



HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED



HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

Board of Directors

Managing Director

Raj K. Chandaria

Directors

Anish K. Chandaria
Kanwaljit S. Nagpal
Jaideep D. Khimasia
Haruo Maeda
Yoshito Yamazaki (Alternate Director to
Haruo Maeda)

Company Secretary

Rajesh A Solanki

Auditors

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants, Mumbai

Bankers

HDFC Bank Ltd.
AXIS Bank

Registered Office

502, Skylon,
G.I.D.C., Char Rasta,
Vapi - 396 195,
Dist. Valsad, Gujarat

Corporate Office

1202, 12th Floor, Tower B,
Peninsula Business Park,
Ganpatrao Kadam Marg,
Lower Parel (West),
Mumbai - 400 013.

Tel: 022-6666 3666

Fax: 022-6666 3777

Gas Terminal

Haldia Dock Complex, Mouza
Chiranjibpur, Dist. Purba Medinipur,
West Bengal

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Hindustan Aegis LPG Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020 and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements Section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 control 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 the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided remuneration to its directors during the year.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
(Membership No. 102911)
UDIN: 20102911AAAABD5248

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(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 Act.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Hindustan Aegis LPG Limited (the "Company") as at March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
(Membership No. 102911)
UDIN: 20102911AAAABD5248

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

1.
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The Fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
 - (c) In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease including the building constructed on the said land by the Company, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
2. As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
3. The Company has not granted 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. The Company has not granted loans, made investments or provide guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunals in this regard in the case of the Company.
6. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) There are no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax and Customs Duty, as on 31st March, 2020 on account of disputes.
8. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

9. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
10. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided managerial remuneration during the year.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. 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 and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/ W-100018)

Sampada S Narvankar

Partner
(Membership No. 102911)
UDIN: 20102911AAAABD5248

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED			
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)			
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020			
	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	29,493.62	26,695.91
Capital work-in-progress	8	199.67	-
Financial assets- Others	9	51.15	51.15
Deferred tax assets (Net)	10	1,032.39	2,540.68
Current tax assets (Net)	11	9.67	0.55
Other non current assets	12	21.68	2,827.43
Total non current assets		30,808.18	32,115.72
Current assets			
Inventories	13	195.69	141.96
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	14	2,042.39	1,886.56
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	15	8,641.97	29.41
iii. Other financial assets	16	136.47	132.88
Current tax assets (Net)	17	0.28	0.25
Other current assets	18	56.36	424.80
Total current assets		11,073.16	2,615.86
Total assets		41,881.34	34,731.58
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	19	121.79	121.79
Other equity	20	39,690.79	30,194.52
Total equity		39,812.58	30,316.31
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Other Financial Liabilities	21	790.71	-
Provisions	22	4.13	3.83
Total non-current liabilities		794.84	3.83
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables:	23		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		394.84	380.71
ii. Other financial liabilities	24	225.76	3,634.88
Other current liabilities	25	290.00	13.06
Provisions	26	0.75	0.50
Current tax liabilities (Net)	27	362.57	382.29
Total current liabilities		1,273.92	4,411.44
Total liabilities		2,068.76	4,415.27
Total equity and liabilities		41,881.34	34,731.58
See accompanying notes to the financial statements			
In terms of our report attached For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
Sampada S Narvankar Partner Place: Mumbai Date: 22nd June, 2020		RAJ CHANDARIA Director DIN : 00037518 Place: Toronto/Mumbai Date: 22nd June, 2020	KANWALJIT S. NAGPAL Director DIN :00012201 Company Secretary

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs except for earning per share information)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I Revenue from operations	28	17,053.02	13,785.78
II Other income	29	201.24	10.25
III Total income (I + II)		17,254.26	13,796.03
IV Expenses			
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	30	-	184.89
Employee benefits expense	31	14.70	14.08
Finance costs	32	202.30	134.66
Depreciation	8	1,409.83	1,175.60
Other expenses	33	2,096.82	1,955.19
Total expenses		3,723.65	3,464.42
V Profit before tax (III- IV)		13,530.61	10,331.61
VI Tax expense			
Current tax - for the year	44	3,519.08	2,286.18
- for earlier year		(0.01)	56.88
Deferred tax	44	451.82	(1,839.28)
Total tax expense		3,970.89	503.78
VII Profit for the year (V- VI)		9,559.72	9,827.83
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		(0.03)	(0.03)
Total other comprehensive income (Net of tax)		(0.03)	(0.03)
IX Total comprehensive income(VII+VIII)		9,559.69	9,827.80
X Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs.10/- each)	35		
Basic and Diluted (in Rs.)		784.91	806.93

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd June, 2020**RAJ CHANDARIA**
Director
DIN : 00037518**KANWALJIT S. NAGPAL**
Director
DIN :00012201Place: Toronto/Mumbai
Date: 22nd June, 2020

Company Secretary

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2020

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	13,530.61	10,331.61
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1,409.83	1,175.60
Finance costs	202.30	134.66
Interest income	(201.21)	(3.81)
Actuarial (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.03)	(0.03)
Operating profit before working capital changes	14,941.50	11,638.03
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(53.73)	247.89
(Increase) in trade receivables	(155.83)	(884.82)
Decrease in provisions	0.55	0.53
Decrease in non-current assets	-	119.94
Decrease in current assets	234.20	2,085.12
Increase in trade payables	14.13	161.44
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	276.94	(55.70)
Cash generated from operations	15,257.76	13,312.43
Income tax (paid) (net)	(2,458.21)	(2,190.33)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	12,799.55	11,122.10
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(4,160.01)	(9,222.67)
Maturity of fixed deposit with bank	-	140.17
Interest received	151.63	5.44
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(4,008.38)	(9,077.06)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(2,032.81)
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including securities premium)	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(68.30)	-
Interest paid	(110.31)	(149.89)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	(178.61)	(2,182.70)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	8,612.56	(137.66)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	29.41	167.07
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (Refer note 15)	8,641.97	29.41

In terms of our report attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22nd June, 2020

RAJ CHANDARIA

Director

DIN : 00037518

Place: Toronto/Mumbai

Date: 22nd June, 2020

KANWALJIT S. NAGPAL

Director

DIN :00012201

Company Secretary

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity shares during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2019	Changes in equity shares during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2020
Equity share capital	121.79	-	121.79	-	121.79

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserves	Deemed equity contribution from ultimate parent (Loan and preference shares)	Deemed equity contribution from ultimate parent (Corporate Guarantee)	General Reserves		
Balance at March 31, 2018	23,905.36	422.20	830.50	55.19	114.38	(1.74)	20,349.22
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	9,827.80
Deemed equity contribution from ultimate parent towards corporate guarantee commission	-	-	-	17.50	-	-	17.50
Balance at March 31, 2019	23,905.36	422.20	830.50	72.69	114.38	(1.77)	30,194.52
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	9,559.69
Application of Ind AS 116 as at April 1, 2019 (refer note 40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80.92)
Deemed equity contribution from ultimate parent towards corporate guarantee commission	-	-	-	17.50	-	-	17.50
Balance as at March 31, 2020	23,905.36	422.20	830.50	90.19	114.38	(1.80)	39,690.79

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sampada S Narvankar

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22nd June, 2020

RAJ CHANDARIA

Director

DIN : 00037518

Place: Toronto/Mumbai

Date: 22nd June, 2020

KANWALJIT S. NAGPAL

Director

DIN : 00012201

Company Secretary

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

1 General information

Hindustan Aegis LPG Limited ('the Company') having its registered office at 502, 5th Floor, Skylon, GIDC, Char Rasta, Vapi, Gujarat and corporate office at 1202, 12th Floor, Tower B, Peninsula Business Park, G.K. Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai. Company was incorporated on 30th June, 1956 vide certificate of incorporation No U23203GJ1994PLC021375 issued by the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, Mumbai.

The Company is in the business of Sales-Traded good- Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Storage and Warehousing.

2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

3 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of business, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

4 Functional and presentation currency

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

5 Significant accounting policies

I) Foreign currencies

i) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition

On initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are recorded in the functional currency (i.e. Indian Rupees), by applying to the foreign currency amount, the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measurement of foreign currency items at reporting date:

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company are translated at the closing exchange rates and are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

II) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

i) Items of PPE are stated at cost of acquisition or construction. They are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Properties are classified to the appropriate categories of PPE when completed and ready for intended use.

Cost of PPE comprises of:

- a) the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Capital work in progress and Capital advances

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

iii) Transition to IND AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

iv) Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

v) Depreciation / amortization

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the written down value method. Useful life of the asset is taken, as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

III) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized, only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

IV) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss has been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

V) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

i) Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- b) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- a) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- b) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- c) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company's irrevocably elects or initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on premeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

An impairment loss on financial assets is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Impairment losses if any, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial instruments with a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial assets is recognised as financial liability by the Company.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the "Finance Costs".

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

VI) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs include interest costs measured at EIR and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of cost of such assets till the time the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying assets is the one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use.

Other borrowing costs are recorded as an expense in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

VII) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves–

- a) the use of an identified asset,
- b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and a corresponding lease liability, for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) or low-value assets.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of profit and loss.

For short-term or low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liability has been presented in Note 21 and Note 25 under “Other Financial Liabilities” and ROU asset has been presented in Note 7 “Property, Plant and Equipment” and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

VIII) Inventories

Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on First In First Out basis.

Costs comprise all cost of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

IX) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

X) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from rendering services

Service revenue is recognised based on contract terms and on time proportion basis as applicable and excludes goods and services tax, as applicable.

XI) Other income**Dividend and Interest income**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established (provided that 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, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

XII) Retirement and Other Employee Benefits**Short term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post Employment Employee Benefits:

Retirement benefits to employees comprise payments to government provident funds, gratuity fund, compensated absences and superannuation fund.

Defined contribution plans

Contribution to defined schemes such as provident fund, family pension fund, superannuation fund (in the case of the eligible employees) and employees' state insurance scheme are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates.

Other long term benefits

Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

XIII) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):

MAT paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustments to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

XIV) 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 the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursements will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

XV) Earnings 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. 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.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

6 Critical accounting judgements/ key sources of estimation uncertainty -

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Company's Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors including estimation of effects of uncertain future events that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates (accounted on a prospective basis) are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods of the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the Management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a) Property, plant and equipment :

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support. Assumptions also need to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

b) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations :

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, expected rate of return on assets, mortality rates and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

- 7 In view of the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India, the Company's business operations were temporarily disrupted. The Company has considered the possible effects, if any, that may result from the pandemic on the carrying amounts of assets after considering internal and external sources of information including the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions as at the date of approval of these financial statements and has determined that none of these balances require a material adjustment to their carrying value. The Company continues to closely monitor the rapidly changing situation.

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED		
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)		
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 9		
Financial assets- (non-current)		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Security deposits	51.15	51.15
Total	51.15	51.15
Note 10		
Deferred tax assets		
MAT credit entitlements	1,811.54	2,865.55
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Difference between tax and books WDV of property, plant and equipment Including ROU asset net of lease liability	(780.41)	(326.13)
Deferred tax assets:		
Disallowance u/s 43B of the Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.	1.26	1.26
Total	1,032.39	2,540.68
Note 11		
Current tax assets		
Advance Tax (Net of Provision for Tax)	9.67	0.55
Total	9.67	0.55
Note 12		
Other non-current assets		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Capital advances	21.68	18.06
Prepayments in respect of leasehold land	-	2,809.37
Total	21.68	2,827.43
Note 13		
Inventories		
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Consumables and stores & spares	195.69	141.96
Total	195.69	141.96
Note 14		
Trade receivables		
(Unsecured)		
Considered good	2,042.39	1,886.56
Considered doubtful	104.16	104.16
	2,146.55	1,990.72
Less: Provisions	104.16	104.16
Total	2,042.39	1,886.56

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 15		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	1,578.39	28.05
in deposit accounts	7,058.39	1.36
Cash in Hand	5.19	-
Total	8,641.97	29.41
Note 16		
Other financial assets		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Interest accrued on deposits with bank and others	49.58	-
Unbilled revenue	86.89	132.88
Total	136.47	132.88
Note 17		
Current tax assets (Net)		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Advance Tax (Net of Provision for Tax)	0.28	0.25
Total	0.28	0.25
Note 18		
Other current assets		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Input credit receivable	8.14	214.96
Prepayment in respect of leasehold land	-	120.60
Other loans and advances (Refer Note 18.1)	48.22	89.24
Total	56.36	424.80

18.1

Other loans and advances includes prepaid expenses, advance to suppliers, etc.

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED				
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)				
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Note 19				
Equity share capital				
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	50,00,000	500.00	50,00,000	500.00
8% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100 each	45,00,000	4,500.00	45,00,000	4,500.00
				-
Total	95,00,000	5,000.00	95,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	12,17,933	121.79	12,17,933	121.79
Total	12,17,933	121.79	12,17,933	121.79
19.1				
Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :				
The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and to dividend, if declared and paid by the Company. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all liabilities, in proportion to their shareholding.				
19.2				
Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:				
Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
Equity shares of Re.1 each fully paid				
Aegis Gas LPG Pvt. Ltd. and it's nominees.	9,78,000	80.30%	9,78,000	80.30%
Itochu Petroleum Co., (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	2,39,933	19.70%	2,39,933	19.70%

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 20		
Other equity		
Securities Premium		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	23,905.36	23,905.36
Balance as at the end of the year	23,905.36	23,905.36
Capital redemption reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	422.20	422.20
Balance as at the end of the year	422.20	422.20
Deemed equity contribution from ultimate parent (Loan and Preference Shares)		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	830.50	830.50
Balance as at the end of the year	830.50	830.50
Deemed equity contribution from ultimate parent (Corporate Guarantees)		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	72.69	55.19
Addition during the year	17.50	17.50
Balance as at the end of the year	90.19	72.69
General Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	114.38	114.38
Balance as at the end of the year	114.38	114.38
Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4,851.16	(4,976.67)
Addition during the year	9,559.72	9,827.83
Deduction during the year	(80.92)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	14,329.96	4,851.16
Other comprehensive income		
<u>Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations</u>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(1.77)	(1.74)
(Addition) during the year	(0.03)	(0.03)
Balance as at the end of the year	(1.80)	(1.77)
Total	39,690.79	30,194.52

20.1

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve:

Securities premium reserve represents premium received on equity shares issued, which can be utilised only in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for specified purposes.

Capital redemption reserve was created out of general reserve on redemption of preference shares in the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12. This reserve can be utilised by the Company for issue of bonus shares as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

General reserve is created from time to time by transferring profits from retained earnings and can be utilised for purposes such as dividend payout, bonus issue, etc.

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 21		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Lease liability	790.71	-
Total	790.71	-
Note 22		
Provisions		
Employee benefits:		
- Gratuity (Refer note 37)	2.74	2.26
- Compensated absences	1.39	1.57
Total	4.13	3.83
Note 23		
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer note 23.1]	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	394.84	380.71
Total	394.84	380.71
23.1		
On the basis of the information and records available with the company there are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises. Further, disclosures under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are not applicable.		
Note 24		
Other financial liabilities		
Amount payable under capital contracts	154.05	3,634.88
Lease liability	71.71	-
Total	225.76	3,634.88
Note 25		
Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues	290.00	13.06
Total	290.00	13.06
Note 26		
Provisions		
Employee benefits		
- Compensated absences	0.75	0.50
Total	0.75	0.50
Note 27		
Current tax liabilities		
Provision for Tax (net of advance tax)	362.57	382.29
Total	362.57	382.29

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Note 28		
Revenue from operations		
Sales:		
Traded Goods- Liquefied Petroleum Gas	-	185.16
Sales of traded goods- Others- Spares	-	17.62
	-	202.78
Service Revenue:		
- Gas Terminal Division	17,053.02	13,583.00
	17,053.02	13,583.00
Total	17,053.02	13,785.78
Note 29		
Other Income		
Interest income from fixed deposits	131.17	3.81
Interest income from others	70.04	-
Miscellaneous income	0.03	6.44
Total	201.24	10.25
Note 30		
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
Opening stock :		
Stock in trade	-	184.89
Closing stock :		
Stock in trade	-	-
Total	-	184.89
Note 31		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	13.44	12.81
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 37)	1.11	1.12
Staff welfare expenses	0.15	0.15
Total	14.70	14.08

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Note 32		
Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings	-	98.56
Corporate guarantee commission	17.50	17.50
Interest on lease liability	74.49	-
Other borrowing costs	110.31	18.60
Total	202.30	134.66
Note 33		
Other expenses		
Electricity expenses	654.11	622.39
Lease rentals	22.06	209.44
Labour charges	673.76	527.14
Legal and professional fees	42.10	59.48
Security expenses	112.83	110.82
Insurance	69.81	83.32
Repair- Others	34.51	34.25
Printing and stationery	8.91	8.20
Traveling expenses	79.59	81.53
Communication expenses	16.92	19.04
Rates and taxes	31.82	30.04
Water Charges	6.86	5.37
Consumables and stores and spares	112.77	55.47
Repair- Machinery	55.33	14.43
Donation	76.44	15.31
Exchange difference	9.94	5.53
Miscellaneous expenses	89.06	73.43
Total	2,096.82	1,955.19
Note 33.1		
Payment to auditor's		
As Auditors	7.00	7.00
For Tax Audit	1.00	1.00
For Other services- Limited Review, Certifications, etc.	14.93	19.00
Goods and Services Tax	4.13	3.42
Total	27.06	30.42

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 34****Commitments**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts (net of capital advances paid) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	46.31	531.39

Note 35**Earnings per share**

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	9,559.72	9,827.83
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	12,17,933	12,17,933
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	784.91	806.93

Note 36**Segment information:****a) Segment information for primary reporting (by Business segment)**

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods and services delivered or provided. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the segments around differences in products and services.

The Company has only one reportable business segment i.e trading, storage and distribution of petroleum products viz. LPG. Hence information for primary business segment is not given. Since the Company does not have more than one business segment, no separate disclosure for segment information is required to be made.

b) Segment information for secondary segment reporting (by geographical segment)

In view of the fact that customers of the Company are located in India and there being no other significant revenue from customers outside India, there is no reportable geographical information.

c) Segment revenue reported represents revenue generated from external Customers.**d) Single Customer who contributed 10% or more of the revenue for the year are:**

Customer 1- 71% and Customer 2- 25% (2018-19: Customer 1- 74% and Customer 2- 23%).

Note 37**Employee Benefits****Defined contribution plan**

Eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary.

Amount recognized as expense amounts to Rs. 1.11 lakhs (2018-19 Rs 1.12 lakhs).

Defined benefit plan

The Company makes annual contributions to the Employees' Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, a funded defined benefit plan for eligible employees. The scheme provides payment to vested employees at retirement, death or on resignation/termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

Company's liability towards gratuity (funded), other retirement benefits and compensated absences are actuarially determined at each reporting date using the projected unit credit method.

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 37****Employee Benefits**

Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity (Funded)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
IA - Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current service cost	0.30	0.28
Interest cost	0.15	0.13
Expense recognized during the year	0.45	0.41
IB- Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI):		
Actuarial losses on obligation for the year	0.08	0.05
Return on plan assets	(0.05)	(0.02)
Total	0.03	0.03
II - Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof:		
As at the beginning of the Year	6.15	5.43
Current service cost	0.30	0.28
Interest cost	0.39	0.39
Actuarial loss	0.08	0.05
As at the end of the year	6.92	6.15
III - Changes in the fair value of plan assets representing reconciliation of the opening and closing balances thereof:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3.89	3.61
Expected return on plan assets	0.25	0.26
Actuarial gain on plan assets	0.04	0.02
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	4.18	3.89
IV - Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	6.92	6.15
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	4.18	3.89
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	(2.74)	(2.26)
V- Return on plan assets		
Expected return on plan assets	0.25	0.26
Actuarial gain	0.04	0.02
Actual return on plan assets	0.29	0.28
VI - The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets		
Insurer Managed Funds	4.18	3.89
VII - Experience adjustment on		
Plan liabilities (gain)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Plan assets gain	0.29	0.28
Viii - Experience adjustment on		
Particulars		
Present value of DBO	6.92	6.15
Fair value of plan assets	4.18	3.89
Funded status -(Defecit)	(2.74)	(2.26)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(0.08)	(0.05)
Experience adjustments on plan assets	0.29	0.28

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**IX - The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:**

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Gratuity		
Discount rate	6.15%	7.05%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality	IALM (2012-14) Ult	IALM (2012-14) Ult
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	6.15%	7.05%
Compensated Absences		
Discount rate	6.15%	7.05%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.00%	6.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Employee benefit plan typically expose the company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investment.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Gratuity	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<u>Change in discount rate by 50 basis points higher/ lower:</u>		
Increase	(0.15)	(0.11)
Decrease	0.15	0.11
<u>Change in salary rate rate by 50 basis points higher/ lower:</u>		
Increase	0.15	0.11
Decrease	(0.15)	(0.11)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of each reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

The average duration of the benefit obligation (gratuity) as at March 31, 2020 is 4.33 years (as at March 31, 2019: 3.47 years).

Note 38**Corporate Social Responsibility**

Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with Schedule VII) thereof:

- a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year Rs. 76.21 Lakhs (2018-19 Rs. 15.38 Lakhs);
- b) Amount spent and paid during the year by way of donations to charitable trusts Rs. 76.21 Lakhs (2018-19 Rs. 15.38 Lakhs).

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 39****Related party disclosures:**a) Names of related parties and description of relationship where control exists

Aegis Logistics Limited (ALL)- Ultimate Holding Company

Aegis Gas (LPG) Private Limited (AGPL)- Holding Company

b) Name of related parties with whom transactions taken placed

Aegis Logistics Limited (ALL)- Ultimate Holding Company

Aegis Gas (LPG) Private Limited (AGPL)- Holding Company

Sr. No	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(i)	Loan Taken (ALL)	-	1,962.03
(ii)	Loan Repaid (ALL)	-	3,994.84
(iii)	a) Sale of Trading Goods (ALL)	-	185.16
	Sale of Spares / Assets (ALL)	12.36	-
	b) Throughput Charges (ALL)	626.71	250.29
	Bottling Charges (AGPL)	3.37	-
	c) Commission on Guarantee given (ALL)	17.50	17.50

	Outstanding balance as at	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i)	Amount Payable (including loan)		
	Aegis Logistics Limited	-	3,192.77
	Aegis Group International Pte. Ltd.	109.04	99.65
(ii)	Receivables		
	Aegis Logistics Limited	123.42	218.49
	Aegis Gas (LPG) Private Limited	0.69	-

Notes:

1 The ultimate holding company has given guarantees to Banks on behalf of the Company against repayment of working capital facilities advanced from time to time to the extent of Rs. 50 crore (previous year Rs. 50 crore). The amount of such facilities availed against guarantee through bank guarantee/ borrowings as at year end is Nil (as at March 31, 2019: Nil).

2 There are no provisions for doubtful debts or amounts written off or written back in respect of debts due from/ to related parties.

c) All related party contracts / arrangements have been entered on arms' length basis.

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 40****Lease Transactions**

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1st April, 2019. The Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and right-of-use assets at its carrying amount as if the Standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of our Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2019.

On the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of right-of-use asset of Rs. 801.68 lakhs and a corresponding lease liability of Rs. 915.85 lakhs by adjusting retained earnings net of taxes of Rs 80.92 lakh (net of deferred tax) as at April 1, 2019. The discount rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 8.70%. The Company has recognized amortization of ROU aggregating Rs. 42.38 lakhs and interest expenses on lease liabilities of Rs.74.49 lakhs in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020. Lease payments during the year have been disclosed under financial activities in the cash flow statements.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.
- Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Following are the changes in the carry value of the right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Category of ROU asset	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation				Net Block
	As at 01-04-2019	Addition*	Deduction	As at 31-03-2020	As at 01-04-2019	Charge for the year*	Deduction	As at 31-03-2020	
Land	-	3,731.65	-	3,731.65	-	162.85	-	162.85	3,568.80
Total	-	3,731.65	-	3,731.65	-	162.85	-	162.85	3,568.80

* Additions include Rs. _____ regrouped from _____ on implementation of Ind AS 116 and depreciation on such additions is Rs. _____

The aggregate depreciation expenses on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Table showing contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount
a	Less than One year	71.71
b	One to Five years	324.54
c	More than Five years	1,456.80
	Total	1,853.05

Reconciliation of Lease liability as at April 1, 2019:

Operating lease commitments as at March 31,2019	1,921.35
Less: future finance costs	(1,065.12)
Prepaid rent as on March 31,2019	59.62
Operating lease obligations recognised under Ind AS 116 as at April 1, 2019	915.85

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

Note 41		
Financial instrument		
41.1 Capital Management	<p>The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.</p> <p>The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual planning and budgeting and its plan for working capital and long-term borrowings. The funding requirements are met through equity, internal accruals and a combination of both long-term and short-term borrowings.</p> <p>The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.</p>	
	As at March 31,	As at
	2020	March 31, 2019
Gross Debt (long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities)	-	-
Cash and bank balances	8,641.97	29.41
Net debt	-	-
Equity	39,812.58	30,316.31
Debt equity ratio	-	-
41.2 Financial risk management	<p>The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.</p>	
(A) Market risk	<p>Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and other financial instruments.</p>	
(1) Foreign currency risk management:	<p>Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company has not taken any derivative contracts to hedge its foreign currency exposure considering its limited foreign currency exposure.</p>	

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

As at March 31, 2020

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall Exposure
	Gross Exposure	Exposure Hedged using derivatives	Net Exposure	Gross Exposure	Exposure Hedged using derivatives	Net Exposure	
USD	109.04	-	109.04	-	-	-	(109.04)

As at March 31, 2019

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall Exposure
	Gross Exposure	Exposure Hedged using derivatives	Net Exposure	Gross Exposure	Exposure Hedged using derivatives	Net Exposure	
USD	99.65	-	99.65	-	-	-	(99.65)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

Movement in the foreign currency impacts its revenue. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 1%, which represents Management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity movement in the foreign currencies:

Impact on profit or loss (increase/ decrease by 10%)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<u>Impact</u>		
Increase	(10.90)	(9.97)
Decrease	10.90	9.97

(2) Interest rate risk management:

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk pertaining to funds borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Company generally borrow its funds from ultimate holding company on interest free rate basis and therefore is not exposed to interest rate risk.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company through monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The credit terms are generally based on the terms and conditions mentioned in the contract/ agreement with the counterparties.

The major customers are generally the public sector undertakings.

The average credit period is in the range of 7 days to 60 days. However, for selected cases, extended credit period is given.

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and allowance for doubtful debts on a case to case basis.

Impairment

The ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Neither past due nor impaired	1,999.68	1,674.19
Past due 1-180 days	12.39	12.96
Past due more than 180 days	30.32	199.41
Carrying amount of receivables	2,042.39	1,886.56

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings wherever available.

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**(C) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company can not meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. As a prudent liquidity risk management measure, the Company closely monitors its liquidity position for the Company's short term and long term funding and liquidity requirement.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate balances on hand, funding support from ultimate holding company and continuously monitoring actual cash flow and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Based on past performance and current expectations, the Company believes that the cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and funding support from ultimate holding company will satisfy its working capital needs, capital expenditure, commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations, through at least the next twelve months.

The table below summarises the maturity profile remaining contractual maturity period at the balance sheet date for its non-derivative financial liabilities based on the undiscounted cash flows.

	During 1st year	During 2nd to 5th year	After 5th year	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2020				
Financial Assets				
Security deposits	-	-	51.15	51.15
Trade receivables	2,042.39	-	-	2,042.39
Cash and cash equivalents	8,641.97	-	-	8,641.97
Other financial assets	136.47	-	-	136.47
	10,820.83	-	51.15	10,871.98
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non interest bearing				
Trade payables	394.84	-	-	394.84
Other financial liabilities	225.76	24.61	766.10	1,016.47
Borrowings (Payable to ultimate holding company)	-	-	-	-
	620.60	24.61	766.10	1,411.31
As at March 31, 2019				
Financial Assets				
Security deposits	-	-	51.15	51.15
Trade receivables	1,886.56	-	-	1,886.56
Cash and cash equivalents	29.41	-	-	29.41
Other financial assets	132.88	-	-	132.88
	2,048.85	-	51.15	2,100.00
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non interest bearing				
Trade payables	380.71	-	-	380.71
Other financial liabilities (Including Rs. 3,193 lakhs payable to ultimate holding company)	3,634.88	-	-	3,634.88
	4,015.59	-	-	4,015.59

Note 42**Categories of Financial assets and liabilities:**

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Measured at amortised cost:		
Financial assets		
Non Current Financial Assets		
Others	51.15	51.15
Current Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	2,042.39	1,886.56
Cash and cash equivalents	8,641.97	29.41
Other bank balances	-	-
Other financial assets	136.47	132.88
Financial liabilities		
Non Current Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	-	-
Other financial liabilities	790.71	-
Current Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	-	-
Trade payables	394.84	380.71
Other financial liabilities	225.76	3,634.88

The Carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair values.

HINDUSTAN AEGIS LPG LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**Note 43****Taxation:**

Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current tax - for the year	3,519.08	2,286.18
- for earlier year	(0.01)	56.88
Deferred tax	451.82	(1,839.28)
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year	3,970.89	503.78
Income tax expense for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:		
Profit before tax	13,530.61	10,331.61
Income tax rate	29.12%	29.12%
Income tax expense	3,940.11	3,008.56
Tax Effect of:		
Deferred tax reversing during tax holiday period	(30.00)	(375.31)
Deferred tax impact on lease liability	3.22	-
Utilisation of brought forward losses	-	(2,186.35)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profits	93.28	-
MAT Credit earlier year	(35.72)	-
Current tax for earlier year	(0.01)	56.88
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	3,970.89	503.78

Tax Effect of:

Deferred tax Asset/ (Liability)	Opening Balance	Recognised in equity	Utilised during the year	Recognised in profit and loss (Expense)/	Closing balance
MAT credit entitlement	2,865.55	-	(1,089.73)	35.72	1,811.54
Difference between tax and books WDV of property, plant and equipment Including ROU asset net of lease liability	(326.13)	33.26	-	(487.54)	(780.41)
Disallowance u/s 43B of the Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.	1.26	-	-	-	1.26
Total	2,540.68	33.26	(1,089.73)	(451.82)	1,032.39

44 Approval of financial statements:

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 22, 2020.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJ CHANDARIA
Director
DIN : 00037518

KANWALJIT S. NAGPAL
Director
DIN :00012201

Place: Toronto/Mumbai
Date: 22nd June, 2020

Company Secretary