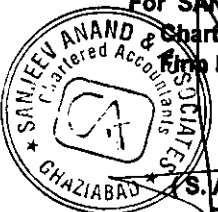
GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
A ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
(b) Other non-current assets		-	-
Total - Non current assets		-	-
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Trade receivables		-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1	153,766	181,920
(c) Other current assets		-	-
Total - Current assets		153,766	181,920
TOTAL - ASSETS		153,766	181,920
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(3) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	2	100,000	100,000
(b) Other equity	3	(60,534)	(32,615)
Total - Equity		39,466	67,385
(4) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total - Non current liabilities		-	-
(5) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	4	13,400	5,900
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	5	100,900	108,635
Total - Current liabilities		114,300	114,535
TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		153,766	181,920

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED**



S. AGARWAL
Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 25072907AAAAC01396


(M.C. GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437


(R.C. GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

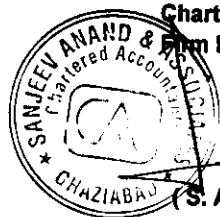
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2020**

GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED

PARTICULARS	Note No.	Year ended on 31st March, 2020	Year ended on 31st March, 2019
I Revenue from operations		-	-
II Other Income		-	-
III Total Income		-	-
IV Expenses			
(a) Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	-
(b) Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
(c) Finance Cost	6	354	-
(d) Other Expenses	7	27,565	20,080
Total expenses		27,919	20,080
V Profit before exceptional item & tax (III - IV)		(27,919)	(20,080)
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		(27,919)	(20,080)
VIII Tax Expenses			
Income tax for previous year		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
IX Profit for the years (VII-VIII)		(27,919)	(20,080)
X Other Comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(27,919)	(20,080)
XII Earnings per share			
Basic and Diluted	8	(0.56)	(0.40)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)
Partner
M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad
Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAAC01396

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED**


(M.C.GARG)
Director
DIN NO. 00292437


(R.C.GARG)
Director
DIN NO. 00298129

GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31st March, 2020	Year ended on 31st March, 2019
A. Cash Flow from operating activities:		
Net Profit before tax as per Profit & Loss Account	(27,919)	(20,080)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Depreciation	-	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	(27,919)	(20,080)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payable	7,500	107,100
Increase/ (Decrease) in other payable	(7,735)	(5,100)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivable	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	-	-
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(28,154)	81,920
Taxes Paid	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	(28,154)	81,920
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Payment for property, plant & equipment	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	-	-
Other Investment	-	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares & Warrants	-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash Equivalents	(28,154)	81,920
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	181,920	100,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	153,766	181,920

1. The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS-7
2. Figures in bracket indicate Cash Outflow

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAAL01396

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED

(M.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00298129

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020**A. Equity Share Capital**

Equity Shares of ₹2 /- each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2018		
Issued during the year	50,000	100,000.00
As at March, 31 2019		
Issued during the year	50,000	100,000
As at March, 31 2020	50,000	100,000

B. Other Equity

PARTIULARS	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
As at April 1, 2018			
Profit for the year	(12,535)	-	(12,535)
Other Comprehensive Income	(20,080)	-	(20,080)
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income	(20,080)	-	(20,080.00)
As at April 1, 2019	(32,615)	-	(32,615)
Profit for the year	(27,919)	-	(27,919)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income	(27,919)	-	(27,919)
As at March 31, 2020	(60,534)	-	(60,534)

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAA00396

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED**

(M.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00298129

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Cash in hand	32,555	95,820
Unrestricted Balances with banks	121,211	86,100
TOTAL:	153,766	181,920

2. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Authorised Capital 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each (50,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2019)	100,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid -up capital 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each (50,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2019)	100,000	100,000
TOTAL:	100,000	100,000

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

The details of shares held within the Group:

Equity Shares		As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Shares held by holding Company	No. of Shares	50,000	50,000
Goodluck India Ltd.	% held	100.00	100.00

The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder		As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Goodluck India Ltd.	No. of Shares	50,000	50,000
	% held	100.00	100.00

3. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Retained earnings	(60,534)	(32,615)
Total	(60,534)	(32,615)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date of balance sheet less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distribution paid to shareholders.



4. TRADE PAYABLES

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Trade creditors	13,400	5,900
TOTAL:	13,400	5,900

5. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Statutory dues	-	-
Other Payables	100,900	108,635
TOTAL:	100,900	108,635

6. FINANCE COST

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Bank Charges	354	-
TOTAL:	354	-

7. OTHER EXPENSES

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Audit Fees	5,900	5,900
Legal & Professional charges	9,300	10,500
Printing & Stationary Expense	9,033	1,540
Telephone Expense	3,332	2,140
TOTAL:	27,565	20,080

7.1 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS AS:

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	5,900	5,900
TOTAL:	5,900	5,900

8. EARNING PER SHARE

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (in ₹)	(27,919)	(20,080)
Weighted average No. of Equity Shares	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted Earning per share (₹)	(0.56)	(0.40)
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	2.00	2.00



9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:

As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

(i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Goodluck India Ltd.	Enterprise exercising control
Shri. Mahesh Chand Garg Shri. Ramesh Chand Garg Shri. Nitin Garg	Key Management Personnel

10. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**a. Statement of Compliance**

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020 the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statements of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2020 and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 15 July 2020.

b. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency

c. Inventory

Items of Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of Inventories includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

d. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenues on sale of products, net of discounts, returns, sales taxes and duties when the products are delivered to customer or when delivered to a carrier for export sale, when significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, using effective interest rate.

e. Employees' Benefit

Retirement benefits, such as gratuity are accounted for on the basis of provisions as lay down under Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits" for employees are as per the certificate provided by the management.

Contributions to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan are made in accordance with the statute, and are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution.

Company's contribution to state defined contribution plan namely, Employee State Insurance are made in accordance with the statute, and are recognized as an expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contribution.



f. Financial Instruments**A. Financial Assets****I. Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value are adjusted through profit or loss on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

II. Subsequent measurement**i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)**

A financial asset is 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 (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI 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 (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

III. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

B. Financial Liabilities**I. Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

II. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest 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 of financial instruments

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.

g. Litigation

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions when ultimately concluded and determined will have a material and adverse affect on the Company's result of operations or financial condition.

h. Taxation

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax.



i. Provisions

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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

J. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand.

k. Earning per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax 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 treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**i. Segment Reporting**

Considering the nature of Company's business, there is only one Reportable Segment in accordance with the requirement of

IND AS-108 on "Segment Reporting", hence separate disclosure of the segment information is not considered necessary.

ii. Prior Year Comparatives

The previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified / rearranged, wherever necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto

For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 007171C



S. ASARWAL

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS METALLICS INDIA LIMITED


(M.C. GARG)
Director
DIN NO. 00292437


(R.C. GARG)
Director
DIN NO. 00298129

UDIN 20072907AAAAC01396

TRADE CREDITORS

Sanjeev Anand & Associates	5,900
Ravi S. Sharma & Associates	7,500
	<hr/>
	13,400



SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
77, Navyug Market, Ghaziabad.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of
GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GLS Steel India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements gives the information required by the Companies Act 2013 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 Group Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit and its cash-flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those standards required that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedure to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedure selected depends on the auditor judgment including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial statement that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also include evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the company's directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our audit opinion on financial statements.



Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the director's 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 obtained 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 this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule-7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibility

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. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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.

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.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by companies (Auditor's Report) order 2016 ("The Order") issued by the central government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we given in Annexure-A a statement on the matters specified in paragraph - 3& 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit for the aforesaid financial statements;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivatives contracts for which they have any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C

(Sanjeev Agarwal)

Partner

M.NO. 072907

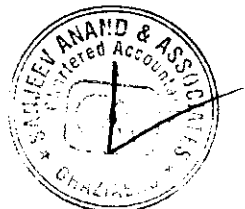
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ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' section of our report of even date)

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of GLS Steel India Limited ("the Company"):

1. The company is not having any fixed assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commenced upon.
2. The company is not having any inventories.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
5. The company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable to the company.
6. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the company is not in the business of production of goods or provision of services as covered in Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commenced upon.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - i. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, GST and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities.
 - ii. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, GST and any other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

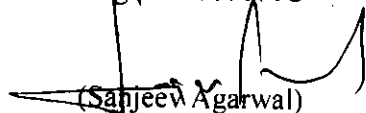


8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to the banks. The Company does not have any outstanding dues in respect of financial institutions and debenture holders during the year.
9. Based on the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not raised any term loan during the year and no term loan is outstanding. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) is not applicable to the company
10. 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.
11. According to the information and explanations given to us, the management has not paid any managerial remuneration.
12. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013 where applicable and details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered in to any non-cash transaction with the director or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C


(Sanjeev Agarwal)

Partner

M.NO. 072907

UDIN 20072907AAAACN3984

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GLS Steel India Limited ("the Company") as on March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended and as 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 controls over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering 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 (the 'Guidance Note'). 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 asset, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of the reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards of Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the 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 control system with reference to financial statements 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 material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

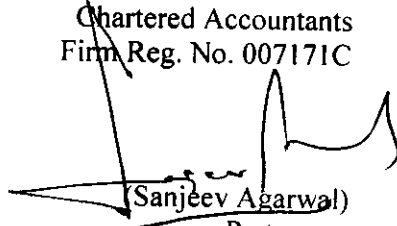
Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.



Place: GHAZIABAD
Date : 15th July 2020

For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007171C



(Sanjeev Agarwal)
Partner

M.NO. 072907
UDIN 20072907AAAACN3984

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020**

GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
A ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
(b) Other non-current assets		-	-
Total - Non current assets		-	-
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Trade receivables		-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1	160,023	180,961
(c) Other current assets		-	-
Total - Current assets		160,023	180,961
TOTAL - ASSETS		160,023	180,961
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(3) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	2	100,000	100,000
(b) Other equity	3	(54,277)	(33,074)
Total - Equity		45,723	66,926
(4) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total - Non current liabilities		-	-
(5) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	4	13,400	5,900
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	5	100,900	108,135
Total - Current liabilities		114,300	114,035
TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		160,023	180,961

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto

SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAACN3984

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

(M.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00298129

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2020**

GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

PARTICULARS	Note No.	Year ended on 31st March, 2020	Year ended on 31st March, 2019
I Revenue from operations		-	-
II Other Income		-	-
III Total Income		-	-
IV Expenses			
(a) Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	-
(b) Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
(c) Finance Cost	6	354	-
(d) Other Expenses	7	20,849	20,539
Total expenses		21,203	20,539
V Profit before exceptional item & tax (III - IV)		(21,203)	(20,539)
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		(21,203)	(20,539)
VIII Tax Expenses			
Income tax for previous year		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
IX Profit for the years (VII-VIII)		(21,203)	(20,539)
X Other Comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(21,203)	(20,539)
XII Earnings per share			
Basic and Diluted	8	(0.42)	(0.41)

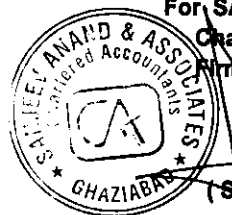
The accompanying notes are an interegral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto

For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAACN3984

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

(M.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31st March, 2020	Year ended on 31st March, 2019
A. Cash Flow from operating activities:		
Net Profit before tax as per Profit & Loss Account	(21,203)	(20,539)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Depreciation	-	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	(21,203)	(20,539)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payable	7,500	106,600
Increase/ (Decrease) in other payable	(7,235)	(5,100)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivable	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	-	-
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(20,938)	80,961
Taxes Paid	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	(20,938)	80,961
TOTAL (A)	(20,938)	80,961
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Payment for property, plant & equipment	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	-	-
Other Investment	-	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
TOTAL (B)	-	-
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares & Warrants	-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-	-
TOTAL (C)	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(20,938)	80,961
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	180,961	100,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	160,023	180,961

1. The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS-7
2. Figures in bracket indicate Cash Outflow

As per our report of even date annexed hereto

For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 007171C



(S. AGARWAL)

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UOIN 20072907AAAAAN3984

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

(M.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)

Director

DIN NO. 00298129

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020**A. Equity Share Capital**

Equity Shares of ₹2 /- each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2018		
Issued during the year	50,000	100,000
As at March, 31 2019	-	-
Issued during the year	50,000	100,000
	-	-
As at March, 31 2020	50,000	100,000

B. Other Equity

PARTIULARS	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
As at April 1, 2018			
Profit for the year	(12,535)	-	(12,535)
Other Comprehensive Income	(20,539)	-	(20,539)
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(20,539)	-	(20,539.00)
As at March 31, 2019			
Profit for the year	(33,074)	-	(33,074)
Other Comprehensive Income	(21,203)	-	(21,203)
	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(21,203)	-	(21,203)
As at March 31, 2020	(54,277)	-	(54,277)

As per our report of even date annexed hereto

For **SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Registration No. 007171C



S. AGARWAL

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAAKN3984

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

(M.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C.GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Cash in hand	38,312	94,861
Unrestricted Balances with banks	121,711	86,100
TOTAL:	160,023	180,961

2. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Authorised Capital 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each (50,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2019)	100,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid -up capital 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each (50,000 equity shares as at March 31, 2019)	100,000	100,000
TOTAL:	100,000	100,000

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

The details of shares held within the Group:

Equity Shares		As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Shares held by holding Company	No. of Shares	50,000	50,000
Goodluck India Ltd.	% held	100.00	100.00

The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder		As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Goodluck India Ltd.	No. of Shares	50,000	50,000
	% held	100.00	100.00

3. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Retained earnings	(54,277)	(33,074)
Total	(54,277)	(33,074)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date of balance sheet less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distribution paid to shareholders.



4. TRADE PAYABLES

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Trade creditors	13,400	5,900
TOTAL:	13,400	5,900

5. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

DESCRIPTION	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Statutory dues	-	-
Other Payables	100,900	108,135
TOTAL:	100,900	108,135

6. FINANCE COST

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Bank Charges	354	-
TOTAL:	354	-

7. OTHER EXPENSES

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Audit Fees	5,900	5,900
Legal & Professional charges	9,300	10,500
Printing & Stationary Expense	3,147	1,774
Telephone Expense	2,502	2,365
TOTAL:	20,849	20,539

7.1 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS AS:

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	5,900	5,900
TOTAL:	5,900	5,900

8. EARNING PER SHARE

DESCRIPTION	Year ended on 31.03.2020	Year ended on 31.03.2019
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (in ₹)	(21,203)	(20,539)
Weighted average No. of Equity Shares	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted Earning per share (₹)	(0.42)	(0.41)
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	2.00	2.00



9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:

As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below:

(i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Goodluck India Ltd.	Enterprise exercising control
Shri. Mahesh Chand Garg Shri. Ramesh Chand Garg Shri. Nitin Garg	Key Management Personnel

10. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**a. Statement of Compliance**

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statements of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2020, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 15 July 2020.

b. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency

c. Inventory

Items of Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of Inventories includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

d. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenues on sale of products, net of discounts, returns, sales taxes and duties when the products are delivered to customer or when delivered to a carrier for export sale, when significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, using effective interest rate.

e. Employees' Benefit

Retirement benefits, such as gratuity are accounted for on the basis of provisions as lay down under Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits" for employees are as per the certificate provided by the management.

Contributions to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan are made in accordance with the statute, and are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution.

Company's contribution to state defined contribution plan namely, Employee State Insurance are made in accordance with the statute, and are recognized as an expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contribution.



f. Financial Instruments**A. Financial Assets****I. Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value are adjusted through profit or loss on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

II. Subsequent measurement**i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)**

A financial asset is 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 (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI 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 (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

III. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

B. Financial Liabilities**I. Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

II. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest 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 of financial Instruments

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.

g. Litigation

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions when ultimately concluded and determined will have a material and adverse affect on the Company's result of operations or financial condition.

h. Taxation

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax.



i. Provisions

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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

j. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand.

k. Earning per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax 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 treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**i. Segment Reporting**

Considering the nature of Company's business, there is only one Reportable Segment in accordance with the requirement of IND AS-108 on "Segment Reporting", hence separate disclosure of the segment information is not considered necessary.

ii. Prior Year Comparatives

The previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified / rearranged, wherever necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.

As per our report of even date annexed hereto
For SANJEEV ANAND & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 007171C

(S. AGARWAL)

Partner

M.No. 072907

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 15.07.2020

UDIN 20072907AAAACN3984

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For GLS STEEL INDIA LIMITED

(M.C. GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00292437

(R.C. GARG)
Director

DIN NO. 00298129

TRADE CREDITORS

Sanjeev Anand & Associates	5,900
Ravi S. Sharma & Associates	7,500
	<u>13,400</u>