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GUJARAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

Annual Report 2019-20

GUJARAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

Board of Directors:

Amam S Shah	01617245	Managing Director
Binoti A Shah	07161243	Director
Bahubali S Shah	00347465	Director
Priyank S Jhaveri	02626740	Director
Vipul H Raja	00055770	Director
Laxminarayan A Patel	00227814	Director

Auditors :

Nautam R. Vakil & Co., Chartered Accountants
31/B, Saurashtra Society,
Opp. Jain Temple, Vikas Gruh Road,
Paldi, Ahmedabad- 380007
FRN: 106980W

Registered Office:

A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers,
B/h DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway,
Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent:

Bigshare Services Pvt. Ltd
A/802 Samudra Complex,
Nr. Klassic Gold Hotel,
Off C G Road,
Ahmedabad-380009

GUJARAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

Regd. Office : A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers, B/H. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway, Makarba Ahmedabad- 380051

NOTICE

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the 27th Annual General Meeting of Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited will be held on Friday, 30th October, 2020 at 11:00 a.m. through Video Conferencing (VC)/ Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) for which purpose the Registered Office of the Company situated at A-115 Siddhi Vinayak Towers, B/h. DCP Office, off S.G. Highway, Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051 shall be deemed as the venue for the Meeting and the proceedings of the AGM shall be deemed to be made thereat to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. To consider and adopt (a) the audited financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and (b) the audited consolidated financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and the report of Auditors thereon and in this regard, pass the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions:

   (a) "Resolved that the audited financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon laid before this meeting, be and are hereby considered and adopted."

   (b) "Resolved that the audited consolidated financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and the report of Auditors thereon laid before this meeting, be and are hereby considered and adopted."

2. To appoint Mrs. Binoti Shah (DIN: 07161243), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers herself for reappointment and in this regard, pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "Resolved that pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013, Binoti Shah (DIN: 07161243), who retires by rotation at this meeting and being eligible has offered herself for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation."

Special Business:

2. Appointment of Mr. Priyank S Jhaveri as an Independent Director

   To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution, with or without modifications, as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "Resolved that pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 152, 160, and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), relevant applicable regulation(s) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Mr. Priyank S Jhaveri (DIN:02626740) who was appointed as an Additional Director and also as an Independent Director of the Company by the Board of Directors with effect from 1st August, 2020 and who holds the said office pursuant to the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 up to the date of this Annual General Meeting and who is eligible for appointment under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a member signifying his intention to propose him as a candidate for the office of the Director, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, for a period of 5 years, not liable to retire by rotation."

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 15-09-2020

For and on behalf of the Board
Amam Shah
Managing Director
DIN: 01617245

Registered office:
A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers,
B/h. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway,
Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051.

NOTES

1. The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, which sets out details relating to Special Businesses at the meeting, is annexed hereto.
2. In view of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its circular dated May 5, 2020 read with circulars dated April 8, 2020 and April 13, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted the holding of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through VC/ OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") and MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC/ OAVM. The detailed procedure for participation in the meeting through VC/ OAVM is as per Note no. 25.
3. Pursuant to MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, the Body Corporate are entitled to appoint Authorised Representatives to attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM and participate thereat and cast their votes through e-voting.
4. The attendance of the members attending the AGM through VC/ OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. Corporate members intending to authorise their representatives to participate and vote at the AGM are requested to send a duly certified copy of the board resolution authorizing their representatives to attend and vote on their behalf at the AGM.
6. The Members can join the AGM through VC/ OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the AGM by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice.
7. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of Contracts and Arrangements in which Directors are interested maintained under Section 189 of the Act and all other documents referred to in the Notice will be available for inspection in the electronic mode upto the date of AGM of the Company and will also be available electronically for inspection by the Members during the AGM..
8. The Register of Members and the Share Transfer Books in respect of the Equity Shares will remain closed from Saturday, October 24, 2020 to Friday, October 30, 2020 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of AGM.
9. In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Act read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended and Regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations, and the MCA Circulars, the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members through Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("CDSL") in respect of the business to be transacted at AGM. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as e-voting system on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL. Members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date i.e. October 23, 2020, may cast their vote either by remote e-voting as well as e-voting system as on date of AGM. A person who is not a member as on the cut-off date should treat this Notice for information purpose only. The information with respect to voting process and other instructions regarding e-voting are detailed in Note no. 23.
10. The Notice of the 27th AGM and the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended on March 31, 2020 is uploaded on the Company's website www.gccl.co.in and may be accessed by the

members and will also be available on the website of the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com and on the website of CDSL.

Copies of the above documents are being sent by electronic mode to the members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depository Participant for communication purposes unless any member has requested for a hard copy of the same. For members who have not registered their email addresses, physical copies of the aforesaid documents are being sent by the permitted mode.

11. Mr. Ishan Shah, Advocate, has been appointed as the scrutinizer to scrutinize the remote e-voting and e-voting process on the date of AGM in a fair and transparent manner.

12. The Scrutinizer shall submit a consolidated Scrutinizer's Report (votes casted during the AGM and votes casted through remote e-voting) of the total votes cast in favour of or against, if any, not later than three days after the conclusion of the AGM to the Chairman of the Company. The Chairman, or any other person authorised by the Chairman, shall declare the result of the voting. The result declared along with the consolidated Scrutinizer's Report shall be simultaneously placed on the Company's website www.gccl.co.in and on the website of CDSL and communicated to the BSE Limited.

13. The resolution shall be deemed to be passed on the date of AGM, subject to the receipt of sufficient votes.

14. Members seeking any information or clarification on the accounts or any other matter to be placed at AGM are requested to send written queries to the Company on info@gccl.co.in at least 10 days before the date of the meeting to enable the management to respond quickly.

15. SEBI vide its circular dated June 8, 2018 amended Regulation 40 of the Listing Regulation pursuant to which requests for effecting transfer of securities shall not be processed unless the securities are held in the dematerialized form. Members holding the shares in physical form are requested to dematerialize their holdings at the earliest as it will not be possible to transfer shares held in physical mode.

16. SEBI vide its circular dated April 20, 2018, directed all the listed companies to record the Income Tax PAN and bank account details of all their shareholders holding shares in physical form. All those shareholders who are yet to update their details with the Company are requested to do so at the earliest.

17. Pursuant to Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, members holding shares in physical form may file nomination in the prescribed Form SH-13 and for cancellation/ variation in nomination in the prescribed Form SH-14 with the Company's RTA. In respect of shares held in demat form, the nomination form may be filed with the respective Depository Participant.

18. SEBI has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit the PAN to their Depository Participant with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts and members holding shares in physical form to the Company/ RTA.

19. With a view to conserve natural resources, we request Members to update and register their email addresses with their Depository Participants (DPs) or with the Company, as the case may be, to enable the Company to send communications including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc. electronically. Members holding shares in Physical mode may register their email id by providing necessary details like Folio No., Name of Member(s) and self-attested scanned copy of PAN card or Aadhar Card by email to info@gccl.co.in.

20. Since the AGM will be held through VC/ OAVM in accordance with the MCA Circulars, the route

map, proxy form and attendance slip are not attached to the Notice.

21. The helpline number regarding any query/ assistance for participation in the AGM through VC / OAVM are 022-23058738 or 022-23058543 or 022-23058542.

22. Voting process and instruction regarding remote e-voting:

Section A: Voting Process

Members should follow the following steps to cast their votes electronically

Step 1: Open the web browser during the voting period and log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.

Step 2: Click on "Shareholders" to cast your vote(s).

Step 3: Please enter User ID

i. For account holders in CDSL: Your 16 digits beneficiary ID.

ii. For account holders in NSDL: Your 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 digits Client ID.

iii. Members holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.

Step 4: Enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on "Login".

Step 5: If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used. If you have forgotten the password, then enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on "FORGOT PASSWORD" and enter the details as prompted by the system.

Step 6: Follow the steps given below if you are first time user:

i. holding shares in physical form

holding shares in demat form

PAN	Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) Members who have not updated their PAN with the Company/ Depository Participant are requested to use the first two letters of their name and the 8 digits of the sequence number in the PAN Field. The sequence number is printed on the Address sticker in case of the dispatch of the Annual Report through physical mode and mentioned in the covering e-mail in case of dispatch of soft copy.
DOB	Enter the Date of Birth ("DOB") as recorded in your demat account or in the Company records in dd/mm/yyyy format.
Dividend Bank Details	Enter the Dividend Bank Details as recorded in your demat account or in the Company records for the said demat account or folio no. Please enter the DOB or Dividend Bank Details in order to login. If the details are not recorded with the Depository or Company, please enter the DP ID and Client ID / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in Step 3.

Step 7: After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

Step 8: Members holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, members holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

Step 9: For Members holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

Step 10: Click on the EVSN for Gujarat Credit Corporation Ltd on which you choose to vote.

Step 11: On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES / NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

Step 12: Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

Step 13: After selecting the resolution you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

Step 14: Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote. You can also take out print of the voting done by you by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the voting page.

Section B: Other instruction regarding remote e-voting:

a) The voting period begins on October 27, 2020 from 09:00 A.M. and ends on October 29, 2020 upto 05:00 P.M. During this period Members of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date i.e. October 23, 2020, may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.

b) Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are additionally required to note and follow the instructions mentioned below:

· They are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves as Corporates.

· A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.

· After receiving the login details, user would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.

· The list of accounts should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts, they would be able to cast their vote.

c) Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to upload the following in PDF Format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same

· Copy of Board resolution (where institution itself is voting)

· Power of Attorney issued in favour of the Custodian as well as the Board resolution of the Custodian

d) Members holding multiple folios/ demat accounts shall choose the voting process separately for each folio/ demat account.

e) In case you have any queries or issues regarding e-voting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or contact Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Manager, CDSL, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mills Compounds, N. M. Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or calling on 022-23058738 or 022-23058543 or 022-23058542 during working hours on all working days.

1. **Voting process and instruction regarding e-voting at AGM are as under:**

- The procedure for e-voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
- Only those Members, who will be present in the AGM through VC / OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system available in the AGM.
- Members who have voted through remote e-voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

2. **Instruction for members for attending the AGM through VC / OAVM are as under:**

- Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM through the CDSL e-voting system. Members may access the same at https://www.evotingindia.com under shareholders/ members login by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for VC/ OAVM will be available in shareholder/ members login where the EVSN of Company will be displayed.
- Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience. Please note that Participants connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/ Video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
- For ease of conduct, Members who would like to express their views/ ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance atleast 10 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/ folio number, email id, mobile number at info@gccl.co.in.
- The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance10 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at info@gccl.co.in. These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.
- Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ ask questions during the meeting. Further the shareholders will be required to allow the camera for participation in the meeting as speaker.

Details of the Directors seeking appointment/ re-appointment at the 27th Annual General Meeting Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and as per Secretarial Standard -2 are provided below:

Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 15-09-2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Amam Shah

Managing Director

DIN: 01617245

Registered Office:

A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers,

B/H. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway,

Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

[Pursuant to section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013]

The following explanatory statement sets out all material facts relating to the business mentioned under Item Nos. 2, & 3 of the accompanying Notice:

Item 2: Details of Director retiring by rotation and seeking re-appointment

This explanatory statement is provided though strictly not required as per Section 102 of the Act.

The following are the details of the Director retiring by rotation and seeking re- appointment:

Particulars

Name of Director	Binoti Shah
Date of Appointment	31/03/2015
Qualification	M.B.A.
Expertise	Business Administration
No of Shares held in the Company	100000
Directorship in other Companies	1. GCCL Infrastructure and Projects Ltd

Note: The Directorship held by director as mentioned above do not include directorship of private limited companies and partnership in LLP.

Item 3: Appointment of Independent Director

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, on 01/08/2020, appointed Mr. Priyank S Jhaveri (DIN: 02626740) as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company under Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 for a term of five consecutive years. His appointment is subject to the approval of the Members. A notice has been received from a Member proposing Mr Jhaveri as a candidate for the office of Director of the Company. Mr Jhaveri, aged 37 years, graduated in Commerce and has over 12 years of the experience in the Real Estate sector. He has given a declaration that he meets the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"). In the opinion of the Board, he fulfils the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Listing Regulations for his appointment as an Independent Non Executive Director of the Company and is independent of the management. The Board considers that his association would be of immense benefit to the Company and it is desirable to avail his services as an Independent Non-Executive Director for a term of five consecutive years from 01/08/2020 to 31/07/2025. Accordingly, based on recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board recommends Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No. 3 of the accompanying Notice for the approval by the Members. Except Mr Jhaveri, being an appointee, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives is concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 3 of the accompanying Notice. This Explanatory Statement together with the accompanying Notice may also be regarded as a disclosure under Regulation 36(3) of the Listing Regulations and the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) of ICSI.

Details of the Independent Directors seeking re- appointment

Particulars	
Name of Director	Priyank Jhaveri
Date of Appointment	01/08/2020
Qualification	B.Com.
Expertise	Administrative and Financial expertise
No of Shares held in the Company	200
Directorship in other Companies	1. GCCL Infrastructure and Projects Ltd 2. DMCC Oil Terminals (Navlakhi) Ltd 3. JVO Satva Hospitality Ltd 4. GCCL Securities Ltd 5. ACML Capital Markets Ltd.

Note : The Directorship held by director as mentioned above do not include directorship of pvt ltd companies and partnership in LLP.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 15-09-2020

For and on behalf of the Board
Amam Shah
Managing Director
DIN: 01617245

Registered Office:
A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers,
B/H. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway,
Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051

GUJARAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 27th Directors' Report together with the Audited Statement of Accounts and the Auditors' Report of your company for the financial year ended, 31st March, 2020.

The summary of operating results for the year and appropriation of divisible profits is given below.

Particulars	Standalone 31/03/2020	31/03/2019	Consolidated 31/03/2020	31/03/2019
Revenue from Operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Add: Other Income	27.85	62.49	27.85	62.49
Total	**27.85**	**62.49**	**27.85**	**62.49**
Less: Total Expenses	23.67	24.33	23.67	24.33
Profit before Exceptional Items & Tax	**4.18**	**38.16**	**4.18**	**38.16**
Less: Exceptional Items	(0.18)	0.00	(0.18)	0.00
Profit before Tax	**4.36**	**38.16**	**4.36**	**38.16**
Less: Tax Expenses				
Current Tax	0.45	8.00	0.45	8.00
Deferred tax	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02
Profit after Tax	**3.99**	**30.19**	**3.99**	**30.19**
Add: Share of Profit from Associate Company	-	-	4.70	(9.93)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	(1.54)	0.36	(1.54)	0.36
Total Comprehensive Income	**2.45**	**30.55**	**7.15**	**20.62**
Earnings Per Share:				
Basic	**0.03**	**0.36**	**0.08**	**0.24**
Diluted	**0.03**	**0.36**	**0.08**	**0.24**

Performance of the Company

The Total Comprehensive Income of the Company on a standalone basis decreased to Rs. 2,45,057/- in the year 2020 as compared to Rs. 30,55,166/-.

The Total Comprehensive Income of the Company on a consolidated basis amounted to Rs. 7,15,186/- in the year 2020 as compared to Rs. 20,62,000/- in the previous year.

Transfer to Reserves

The Company has decided not to transfer any amount to the General Reserve.

Dividend

In view of inadequate profits, the Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend for the year under review.

Material Changes between the date of the Board Report and end of Financial Year

There are no material changes and commitments in the business operations of the Company from the financial year ended March 31, 2020 to the date of signing of the Director's Report.

Impact of COVID-19

The impact of the novel Coronavirus on Indian real estate has been unprecedented to an extent that it has brought construction activities to a halt and significantly eroded the market of its potential buyer-base. With property transactions dipping to near-zero during the nation-wide lockdown, the sector is looking at challenging times ahead. The interdependence of supply chains, migration of labourers, cost overruns, and liquidity constraints are some of the looming challenges. The COVID-19 crisis and its impact on Indian real estate is such that it is being considered as the third 'Black Swan' event for the realty sector in the last five years, the first two being Demonetisation and the implementation of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

Details of Subsidiary/ Joint Ventures/ Associate Companies

As on March 31, 2020, the Company has only one Associate company.

Change in the Nature of the Business

Your Company continues to operate in the same business segment as that of previous year and there is no change in the nature of the business.

Management Discussion & Analysis

A report on Management Discussion and Analysis, as required in terms of Regulation 34(2) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, forms part of this report and it deals with the Business Operations and Financial Performance, Research & Development Expansion & Diversification, Risk Management, Marketing Strategy, Safety & Environment, significant changes in key financial ratios etc.

Meetings of the Board

The information on meetings of the Board of Directors as held during the financial year 2019-20 is provided under Clause 2 (b) of the Corporate Governance Report.

Corporate Governance

The Company is committed to maintain and adhere to the Corporate Governance requirements set out by SEBI. The Report on Corporate Governance along with a certificate from Mr. Pinakin Shah & Co., Practicing Company Secretary, Ahmedabad conforming compliance to the conditions as stipulated under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under is annexed to this Report.

Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of the balance sheet.

Risk Management

The Audit Committee and Board periodically review the risks that the organization faces such as strategic, financial, credit, market, liquidity, security, property, IT, legal, regulatory, reputational and other risks and suggest steps to be taken to manage/mitigate the same through a properly defined framework.

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Director retiring by rotation:

Mrs Binoti Shah (DIN: 07161243), retires by under Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and being eligible, has offered herself for reappointment.

Appointment of Independent Director:

Based on recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors propose the appointment of Mr Priyank Jhaveri (DIN: 02626740) as Independent Director, for a term of five years commencing form 01/08/2020, not liable to retire by rotation.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Act, the independent directors have submitted declarations that each of them meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act along with Rules framed thereunder and Regulation 16(1) (b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”).

Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the members at the annual general meeting of the Company held on September 28, 2017 appointed M/s Nautam R Vakil & Co., Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad (FRN: 106980W) as statutory auditors of the Company from the conclusion of 24th (Twenty Fourth) annual general meeting till the conclusion of 29th (Twenty Ninth) annual general meeting, covering one term of five consecutive years. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification dated 7th May, 2018 has omitted the requirement under first proviso to section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 3(7) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, regarding ratification of appointment of statutory auditors by shareholders at every subsequent AGM.

The statutory audit report for the year 2019-20 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by statutory auditor.

Secretarial Auditor

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed M/s Pinakin Shah & Co, Practicing

Company Secretary, to conduct Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Report of the Secretarial Audit in Form MR-3 for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 is enclosed as Annexure I to this report.

Committees of the Board

The details regarding Committees of the Board is provided under Clause 3 of the Corporate Governance Report.

Particulars of loans, guarantees and investments

The loan given or guarantee provided, or investment made by the Company during the financial year 2019-20 as per Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been given in the Balance Sheet and Audit Report.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board of Directors of the Company confirms that-

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

(c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

(e) the directors, in the case of a listed company, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.

Extract of annual return

As provided under section 92(3) of the Act, the extract of annual return is given in Annexure- II in the prescribed Form MGT-9, which forms part of this report.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company does not meet the criteria of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 so there is no requirement to constitute Corporate Social Responsibility Committee for the FY 2019-20.

Consolidated Financial Statements

In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and implementation requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (IND-AS) Rules on accounting and Disclosure requirements, which is applicable from current year, and as prescribed by Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,2015, the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are provided in this Annual Report.

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, a statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of an Associate (M/S. GCCL Infrastructure & Projects Ltd) in the prescribed form AOC-1 is annexed to this Annual Report.

Particulars of employees and related Disclosures

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) and (2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 are provided as an Annexure- III to this Report.

Insurance

All the assets of the Company are adequately insured.

Transactions with related parties

All transactions entered with Related Parties for the year under review were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no material related party transactions during the year under review with the Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel. The Company has developed a Related Party Transactions framework through standard operation procedures for the purpose of identification and monitoring of such transactions. All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee as also to be Board for approval. The particulars of contracts or arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties forms part of the

Audit Report provided by the Statutory Auditor.

Declaration by Independent Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company hereby confirms that all the Independent directors duly appointed by the Company have given the declaration and they meet the criteria of independence as provided under section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Independent Directors meeting

During the year under review, the Independent Directors at their meeting, discussed inter-alia,

a. Evaluation of performance of Non-Independent Director and the Board of Directors of the Company as a whole.

b. Evaluation of performance of the Chairman of the Company, taking into views of executive and Non-Executive Directors.

c. Evolution of the quality, content and timelines of flow of information between the management and the board that is necessary for the board to effectively and reasonably perform its duties.

Familiarization Program

Since all independent directors are associated with the company for more than 5 (years), the company has not conducted familiarization program for independent directors.

Vigil Mechanism/ Whistle Blower Policy

The Company has established a Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. The Policy has a systematic mechanism for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or policy.

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo

(a) Conservation of energy and Technology absorption

The Company has not made any investment for (energy conservation) and taken any specific measures to reduce energy cost per unit. However, it intends to conserve energy for future generation.

(b) Technology Absorption

There is no research and development activity carried out by the Company.

(c) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo

There were no foreign exchange earnings and outgo during the year under review.

Changes in Share Capital

Authorized Share Capital

There has been no change in Authorized Share Capital of Company.

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up Share Capital

There has been no Change in Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up Share Capital of Company.

Equity Capital

a) Buy Back of Securities

The Company does not have any scheme or provision of money for the purchase of its own shares by employees/ Directors or by trustees for the benefit of employees/ Directors.

b) Sweat Equity

The Company has not issued any Sweat Equity Shares during the year under review.

c) Bonus Shares

No Bonus Shares were issued during the year under review.

d) Employees Stock Option Plan

The Company has not provided any Stock Option Scheme to the employees.

e) Equity Shares with differential rights

The Company has not issued equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.

Shares in Suspense Account

· Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the Suspense Account lying at the beginning of the year: NIL

- Number of shareholders who approached issuer for transfer of shares from Suspense Account during the year: Not Applicable
- Number of shareholders to whom, shares were transferred from Suspense Account during the year: Not Applicable
- Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the Suspense Account lying at the end of the year: NIL
- That the voting rights on these shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares: Not Applicable

Shares in Unclaimed Suspense Account

- Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the Unclaimed Suspense Account lying at the beginning of the year: NIL
- Number of shareholders who approached issuer for transfer of shares from the Unclaimed Suspense Account during the year: Not Applicable
- Number of shareholders to whom, shares were transferred from the Unclaimed Suspense Account during the year: Not Applicable
- Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the Unclaimed Suspense Account lying at the end of the year: NIL

Disclosure regarding Maintenance of Cost Records

The Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Internal financial control (IFC) systems and their adequacy

The Company has proper and adequate system of their internal controls proportionate to its size and business. The internal control systems of the Company are designed to ensure that the financial and other records are reliable for preparing financial statements and other data.

Any significant and material Order passed by Regulators/ Courts/ Tribunals

No orders were passed by the regulators or courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operation in future.

Details of frauds reported by the Auditors

During the year under review, neither the Statutory Auditor nor the secretarial auditor have reported to the Audit Committee under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees.

Disclosure as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

There were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Acknowledgement

The Board is pleased to place on record its appreciation for the continued support of all stakeholders.

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 15-09-2020

For and on behalf of the Board
Amam Shah
Managing Director
(DIN: 01617245)

Registered office:
A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers,
B/h. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway,
Makarba, Ahmedabad-380051.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Management Discussion and Analysis is given in a separate section forming part of the Director's Report in this Annual Report.

1. **Industry Structure & Development**

   As per the advance estimates for 2019-20, the growth in real GDP during 2019-20 is estimated at 5 per cent as compared to 6.8 per cent in 2018-19. Further, due to Covid-19 (Pandemic) Economic growth witnessed led a slowdown in agriculture, weaker consumer spending and investments, and a marked slowdown in the manufacturing sector. Economy as a whole is in financial distress due to nationwide lockdown imposed by Central Government.

2. **Opportunities**

   We are in the midst of Covid-19 and no one is sure about it's impact till vaccine is found. In view of this we restrained our self to give any comment on Industry.

3. **Threats**

   The sector is grappling with liquidity deficit in the aftermath of Pandemic (Covid-19), high Cost of Capital, and string of stalled projects.

4. **Risks & Concerns**

   Your Company has laid down procedures to inform the Board members about the risk assessment and risk minimization procedures. The Company is exposed to price risks.

   Unfavourable changes in government policies and the regulatory environment can adversely impact the performance of the sector. There are substantial procedural delays with regards to land acquisition, land use, project launches and construction approvals. Retrospective policy changes and regulatory bottlenecks may impact profitability and affect the attractiveness of the sector and companies operating within the sector.

   Real estate is a capital and labour-intensive industry, thus a rise in cost of labour coupled with shortage due to Covid-19 creates issues in development of the project. Furthermore, unfair practices of certain sections of distributors and the cement industry by raising the price creates issues in project completion.

5. **Internal Control Systems and their Adequacy**

   The Company's policies and procedures take into account the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, keeping in view the size and nature of the business. The system ensures adherence to accounting standards, compliance to various statutes, company policies and procedures and effective usage of resources and safeguarding of assets.

   The culture of self-governance and internal control sustained through varied set of activities including well defined policies and self-certification on adherence to the policies and procedure.

6. **Discussion on Financial Performance**

   Net revenue is Rs. 2,45,057/- Lacs over the previous year. The Company has earned Profit of Rs. 3,98,637/- Lacs in 2019-20.

7. **Significant Developments in Human Resources**

   There is no material development in human resources and industrial relations are cordial.

8. **Cautionary Note**

   Statement in this report describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates and expectations may be 'forward looking statements' within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Although we believe our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, these forward-looking statements may be influenced by numerous risks and uncertainties which include changes in government regulation, tax regimes and other incidental factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to be materially different from those expressed or implied.

Date: 15/09/2020
Place: Ahmedabad

On behalf of the Board
Amam Shah
Managing Director
DIN: 01617245

Annexure - 1

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2020

(Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To,
The Members,
Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited** (hereinafter called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's Books, Papers, Minute Books, Forms and Returns filed and other Records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020 according to the provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;
3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
5. Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 (up to 14th May, 2015)

   The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (effective from 15th May, 2015);

c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;

d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;

e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client – not applicable;

g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and

h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998;

Based on our verification, we have observed that the SEBI Regulations mentioned at (c), (d), (e), (g) and (h) are not applicable to the Company during the year as it has not:

- Issued further Share Capital;
- Listed Debt Capital;
- Proposed to Delist its Equity Shares;
- Proposed to Buy Back any of its Securities.

6. Specifically applicable Laws to the Company as identified and confirmed by the management:

a) Labor Laws applicable to the Employees of the Company:

× Provident Fund Act, 1952;

- Employees State Insurance Act, 1948;
- Profession Tax Act, 1975;
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

a) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS 1) and General Meeting (SS 2).

b) Clauses of Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

We further report that during the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines etc mentioned above except the following:

Under the Companies Act, 2013

Sections under the Companies Act, 2013	**Non Compliances**
Section 138	Appointment of an Internal Auditor.
Section 186(7)	Interest not charged
Section 204	The Company has not appointed a company Secretary w.e.f. 1-11-2019

We further report that compliances of applicable Financial Laws including, Direct & Indirect Tax Laws by the Company has not reviewed in this Audit Report; since the same has been subject to reviewed by the Statutory Auditor & other Designated Professionals.

We further report that:

·The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non Executive Directors and Independent Directors.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

·Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that based on our review of Compliance Mechanism established by the Company and on the basis of Compliance Certificate(s) issued by the Managing Director and taken on record by the Board of Directors at their meeting(s), we are of opinion that, there are adequate systems and processes in place in the Company, which is commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

As informed the Company has responded appropriately to the notices received from various statutory/regulatory authorities including initiating action for corrective measures, wherever focused necessary.

We further report that during the audit period there are no events/actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred Laws, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines etc referred above.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28-08-2020

Pinakin Shah & Co.
Company Secretary
(FCS: 2562, COP: 2932)
UDIN: F002562B000630816

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed below and forms an integral part of this report.

To,

The Members,

Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management Responsibility:

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

Auditors Responsibility:

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company or verified compliances of Laws other than those mentioned above. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the Compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
4. The Compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

Disclaimer:

5. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 28-08-2020

Pinakin Shah & Co.

Company Secretary

(FCS: 2562; COP: 2932)

UDIN: F002562B000630816

Form No. MGT-9 **Annexure- II**

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended on 31/03/2020

[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I.	**REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS :**		
	i)	CIN	L72900GJ1993PLC020564
	ii)	Registration Date	01/11/1993
	iii)	Name of the Company	Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited
	iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public Company Limited by shares Company having share capital
	v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers, B/h DCP office, off S.G. Highway, Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051
		Telephone : Fax Number : Email :	(079)29703131 pinakincs@yahoo.com
	vi)	Whether listed company	Yes
	vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any Name of Registrar & Transfer Agents	Bigshare Services Pvt. Ltd.
		Address	E-2 & 3, Ansa Industrial Estate, Saki-Vihar Road., Sakinaka, Andheri(E)
		Town / City	Mumbai
		State	Maharashtra
		Pin Code	400072
		Telephone	(022) 4043 0200
		Fax Number	
		Email Address	bssahd@bigshareonline.com

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY :

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services the Product/	NIC Code of turnover of service	% to total the company
1	Construction	99531223	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES :

NA

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity) :

i. Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian	799980	4703210	5503190	22.01	799980	4703210	5503190	22.01	0
a) Individual/HUF									
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0					0
c) State Govt (s)	0	0	0	0					0
d) Bodies Corp.	200000	2200000	2400000	9.60	200000	2200000	2400000	9.60	0
e) Banks / FI									
f) Any Other….									
Sub-total (A) (1):-	999980	6903210	7903190	31.61	999980	6903210	7903190	31.61	0
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Individuals									
b) Other – Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Any Other….	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (A) (2):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A)(1)+(A)(2)	999980	6903210	7903190	31.61	999980	6903210	7903190	31.61	0

B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Central Govt	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Venture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Funds									
f) Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies									
g) FIIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venture Capital									
Funds									
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(1):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Non-Institutions								0	
a) Bodies Corp.	229229	5896905	6126134	24.51	229229	5896905	6126134	24.51	0
i) Indian									0
ii) Overseas									0
b) Individuals									0
i) Individual	947031	822095	1769126	7.08	947031	822095	1769126	7.08	0
shareholders									
holding nominal									
share capital upto									
Rs. 2 lakh									
ii) Individual	0	9200000	9200000	36.80	0	9200000	9200000	36.80	0
shareholders									
holding nominal									
share capital in									
excess of Rs 2 lakh									
c) Others (specify)	1450	0	1450	0.05	1550	0	1550	0.09	0
Sub-total (B)(2):-									
Total Public	**1297310**	**15800950**	**17098260**	**68.39**	**1177810**	**15919000**	**1706810**	**68.39**	**0**
Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**1177810**	**15919000**	**17096810**	**68.39**	**1177810**	**15919000**	**1706810**	**68.39**	**0**
C. Shares held by									
Custodian for									
GDRs & ADRs									
Grand Total	2197290	22802710	25000000	100	2177790	2282210	25000000	100	0
(A+B+C)									

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Share holding at the end of the year			
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	%of Shares encumbered to total	% change in share holding during the year
1	Amam S Shah	2100000	8.40	0	2100000	8.40	0	0
2	Bahubali S Shah	2599980	10.40	0	2599980	10.40	0	0
3	Shreyans S Shah	100000	0.40	0	100000	0.40	0	0
4	Smruti S Shah	103000	0.41	0	103000	0.41	0	0
5	Shriraj S Jhaveri	810	0.00	0	810	0.00	0	0

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sl. No.	Name	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
			No. Shares	% of total Shares of the company	No. Shares	% of total Shares of the company
		At the beginning of the year				
		Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):				
		At the End of the year				

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	Name	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
			No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company
1	Rajesh Kumar Patel	Individual	800000	3.2	800000	3.2
2	Alfa Fincaps Ltd	Body Corporate	800000	3.2	800000	3.2
3	Genus Commutrade Ltd	Body Corporate	800000	3.2	800000	3.2
4	Genus Exports Ltd	Body Corporate	800000	3.2	800000	3.2
5	Kirtiben Patel	Individual	800000	3.2	800000	3.2
6	Promise Finance Ltd	Body Corporate	700000	2.8	700000	2.8
7	Pushkaravat Finlease Pvt Ltd	Body Corporate	700000	2.8	700000	2.8
8	Dharmendra Gandhi	Individual	500000	2.0	500000	2.0
9	Universal Credit and Security Ltd	Body Corporate	500000	2.0	500000	2.0
10	Prime Stockholding Custodian Pvt Ltd	Body Corporate	400000	1.6	400000	1.6

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sl. No.	Name	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
			No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company
1	Amam S Shah	Director	2100000	8.40	2100000	8.40
2	Bahubali S Shah	Director	2599980	10.40	2599980	10.40
3	Binoti J Shah	Director	100000	0.40	100000	0.40
4	Shriraj S Jhaveri	Director	810	0.00	810	0.00

V. INDEBTEDNESS :

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment : NA

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL :

A Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sl. no	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager	Gross salary			Stock Option	Sweat Equity	Commission	Others	Total	Ceiling as per the Act
		(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income tax Act, 1961	(B) Value of perq- uisites u/s 17(2) Income -tax Act 1961	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income -tax Act, 1961						

B. Remuneration to other relative of directors

Sl. No.	Name of relative of Directors	Total Salary Paid
1		

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sl.no	Name of Key Manageria 1 Personal	Gross salary			Stock Option	Sweat Equity	Commission		Others	Total
		(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income tax Act, 1961	(B) Value of perq- uisites u/s 17(2) Income -tax Act 1961	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income -tax Act, 1961			as % of Profit	others		

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES : NIL

Annexure- III

PARTICULARS OF REMUNERATION

Information in terms of sub-section 12 of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014:

i. The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees for the financial year 2019-20

Name of Director	Designation	Remuneration of the Directors for 2019-20(Rs. in Lacs)	Median remuneration of the employees (Rs. in Lacs)	Ratio of remuneration of the directors to the median remuneration of the employees
Nil				

ii. The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, CFO, CEO, CS in the financial year

Name of Director	Designation in remuneration	Percentage increase
Nil		

iii. The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year 2019-20: Nil

iv. There were 5 employees on the rolls of Company as on 31st March, 2020.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEE

Information in terms of sub-section 12 of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014:

i. Particulars of top ten Employees in terms of remuneration drawn

Name & Designation on of Employee	Remun eration Received (in Rs.)	Nature of Emplo yment	Qualifi cations	Exper ience	Date of Commen cement of Employ ment	Age	Last Employ ment	% of Equity Shares held

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

This section on Corporate Governance forms part of the Annual Report to the shareholders. It is not mandatory to give this report in terms of Regulation 15 (2) of the SEBI (LODR), 2015.

1. **Company's Philosophy & Code of Governance**

   The philosophy on Corporate Governance is an important tool for shareholder protection and maximization of their long term values. The cardinal principles such as independence, accountability, responsibility, transparency, fair and timely disclosures, credibility etc. serve as the means of implementing the philosophy of Corporate Governance in letter and spirit.

   Code of Conduct and Ethics

   The Board of Directors has amended the Code of Conduct and Ethics for the Board of Directors and Senior Management to align with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The confirmation from the Director regarding compliance with the code by all the Directors and Senior Management forms part of the Report. The Code of Conduct and Ethics is displayed on the website of the Company (www.gccl.co.in).

   Certification by Managing Director and CEO/ CFO

   The Managing Director has issued certificate pursuant to the provisions of the SEBI Listing Agreement certifying that the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement and these statements represent a true and fair view of the Company's affairs. The said certificate is annexed and forms part of the Annual Report.

2. **Board of Directors**

(a) Composition of the Board of Directors

The Company is fully compliant with the Corporate Governance norms in terms of constitution of the Board of Directors ("the Board"). The Board acts with autonomy and independence in exercising its strategic supervision, discharging its fiduciary responsibilities and ensuring that the management observes the highest standards of ethics, transparency and disclosure. Every member of the Board, including the Non-Executive Directors, has full access to any information related to the Company. As on March 31, 2020 all directors are Non- Executive Directors out of which one is a Woman Director and three Non-executive Directors are independent directors who are free from any business or other relationship that could materially influence their judgment. Details of Directors as on March 31, 2020 and their attendance at the Board meetings and Annual General Meeting during the financial year ended March 31, 2020 are given below:

	Attendance Particular			Membership of other Committees		
Directors	**Category**	**Board Meeting**	**Last AGM**	**Other Directorship**	**Member**	**Chairman**
Amam Shah	MD	4	Yes	7	Nil	1
Shriraj Jhaveri	ID	4	Yes	5	1	1
Vipul Raja	ID	4	Yes	3	1	Nil
Laxminarayan Patel	ID	4	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bahubali Shah	NED	4	Yes	6	Nil	Nil
Binoti Shah	NED	4	Yes	1	Nil	Nil

MD- Managing Director ED- Executive Director ID- Independent Director NED- Non Executive Director

Inter se relationship between Directors

None of the Directors except Mr Amam Shah, Mrs Binoti Shah and Mr Bahubali Shah have relationships amongst director inter-se.

Matrix setting out the skills/expertise/competence of the Board of Directors

The Directors of your Company are from diverse fields and have expertise and long standing experience and expert knowledge in their respective fields which are relevant and of considerable value for the Company's business growth. The following is the list of core skills / expertise / competencies identified by the Board of Directors as required in the context of the Company's business and sector(s) for it to function effectively:

i. Knowledge of the industry in which the Company operates;

ii. Knowledge on Company's businesses & major risks;

iii. Behavioural skills - attributes & competencies to use their knowledge and skills to contribute effectively to the growth of the Company;

iv. Understanding of socio-political, economic and legal& Regulatory environment;

v. Business Strategy, Sales & Marketing;

vii. Corporate Governance, Administration; and

viii. Financial Control, Risk Management

(b) Board Meetings

The Company held one Board Meeting in each quarter as required under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the gap between two Board meetings did not exceed four months. The schedule of Board/Committee meetings are communicated in advance to the directors/committee members to enable them to plan their schedules and to ensure their meaningful participation in the meetings. However, in case of a special and urgent business need, the Board's approval is taken by circular resolution, which is ratified in the subsequent Board meeting. The Board met four times in the financial year details of which are summarized as below:

Sr. No.	Date of meeting	Board strength	No. Of directors present
1.	04-06-2019	6	6
2.	07-08-2019	6	6
3.	12-11-2019	6	6
4.	04-02-2020	6	6

Meeting of Independent Directors

The Independent Directors of your Company met once during the year without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and members of the management. The meeting was conducted in an informal and flexible manner to enable the Independent Directors to, inter alia, discuss matters pertaining to review of performance of Non- Independent Directors and the Board as a whole, review the performance of the Chairperson of the Company after taking into account the views of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors, assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

3. Committees of the Board

i. Audit Committee

All Members of the Audit Committee have accounting and financial management expertise. The Chairman of the Committee attended the AGM held on September, 30th, 2019 to answer the shareholders queries. The role of Audit Committee, the powers exercised by it pursuant to the terms of reference, and the information reviewed by it are in accordance with the requirements as specified in the Regulation 18 SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws, if any. Apart from the above, the Audit Committee also exercises the role and powers entrusted upon it by the Board of Directors from time to time.

The Composition of the Audit Committee and details of participation of the members during the financial year ended March 31, 2020 were as under:

Name	**Designation**	**No. Of meetings attended**	
		Held	Attended
Shriraj Jhaveri	Chairman	4	4
Laxminarayan Patel	Member	4	4
Vipul Raja	Member	4	4

ii. Nominaton and Remuneration Committee

The roles and responsibilities of the Committee are in accordance with the requirements as specified in the Regulation 19 SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws, if any. Apart from the above, the Committee also exercises the role and powers entrusted upon it by the Board of Directors from time to time.

The Composition of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and details of participation of the Members at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

Name	**Category**	**No. Of meetings during the F.Y. 2019-20**	
		Held	Attended
Shriraj Jhaveri	Non executive Independent director	1	1
Laxminarayan Patel	Non executive Independent director	1	1
Vipul Raja	Non executive Independent director	1	1

The meeting of Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held once on 05/02/2019 which was attended by all the members of the Committee.

iii. Stakeholder Relationship Committee

The terms of reference of the Committee include reviewing and redressing complaints from shareholders such as non-receipt of annual report, transfer of shares, issue of duplicate share certificates, etc.; to oversee and review all matters connected with transfers, transmissions, dematerialization, rematerialization, splitting and consolidation of securities; to oversee the performance of the Registrar and Transfer Agent and recommend measures for overall improvement in the quality of investor services; and to perform any other function, duty as stipulated by the Companies Act, Securities & Exchange Board of India, Stock Exchanges and any other regulatory authority or under any applicable laws, as amended from time to time.

The Committee met from time to time during the financial year in order to approval to share transfer. The Composition of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee and details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

Name	**Designation**	**No. Of meetings during f.y. 2019-20**	
		Held	Attended
Shriraj Jhaveri	Chairman	4	4
Laxminarayan Patel	Member	4	4
Vipul Raja	Member	4	4

In addition, Details of Shareholders' Complaints received during the year are as follows:

Particulars	**No. of Complaints**
Investor complaints pending as at April 1, 2019	Nil
Investor complaints received during the year ended on March 31, 2020	Nil
Investor complaints resolved during the year ended March 31, 2020	Nil
Investor complaints pending as on March 31, 2020	Nil

Share transfer committee

The stakeholder relationship committee has delegated powers of approving transfer of securities to Amam S Shah and Shriraj S Jhaveri. The Committee, inter alia, reviews and approves the transfer/ transmission/ Demat of equity shares as submitted by SharepproServices Pvt. Ltd., the Registrar & Transfer Agent of the Company.

4. Special Resolutions passed at the last three Annual General Meetings

Year	**Venue of AGM**	**Day, date and time**	**No. Of Special Resolutions passed**
2016-17	A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers, B/h DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway, Makarba, Ahmedabad-380051.	Thursday September 28th, 2017, at 11.00 a.m.	Nil
2017-18	A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers B/h. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway, Makarba, Ahmedabad-380051.	Monday September 24th, 2018, at 11.00 am	1
2018-19	A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers, B/h DCP office, Off S.G. highway, Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051	Monday September 30th, 2019, 11:30 a.m.	3

5. Disclosure on materially significant Related Party Transactions

There were no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with its promoters, directors, key managerial personnel or their relatives, which may have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large. Register under section 188 of the Companies

Act, 2013 is maintained and particulars of transactions are entered in the Register, wherever applicable. The Board of Directors at its Meeting held on June 04, 2019 has formulated a policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and also on dealing with Related Party Transactions pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Agreement.

6. **Strictures and Penalties**

The Company has complied with requirements of the Stock Excjanges, SEBI and other statutory Authorities on all matters relating to Capital markets during the last three years and they have not imposed any penalties on, or passed any strictures against the Company.

7. **Means of Communiction**

Quarterly and Annual Financial Results of the Company were submitted to the Stock Exchanges immediately after the Board approved them. Thereafter, the same were published in Western Times, English and Gujarati, Ahmedabad editions. Disclosures pursuant to various clauses of the Listing Agreement are promptly communicated to the Stock Exchanges. No formal presentation was made to the institutional investors or to the analysts during the year under review. Management Discussion and Analysis forms Part of the Annual Report, which is sent to the Shareholders of the Company.

8. **General Shareholder Information**

- Exclusive e-mail id for investor grievances Pursuant to of the SEBI Listing Agreement, the following e-mail id has been exclusively designated for communicating Investor Grievances: info@gccl.co.in Person in-charge of the Department: ChandrakantSheth
- Annual General Meeting:

  The 27th Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, October 30, 2020 at 11:00 a.m. at

  A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers, B/H. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway, Makarba, Ahmedabad-380051
- Financial Calendar:

  First quarter results: July/August 2020

  Second quarter results: October/November 2020

  Third quarter results: January/February 2021

  Annual results: April/May, 2021

  Annual General Meeting: August/ September, 2021
- Book Closure:

  The Register of Members and the Share Transfer Register will be closed from Saturday, October 24, 2020 to Friday, October 30, 2020 (both days inclusive).
- Dividend Payment Date

  Not applicable.
- Listing on Stock Exchange:

  The equity shares of the Company are listed at Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE). Listing fees for the year 2020-21 have been paid to BSE. The Company has also paid the Annual Custodial fees to both the depositories.
- High/Low of monthly Market Price of the Company's Equity Shares:

  High/Low of monthly Market Price of the Company's Equity Shares Traded on the Bombay Stock Exchanges during the financial year 2019-20 is furnished below:

Months	Month's High Price	Month's Low Price
April, 2019	10.68	9.22
May, 2019	9.20	8.74
June, 2019	8.82	8.08
July, 2019	8.82	8.82
August, 2019	9.26	8.82
September, 2019	9.50	9.20
October, 2019	9.97	9.03
November, 2019	10.35	10.35
December, 2019	10.86	10.86
January, 2020	10.86	10.50
February, 2020	11.50	10.98
March, 2020	10.45	10.45

c) Stock Code:

The stock code of the Company at BSE is 511441.

d) International Securities Identification Number (ISIN):

ISIN is a unique identification number allotted to dematerialized scrip. The ISIN has to be quoted in each transaction relating to dematerialized shares of the Company. The ISIN of the equity shares of the Company is INE034B01019.

e) Corporate Identity Number (CIN):

CIN of the Company, allotted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India is L72900GJ1993PLC020564.

f) Share Transfer System:

Company's shares in dematerialized form are transferrable through depositories. Shares in physical form are transferred by the Registrar & Transfer Agent and placed before the Share Transfer Committee for its approval. The Committee meets at a regular interval to consider and approve the transfer, transmission, issuance of duplicate/ consolidated/ sub-divided share certificates and requests for dematerialization/ rematerialization of Company's shares. In terms of the SEBI Listing Agreement, every six months, a qualified Practicing Company Secretary undertakes audit of the share transfer related activities carried out by the Department and issues a compliance certificate, which is submitted to the Stock Exchange.

Distribution of Shareholding (As On March 31, 2020)

On the basis of Share held

Nominal Value of Shareholding (in Rs.)	No. of Shareholders	Percentage of Total	Share Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage of Total
1- 5000	8251	95.09	11148960	4.4596
5001-10000	214	2.47	1741510	0.6966
10001- 20000	94	1.08	1423860	0.5695
20001 -30000	19	0.22	469670	0.1879
30001 -40000	11	0.13	385240	0.1541
40001 -50000	8	0.092	380630	0.1523
50001 -100000	14	0.16	1096310	0.4385
100001- 9999999999	66	0.76	233353820	93.3415
Total	**8677**	**100**	**250000000**	**100.00**

On the basis of Category

Category	No. Of shares held	% of total shares held
Promoters	7903190	31.61
Clearing Members	450	0.0018
Directors	100810	0.40
Bodies Corporate	6827279	27.31
Individuals	10167171	40.67
Non resident Indians	1100	0.0044
Total	**25000000**	**100**

- **Dematerialization of Shares**

  Shares of the Company are traded compulsorily in dematerialized form and are available for trading with both the depositories with whom the Company has established direct connectivity. The Demat requests received by the Company are continually monitored to expedite the process of dematerialization. The Demat requests are confirmed to the depositories within five working days of receipt. During the year, the Company has electronically confirmed Demat requests for 4100 equity shares. As on March 31, 2020, 8.81% of the total shares issued by the Company were held in dematerialised form.

- **Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading**

  The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading in accordance with the requirements of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2014 and Companies Act, 2013 with a view to regulate trading in securities by the Directors and designated employees of the Company. The Code requires pre-clearance for dealing in the Company's shares beyond threshold limits. Further, it prohibits the purchase or sale of Company shares by the Directors and the designated employees while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to the Company and during the period when the Trading Window is closed.

- **Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report**

  Pursuant to the provisions of the SEBI (Depositories & Participants) Regulations, 1996, quarterly audit is being undertaken by a Practicing Company Secretary for reconciliation of share capital of the Company. The audit report inter alia covers and certifies that the total shares held in NSDL, CDSL and those in physical form tally with the issued and paid-up capital of the Company, the Register of Members is duly updated, Demat requests are confirmed within stipulated time etc. The Reconciliation of Share Capital

Audit Report is submitted with BSE and is also placed before the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Stakeholder relationship Committee.

- **Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instrument as on 31 March-20**

  There were no outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instrument as at end March-2020.

- **Plant Locations**

  The nature of business is such that the Company has no plant.

- **Addresses for Correspondence**

  All enquiries, clarification and correspondence should be addressed to the compliance officer at the following addresses:

(1) Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited
A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers,
B/h. DCP Office, offS.G. Highway,
Makarba, Ahmedabad- 380051

(2) Bigshare Services Pvt. Ltd.
A-802, Samudra complex,
Near Klassic Gold Hotel,
Off C. G. Road, Ahmedabad - 380009

Compliance Certificate under regulation 17(8) read with Part B of schedule II to the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.

We hereby certify that:

a. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2020 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
    i. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
    ii. These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS), applicable laws and regulations.

b. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.

c. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

d. We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee that there are no:
    i. Significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
    ii. Significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosing in the notes to the financial statements; and
    iii. Instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having significant role in the company's internal control system over financial reporting.

For Gujarat Credit Corporation Ltd
Amam Shah
Managing Director

Auditors Certificate on compliance with Clause 27 of the Listing Agreement

I have examined compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited (the Company), for the year ended 31st March, 2020 as referred to in Regulation 27 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me and the representation by the Directors and the management, I certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Clause 27 of the Listing Agreement.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance under Clause 27. The examination is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company or the corporate governance report of the Company.

I state that no investor's grievance is pending unresolved by the Company for a period exceeding one month against the Company as per the records maintained by the stakeholder relationship Committee. I further state that such compliance is neither an assurance to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28-08-2020

Pinakin Shah
Company Secretary
FCS 2562, C.P. No 2932
UDIN: F002562B000630849

Declaration on adherence to the Code of Conduct under Regulation 26 (3) of SEBI (LODR), 2015

All the Board members and senior management personnel of the Company have confirmed adherence to the Code of Conduct of Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited for the financial year ended March 31, 2020.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 15-09-2020

For and on behalf of the Board
Amam Shah [DIN: 01617245]

Registered Office:
A-115, Siddhi Vinayak Towers
B/H. DCP Office, Off S.G. Highway,
Makarba Ahmedabad- 380051

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020-20

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of **GUJARAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED**

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Gujarat Credit Corporation 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 changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("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, its profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended as on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

However, there is no matter to be determined as key audit matter.

Information other than the standalone financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to

the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

1) 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;
2) 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;
3) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, and the cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
4) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
5) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
6) 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;

   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 any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
7) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;
8) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and

according to the explanations given to us;

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in Annexure "B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For, NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 106980W
MANAN VAKIL
PARTNER
MEMB. NO. : 102443

30-7-2020
Ahmedabad 4Th June, 2020
UDIN : 20102443AAAAFG7154

ANNEXURE - A

Reports under The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (CARO 2016) for the year ended on 31st March 2020

To,

The Members of GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED(i)In Respect of Fixed Assets

(a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

(ii)In Respect of Inventories

The company does not have any inventory and hence, this clause is not applicable.

(iii)Compliance under section 189 of The Companies Act, 2013

The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained u/s 189 of the companies Act-2013.

(a) Not Applicable

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) Not Applicable.

(iv)Compliance under section 185 and 186 of The Companies Act , 2013

While doing transaction for loans, investments, guarantees, and security provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

(v)Compliance under section 73 to 76 of The Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed there under while accepting Deposits

The company has not accepted any Deposits.

(vi)Maintenance of cost records

The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii)Deposit of Statutory Dues

(a) The company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, GST, custom duty, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to the Company with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There is no dispute with the revenue authorities regarding any duty or tax payable except following:

A.Y.	**Demand Under Section**	**Outstanding Amount**	**Uploaded By**
2012-13	220(2)	49988	CPC
2014-15	220(2)	17324	CPC

(viii)Repayment of Loans and Borrowings The company does not have any loan from any financial institution, bank, government or debenture holders etc. Hence, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to them.**(ix)Utilization of Money Raised by Public Offers and Term Loan For which they**

RaisedThe company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or by way of term loans during the year.**(x)Reporting of Fraud During the Year**Based on our audit procedures and the information and explanation made available to us no such fraud noticed or reported during the year.**(xi)Managerial Remuneration**Managerial remuneration has not been paid or provided. Hence, the provisions of section 197 read with

Schedule V to the Companies Act is not applicable.**(xii)Compliance by Nidhi Company Regarding Net Owned Fund to Deposits Ratio**As per information and records available with us The company is not Nidhi Company.**(xiii)Related party compliance with Section 177 and 188 of companies Act - 2013**Yes, All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.**(xiv)Compliance under section 42 of Companies Act - 2013 regarding Private placement of Shares or Debentures**The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.**(xv)Compliance under section 192 of Companies Act - 2013**The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.**(xvi)Requirement of Registration under 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 30/07/2020
UDIN: 20102443AAAAFG7154
MANAN VAKIL

FOR, NAUTAM R VAKIL & CO
(Chartered Accountants)
Reg. No. :106980W
(Partner)
Membership No : 102443

Annexure B referred to in Paragraph 1 (6) titled as "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of the Auditors report to the members of Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GUJARAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issues by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 30/07/2020
UDIN: 20102443AAAAFG7154
MANAN VAKIL

FOR, NAUTAM R VAKIL & CO
(Chartered Accountants)
Reg. No. :106980W
(Partner)
Membership No : 102443

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31.03.2020

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-03-2020	(Amount in Rs.) As at 31-03-2019
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Propery, Plant and Equipment	A	270,511,516	270,198,196
Financial Assets			
Investments	B	28,582,770	28,736,350
Loans and Advances	C	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other Non Current Assets			
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	D	15,003	7,919
Current assets			
Inventories		-	-
Trade Receivables		-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	E	99,765	92,792
Loans and Advances		-	-
Other Current Assets	F	479,747	434,637
TOTAL ASSETS		**301,688,801**	**301,469,894**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	G	100,750,000	100,750,000
Other Equity	H	25,284,184	25,039,127
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings			
Secured Loans		-	-
Unsecured Loans	I	174,962,261	174,523,238
Other Non Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowings		-	-
Trade Payables	J	369,673	225,141
Other Current Liabilities	K	322,683	932,388
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**301,688,801**	**301,469,894**

For , NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 106980W)
(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)
Date: 30-7-2020
Place: Ahmedabad

For Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited

Amam Shah	**Vipul Raja**
Director	**Director**
[DIN: 01617245]	**[DIN: 00055770]**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31.03.2020

	PARTICULARS	Note No.	(Amount in Rs.) Year Ended 31.03.2020	Year Ended 31.03.2019
I	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II	Other Income	L	2,785,304	6,249,440
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**2,785,304**	**6,249,440**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(1) Cost of Materials Consumed		-	-
	(2) Purchase of Stock-In-Trade		-	-
	(3) Changes in Inventories of Finished			
	Goods,Work-In-Progress and Stock-In-Trade		-	-
	(4) Employee Benefits Expense	M	1,101,811	1,018,499
	(5) Finance Cost	N	14,916	18,827
	(6) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	A	137,880	137,880
	(7) Other Expenses	O	1,112,038	1,257,990
	Total Expenses (IV)		**2,366,645**	**2,433,196**
V	**Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)**		**418,659**	**3,816,244**
VI	Exceptional Items	P	-	(17,894)
VII	**Profit before Tax**		**436,553**	**3,816,244**
VIII	Tax Expense			
	(1) Current Tax		45,000	800,000
	(2) Deferred Tax	D	(7,084)	(2,830)
IX	**Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**		**398,637**	**3,019,074**
X	Profit /(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI	Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII	**Profit (Loss) from discontinuing operations (after tax) (X-XI)**		-	-
XIII	**Profit (Loss) for the period (IX-XIII)**		**398,637**	**3,019,074**
XIV	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(153,580)	36,092
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be			
	reclassified to profit or loss			
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be			
	reclassified to profit or loss			
XV	**Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (XIII+XIV)**		**245,057**	**3,055,166**
XVI	**Earnings Per Equity Share**			
	(1) Basic		0.03	0.36
	(2) Diluted		0.03	0.36

For, NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

(FR No. 106980W)
(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)
Date: 30-7-2020
Place: Ahmedabad

For Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited

Amam Shah	**Vipul Raja**
Director	**Director**
[DIN: 01617245]	**[DIN: 00055770]**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

(Amount in Rs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs	Rs	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 Rs.	Rs.
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit / (Loss)	**245,057**		**3,055,166**	
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	137,880		137,880	
Finance costs	14,916		18,827	
Interest income	(8,400)		(1,346)	
Dividend received from Non-current Investments	(3,708)		(1,819)	
Deffered Tax Liability	(7,084)		(2,830)	
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**378,661**		**3,205,878**
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Inventories	-		-	
Trade receivables	-		-	
Other current assets	(45,110)		(328,517)	
Other non-current assets	-		-	
Long-term loans and advances	-		-	
Short-term loans and advances	-		-	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade payables	144,532		(471)	
Other current liabilities	(609,705)		619,159	
Other long-term liabilities	-		-	
Short-term provisions	-		-	
Long-term provisions	-		-	
Cash flow from extraordinary items				
Net income tax (paid) / refunds (incl. CDT paid):				
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)		**(131,622)**		**3,496,049**
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Long Term Investments - Others	153,580		1,112,297	
Changes in Fixed Assets	(451,200)		(908,500)	
Long Term Loans & Advances	-		-	
Dividend received from Non-current Investments	3,708		1,819	
Interest received				
- Others	8,400		1,346	
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		**(285,512)**		**206,962**
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	439,023		(3,710,277)	
Proceeds of short-term borrowings	-		-	
Issue of share capital	-		-	
Finance cost	(14,916)		(18,827)	
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)		**424,107**		**(3,729,104)**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**6,973**		**(26,093)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		92,792		118,885
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year *		**99,765**		**92,792**
*** Comprises:**				
(a) Cash on hand		29,666		45,117
(b) Balances with banks				
(i) In current accounts		70,099		47,675
(ii) In deposit accounts		-		-
		99,765		**92,792**

For, NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 106980W)
(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)
Date: 30-7-2020
Place: Ahmedabad

For, Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited

Amam Shah
Director
[DIN: 01617245]

Vipul Raja
Director
[DIN: 00055770]

GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2020

(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31st March,2020	As at 31st March,2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year	100,750,000	100,750,000
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**100,750,000**	**100,750,000**

(B) OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained Earnings	General reserves	SPECIAL RESERVE	Security Premium	Equity Instrument through OCI	
Balance as on 01.04.2019	**17,442,967**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**237,279**	**25,039,127**
Addition/(deduction) during the year	-		-		-	-
Profit For the year	245,057		-		-	245,057
Other Comprehensive Income						-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	**17,688,024**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**237,279**	**25,284,184**
Balance as on 01.04.2018	**14,387,801**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**1,920,980**	**23,667,662**
Addition/(deduction) during the year	-		-		(1,683,701)	(1,683,701)
Profit For the year	3,055,166		-		-	3,055,166
Other Comprehensive Income						-
Balance as on 31.03.2019	**17,442,967**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**237,279**	**25,039,127**

For , NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 106980W)
(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)

Date: 30/07/2020
Place : Ahmedabad

For, GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED
Amam Shah
DIRECTOR (DIN: 01617245)
Viplu Raja
DIRECTOR [DIN: 00055770]
Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 30/07/2020

GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2020

NOTE NO.- G
SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL	250,000,000	250,000,000
2,50,00,000 EQUITY SHARES OF Rs.10 EACH WITH		
VOTING RIGHTS		
TOTAL AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**250,000,000**	**250,000,000**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL		
3000000 FULLY PAID UP EQUITY SHARES OF Rs.10 EACH	30,000,000	30,000,000
22000000 PARTLY PAID UP EQUITY SHARES OF Rs.2.50 EACH	55,000,000	55,000,000
TOTAL ISSUED,SUBSCRIBED & FULLY PAIDUP CAPITAL	**85,000,000**	**85,000,000**
ADVANCE CALL RECEIVED	15,750,000	15,750,000
(Rs.7.50/- EACH PAID ON 2100000 SHARES)		
TOTAL CAPITAL	**100,750,000**	**100,750,000**

NOTE NO. G (a) SHARE CAPITAL RECONCILIATION

PARTICULARS	OPENING BALANCE	FRESH ISSUE	BONUS/ ESOP/ CONVERSION/ BUYBACK	CLOSING BALANCE
EQUITY SHARES WITH VOTING RIGHTS				
YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH, 2020				
- NUMBER OF SHARES	25,000,000			25,000,000
- AMOUNT (RS.)	-	-	-	-
YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH, 2019				
- NUMBER OF SHARES -	25,000,000			25,000,000
- AMOUNT (RS.)	-	-	-	-

NOTE NO.A (b) DETAILS OF SHARES HELD BY EACH SHAREHOLDERS HOLDI

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020		31-03-2019	
	NO. OF SHARES	% HOLDING	NO. OF SHARES	% HOLDING
EQUITY SHARES WITH VOTING RIGHTS				
AMAM SHAH	2,100,000	8.40%	2,100,000	8.40%
BAHUBALI S SHAH	2,599,980	10.40%	2,599,980	10.40%
GCCL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	1,400,000	5.60%	1,400,000	5.60%

Fixed Assets

Note No. - A

	Gross Block				Depreciation / Amortization					Net Block	
Particulars	**As at April 1,2019**	**Addition during the year**	**Ded/Adj during the year**	**As at March 31,2020**	**Upto March 31, 2019**	**For the Year**	**Ded/Adj during the year**	**Effect on Deprn co. Act32013**	**Upto March 31,2020**	**As at March 31,2020**	**As at March 31,2019**
TANGIBLE ASSETS											
BUILDINGS	637155	0	0	637155	266729	9700	0	0	276429	360726	370426
PLANT AND MACHINERY	983582	0	0	983582	578723	116856	0	0	695579	288003	404859
PLANT AND MACHINERY	181900	0	0	181900	138956	11324	0	0	150280	31620	42944
LAND	268713092	451200	0	269164292	0	0	0	0	0	269164292	268713092
PLANT AND MACHINERY	666875	0	0	666875	0	0	0	0	0	666875	666875
Total :	271182604	451200	0	271633804	984408	137880	0	0	1122288	270511516	270198196
Previous Year Total	270274104	908500	0	271182604	846528	137880	0	0	984408	270198196	269427576

(1) DEPRICIATION ON THE ASSETS HAS BEEN PROVIDED AS PER THE STRAIGHT LINE METHOD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RATES SPECIFIED IN THE SCHEDULE II TO THE COMPANIES ACT 2013 AND ROUNDED OFF TO THE NEAREST RUPEE.
(2) DEPRECIATION ON ADDITION HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON PRO RATA BASIS.
(3) SALARY PAID FOR MAINTENANCE AND SECURITY OF BARODA LAND IS CAPITALISED FOR RS.451200/-.

GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2020

NOTE NO.- B

NON CURRENT INVESTMENT

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020			31/03/2019		
	QUOTED	UNQUOTED	TOTAL	QUOTED	UNQUOTED	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(1) INVESTMENT IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS						
(i) OF ASSOCIATES						
GCCL INFRASTRUCTURE & PROJECT LTD	-	28287900	**28,287,900**	-	28287900	**28,287,900**
(2941300 SHARES)						
(ii) INVESTMENT OF OTHERS VALUED AT COST						
(iii) INVESTMENT IN SHARES VALUED AT FVTOCI						
DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LTD	33,928	-	**33,928**	95,975	-	**95,975**
(412 EQUITY SHARES)						
(iv) INVESTMENT IN MUTUAL FUNDS VALUED AT FVTOCI						
PRINCIPAL MULTI CAP GROWTH FUND - REGULAR PLAN GROWTH	260,942	-	**260,942**	352,475	-	**352,475**
(144.79 UNITS)						
TOTAL (1)	**294,870**	**28,287,900**	**28,582,770**	**448,450**	**28,287,900**	**28,736,350**

GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2020

NOTE NO.- C

LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES (FINANCIAL ASSETS)

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
(1) SECURITY DEPOSITS		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD	0	-
TOTAL (1)	**-**	**-**
(2)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL (2)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**
(3)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
DOUBTFUL	-	-
TOTAL (3)	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (1) + (2) + (3)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**

NOTE NO.- D

DEFERRED TAX ASSET

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
OPENING BALANCE OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	7919	5089
ADD : DEFERRED TAX EXP FOR THE YEAR	7084	2830
LESS : ADJUSTED AGAINST DEFERRED TAX ASSET	-	-
TOTAL	**15003**	**7919**

NOTE NO.- E

CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (FINANCIAL ASSET)

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
(1) BALANCES WITH BANKS		
(i) IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS		
BANK OF BARODA 0263	58,991	35,411
INDUSIND BANK 8378	11,108	12,264
(ii) IN DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS		
TOTAL (1)	**70,099**	**47,675**
(2) CASH ON HAND		
CASH ON HAND	29,666	45,117
TOTAL (2)	**29,666**	**45,117**
TOTAL (1) + (2)	**99,765**	**92,792**

NOTE NO.- F
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
TDS RECEIVABLE	327,912	120,000
GST RECEIVABLE	-	139,895
PREPAID EXPENSE	9,089	-
MAT RECEIVABLE	142,746	174,742
TOTAL	**479,747**	**434,637**

NOTE NO.- H
OTHER EQUITY

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
RESERVES & SURPLUS		
(1) SPECIAL RESERVE	7,358,881	7,358,881
(2) PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	17,688,024	17,442,967
RESERVES REPRESENTING UNREALISED GAINS/(LOSS)		
EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7,279237,279	23
TOTAL	**25,284,184**	**25,039,127**

NOTE NO.- I
UNSECURED LOANS

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
AMAM SHAH	142,230,992	140,875,992
INDIAN CHRONICLE LTD	9,900,000	9,900,000
SAMRUDDHI PROPERTIES PVT LTD	3,037,600	4,381,600
SANIDHYA INFRASTRUCTURE PVT LTD	975,000	975,000
SERVASHANTI PROPERTIES PVT LTD	15,068,669	14,640,646
SHREYANS SHANTILAL SHAH	3,750,000	3,750,000
TOTAL	**174,962,261**	**174,523,238**

NOTE NO.- J
TRADE PAYABLES

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DUES TO MICRO ENTERPRISES	-	-
AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DUES OTHER THAN MICRO	369,673	225,141
ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		
TOTAL	**369,673**	**225,141**

NOTE NO.- K
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	322,683	932,388
TOTAL	**322,683**	**932,388**

NOTE NO : L

OTHER INCOME

PARTICULAR S	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	**Rs**
DIVIDEND FROM NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
DIVIDEND	3,708	1,819
INTEREST COMPRISES OF		
INTEREST ON BANK FIXED DEPOSITS	-	1,346
INCOME TAX REFUND INTEREST	8,400	-
LONG TERM GAIN/LOSS	-	1,306,058
CONSULTANCY INCOME	1,800,000	-
WORK CONTRACT INCOME	975,600	-
SUNDRY BALANCE WRITTEN OFF	(2,404)	45,008
OTHER INCOME	-	4,895,209
TOTAL	**2,785,304**	**6,249,440**

NOTE NO : M

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

PARTICULARS	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	**Rs**
SALARIES & WAGES		
SALARY & CONTRIBUTION TO ESIC & PF	962,120	872,458
CONTRIBUTION TO PROVIDENT & OTHER FUNDS		
EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTION ESIC	39,224	67,957
EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTION PF	100,467	78,084
TOTAL	**1,101,811**	**1,018,499**

NOTE NO : N

FINANCE COST

	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	**Rs**
BANK CHARGES	5,316	4,262
INT. EXP. SAFARI CAR LOAN	-	11,765
INTEREST ON LATE PAYMENT	8,078	446
INTEREST ON TDS	1,522	2,354
TOTAL	**14,916**	**18,827**

NOTE NO : O

OTHER EXPENSES

PARTICULARS	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	Rs
LEGAL & PROFESSIONAL CHARGES	39,100	42,500
AUDIT FEES	29,000	29,000
STATIONARY & PRINTING EXPENSE	50,032	33,354
INSURANCE EXPENSE	18,017	25,423
DEMAT CHARGES	2,957	1,156
TRAVELLING & CONVEYENCE EXPENSE	24,030	80,041
COMMUNICATION EXPENSE	13,308	11,075
ELECTRICITY EXPENSE	18,628	22,070
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	6,000	38,132
POST & COURIERS EXPENSE	-	131,772
RATES & TAXES	722,371	689,533
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	188,594	153,933
TOTAL	**1,112,037**	**1,257,989**

NOTE NO : P

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

PARTICULARS	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	Rs
INTEREST ON LATE PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX	74,632	-
INCOME TAX EXP.	(92,526)	-
TOTAL	**(17,894)**	**-**

NOTE NO.- J
TRADE PAYABLES

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) TRADE PAYABLES FOR GOODS		
TOTAL (1)	-	-
(2) TRADE PAYABLES FOR EXPENSES		
ACML	1,239	-
ACTIVE AUTOMOBILES	20,242	-
AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	75,354	-
BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	459	-
BIGSHARE SERVICES PVT LTD	19,588	14,624
NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.	29,000	29,000
PINAKIN SHAH COMPANY SECRETARY	90,177	90,177
PRIYANK P JHAVERI	37,750	37,750
TORRENT POWER LIMITED	2,600	2,630
UDAY AUTOMOBILES	1,880	-
VINAYAK ENTERPRISE	90,384	50,960
VODAFONE ESSAR GUJ LTD	1,000	-
TOTAL (2)	**369,673**	**225,141**
TOTAL (1) + (2)	**369,673**	**225,141**

NOTE NO.- K
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) OTHER PAYABLES		
(i) STATUTORY REMITTANCES		
TDS ON PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,800	900
PROFESSIONAL TAX	1,400	1,550
CGST PAYABLE	95,697	-
SGAT PAYABLE	98,937	-
EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND	8,419	6,360
EMPLOYEES ESIC	665	2,089
EMPLOYERS PF PAYABLE	8,770	6,626
EMPLOYERS ESIC PAYABLE	2,869	5,662
INCOME TAX PROVISION	45,000	800,000
(ii) OTHER PAYABLES		
SALARY PAYABLE		
AAYUSHI MAULIKKUMAR PATEL	-	8,655
BHALABHAI DESAI SALARY	8,219	8,485
DEVA SALARY	8,219	8,485
DILIP PARMAR SALARY	2,081	16,252
JAYESH RABARI SALARY	8,219	8,485
MAHADEV RABARI SALARY	8,219	8,485
NARAYAN DESAI SALARY	23,761	22,245
PRAKASH PARMAR SALARY	(11,919)	16,137
RAMBHAI KHOKHARIYA SALARY	12,327	11,972
TOTAL (1)	**322,683**	**932,388**

NOTE NO.- C

LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) SECURITY DEPOSITS		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD		
TOTAL (1)	**-**	**-**
(2)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD		
SURESHBHAI VAKARIA	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL (2)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**
(3)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
DOUBTFUL	-	-
TOTAL (3)	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (1) + (2) + (3)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**

Working of DTA

Particulars	Amount
Depreciation charged as per IT	109545
Depreciation charged as per Co. act	137880
Difference i.e. less charged in computation	28335
Tax rate	25%
DTA	7084

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(Amount in Rs.)

			For the year ended 31st March 2020	**For the year ended 31st March 2019**
Earing per share (Basic and Diluted)				
Profit / (Loss attributable to ordinary equity holders)		Rs.	245,057	3,055,166
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year		Nos.	25,000,000	25,000,000
Weighted average number of equity shares				
For basic & diluted EPS		Nos.	8,500,000	8,500,000
Basic & diluted earning per share		**Rs.**	**0.03**	**0.36**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March 2020

1 Corporate information

These financial statements comprise financial statements of Gujrat Credit Corporation Limited (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2020. The Company is a public company and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on one recognized stock exchanges in India.

The financial statements as at March 31, 2020 present the financial position of the Company.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30Th July,2020.

2 Entities

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entity) over which the Company has control. The Company does not have any subsidiary. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. In these financial statements, investments in associates are accounted using cost method of accounting. The company has one associate: **1) GCCL INFRASTRUCTURE & PROJECTS LTD.**

3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules,2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 4.1. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

4.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

(i) Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(ii) The impairment provision for financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgements in making the assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(iv) Significant judgement is required to classify the balance with government authorities including tax assets into current and non-current assets.

(v) Significant judgement is required in assessing at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset may be impaired.

5 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current and non-current classification

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

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- held primarily for the purpose of trading

- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle

(b) Fair value measurement

The company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

> In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

> In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participants that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

> Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

> Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowestlevel input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The company, in conjunction with the company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(c) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial asset:

Trade receivable, loans & advances given, security deposits given, other investments are covered under Financial Assets.*Initial recognition:*Above financial assets are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. Fair Value of consideration to be received).*Subsequent measurement:*Above financial assets are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' because these assets are held with a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or- The company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.Where the company has transferred substantially all risks and reward of ownership the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.Where the company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial asset

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses(ECL) model to the following:- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-moths ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enabled significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liability

Trade payable, long term & short term borrowings, loans/advances taken, security deposits taken & any other contractual liability are covered under financial liability.

*Initial recognition:*Above financial liabilities are initially recognised at 'fair value' (i.e. fair value of consideration to be paid). *Subsequent measurement:*Above financial liabilities are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using effective interest rate (EIR) method at each reporting date. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition of debt instrument and fees or incidental charges that are an integral part of borrowing transaction. The EIR amortisation is included as 'finance costs' in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Property and plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

(i) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

(j) Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(k) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current and deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(m) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, demand deposit and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, underan insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities is disclosed in the case of :

> A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

> A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate can be made.

> A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

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

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, if any, the company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined :

> In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use; and

> In the case of cash generating unit(a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating units' fair value less cost to sell and the 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(p) Share capital - Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Notes forming the parts of Accounts

1) All the debit & credit balances are subject to confirmation of the parties concerned. Hence, accounts are subject to adjustments if any variation found in confirmation.

2) Physical verification of cash as on the year end as on 31/03/2020 has not carried out by us.

3) The audit is conducted under the requirement of Companies Act and includes examination on a test basis, evidence supporting the amount and disclosures in the financial statement in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India.

4) Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Financial Statements which is the responsibility of the directors of the company.

5) We relied on vouchers duly certified by the assessee wherever original bills are not available during the test check conducted in the course of our audit.

6) Contingencies, Event occurring after balance sheet date & Prior Period Items:

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but properly will not, require an outflow of resources. When there a possible obligation in respect of which the like hood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

No material event took place after the date of balance sheet which represents material changes and commitments affecting the financial position except some expenses are received after the date of balance sheet but containing the period of accounts hence journalized

Out of the Total Income & Expenses incurred during the year, no item pertains to prior period.

7) The organization has entered into financial transactions with related parties. Disclosure of the same is as mentioned below.

a) List of the Related Party & relation :

NAME OF THE RELATED PARTY **Key Managerial Person**	**NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP**
Amam Shah	Director
Enterprise owned by key managerial person or major shareholders or others	
Shreyansh Shah	Share holder
Indian Chronicle Ltd.	Others
Samrudhi properties Pvt. Ltd.	Others
Sanidhya Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Others
Servashanti properties Pvt. Ltd.	Others

b) Transaction with Related Parties

PARTICULAR **Loan Taken**	**KEY PERSONNEL**	**MANAGERIAL**	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**
Op. bal. on 01.04.19		140875992	33647246	
Loan taken		1355000	1559719	
Loan repaid		0	2475696	
cl. bal. on 31.03.20		142230992	32731269	174962261

8) All the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit has been provided by the Assessee.

9) Loans and Advances are considered good in respect of which company does not hold any security other than the personal guarantee of persons.

10) No provision for retirement benefits has been made, in view of accounting policy No. 11. The impact of the same on Profit & Loss is not determined.

11) <u>Provisions and Contingent Assets :</u>

A provision is recognized when there is present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimates required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date & adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The gain arising from the contingent assets is ignored by the organization.

12) Figures of the previous year have been regrouped and recast wherever found necessary to make them comparable with the figures of current year.

13) No depreciation is provided on Diesel generator set as being idle and not put to use.

<u>Others: (Corporate)</u>

1) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs.Nil. (P.Y: Nil)

2) The Enterprise has made provision for Income Tax of Rs.45000.

3) In the opinion of the directors:

- The current assets, loans and advances are approximately of the value stated if realized in the ordinary course of business.
- The provision for depreciation and for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary.

4) There are no employees employed through or for any part of the year who are in receipt of remuneration in excess of prescribed limit in the Companies Act.

5) Payment to Auditors:

Details	**Amount in Rs.**
For Audit Fees:	29000
For Company Law:	Nil
For Taxation:	Nil
For Other Services:	Nil

As per our report of even date attached,

For, Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited	**For, Nautam R. Vakil & co.**
	(Chartered Accountants)
Amam Shah	**Manan Vakil**
Director	**(Partner)**
Place: Ahmedabad	**PAN: AAFFN3048L0**
(M.No.: 102443)	**(FRN: 106980W)**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2019-20

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of **GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED** ("the Company") and its Associates (the Company and its associates together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, the consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

However, there is no matter to be determined as key audit matter.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting

estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A” which is based on the auditor’s reports of the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of those companies, for reasons stated therein.

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 any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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; and

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund

For, NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 106980W
MANAN VAKIL
PARTNER
MEMB. NO. : 102443

Ahmedabad 30Th July, 2020

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 5 (f) titled as "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of the Auditors report to the members of Gujarat Credit Corporation Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED** ("the Company") and its Associate Companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of Holding company and Associate Companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the 'internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)'. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the associate company, which is company incorporated in India, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company and its associate company have, 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issues by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 106980W
MANAN VAKIL
PARTNER
MEMB. NO. : 102443

Ahmedabad 30Th July, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31.03.2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Propery, Plant and Equipment	A	270,511,516	270,198,196
Financial Assets			
Investments	B	28,643,785	28,327,235
Loans and Advances	C	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other Non Current Assets			
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	D	15,003	7,919
Current assets			
Inventories		-	-
Trade Receivables		-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	E	99,765	92,792
Loans and Advances		-	-
Other Current Assets	F	479,747	434,637
TOTAL ASSETS		**301,749,816**	**301,060,780**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	G	100,750,000	100,750,000
Other Equity	H	25,345,199	24,630,013
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings			
Secured Loans		-	-
Unsecured Loans	I	174,962,261	174,523,238
Other Non Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowings		-	-
Trade Payables	J	369,673	225,141
Other Current Liabilities	K	322,683	932,388
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**301,749,816**	**301,060,780**

As per our report of even date

For , NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 106980W)

(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)

Date: 30/07/2020
Place : Ahmedabad

For, GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

Amam Shah
DIRECTOR (DIN: 01617245)

Vipul Raja

DIRECTOR (DIN: 00055770)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 30/07/2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31.03.2020

Amount in (Rs.)

	PARTICULARS	Note No.	Year Ended 31.03.2020	Year Ended 31.03.2019
I	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II	Other Income	L	2,785,304	6,249,440
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**2,785,304**	**6,249,440**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(1) Cost of Materials Consumed		-	-
	(2) Purchase of Stock-In-Trade		-	-
	(3) Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods,Work-In-Progress and Stock-In-Trade		-	-
	(4) Employee Benefits Expense	M	1,101,811	1,018,499
	(5) Finance Cost	N	14,916	18,827
	(6) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	A	137,880	137,880
	(7) Other Expenses	O	1,112,038	1,257,990
	Total Expenses (IV)		**2,366,645**	**2,433,196**
V	**Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)**		**418,659**	**3,816,244**
VI	Exceptional Items	P	(17,894)	-
VII	**Profit before Tax**		**436,553**	**3,816,244**
VIII	Tax Expense			
	(1) Current Tax		45,000	800,000
	(2) Deferred Tax	D	(7,084)	(2,830)
IX	**Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**		**398,637**	**3,019,074**
X	Profit /(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI	Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII	**Profit (Loss) from discontinuing operations (after tax) (XI-X**		-	-
XIII	**Share of Profit / Loss of associates**		**470,130**	**(993,167)**
XIV	**Profit (Loss) for the period (IX-XIII)**		**868,766**	**2,025,908**
XV	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss ,580)		(153	36,092
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
XVI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (XIII+XIV)**		**715,186**	**2,062,000**
XVII	**Earnings Per Equity Share**			
	(1) Basic		0.08	0.24
	(2) Diluted		0.08	0.24

For , NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 106980W)

(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)

Date: 30/07/2020
Place : Ahmedabad

For, GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED

Amam Shah
DIRECTOR (DIN: 01617245)

Vipul Raja

DIRECTOR (DIN: 00055770)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 30/07/2020

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31.03.2020

1 Corporate information

These financial statements comprise financial statements of Gujrat Credit Corporation Limited (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2020. The Company is a public company and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on one recognized stock exchanges in India.

The financial statements as at March 31, 2020 present the financial position of the Company.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30Th July,2020.

2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entity) over which the Company has control. The Company does not have subsidiary. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. In these financial statements, investments in associates are accounted using cost method of accounting. The company has one associate: **1) GCCL INFRASTRUCTURE & PROJECTS LTD.**

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the company's share of net asset of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date.

3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules,2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 4.1. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

4.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

(i) Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(ii) The impairment provision for financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgements in making the assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(iv) Significant judgement is required to classify the balance with government authorities including tax assets into current and non-current assets.

(v) Significant judgement is required in assessing at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset may be impaired.

5 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current and non-current classification

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

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

- held primarily for the purpose of trading
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(b) Fair value measurement

The company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

> In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

> In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participants that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

> Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

> Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The company, in conjunction with the company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(c) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial asset:

Trade receivable, loans & advances given, security deposits given, other investments are covered under Financial Assets.*Initial recognition:*Above financial assets are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. Fair Value of consideration to be received).*Subsequent measurement:*Above financial assets are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' because these assets are held with a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or- The company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.Where the company has transferred substantially all risks and reward of ownership the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.Where the company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial asset

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses(ECL) model to the following:- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-moths ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enabled significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liability

Trade payable, long term & short term borrowings, loans/advances taken, security deposits taken & any other contractual liability are covered under financial liability.

*Initial recognition:*Above financial liabilities are initially recognised at 'fair value' (i.e. fair value of consideration to be paid). *Subsequent measurement:*Above financial liabilities are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using effective interest rate (EIR) method at each reporting date. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition of debt instrument and fees or incidental charges that are an integral part of borrowing transaction. The EIR amortisation is included as 'finance costs' in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Property and plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

(i) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

(j) Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(k) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current and deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(m) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, demand deposit and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities is disclosed in the case of :

> A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

> A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate can be made.

> A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

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

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, if any, the company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined :

> In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use; and

> In the case of cash generating unit(a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the

higher of the cash generating units' fair value less cost to sell and the 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(p) Share capital - Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020				(Amount in Rs.)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit / (Loss)		**715,186**		**2,062,000**
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	137,880		137,880	
Finance costs	14,916		18,827	
Interest income	(8,400)		(1,346)	
Dividend received from Non-current Investments	(3,708)		(1,819)	
Deffered Tax Liability	(7,084)		(2,830)	
		133,604		150,712
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**848,791**		**2,212,712**
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Inventories	-		-	
Trade receivables	-		-	
Other current assets	(45,110)		(328,517)	
Other non-current assets	-		-	
Long-term loans and advances	-		-	
Short-term loans and advances	-		-	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade payables	144,532		(471)	
Other current liabilities	(609,705)		619,159	
Other long-term liabilities	-		-	
Short-term provisions	-		-	
Long-term provisions	-		-	
		(510,283)		290,171
Cash flow from extraordinary items				
Net income tax (paid) / refunds (incl. CDT paid):				
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)		**338,508**		**2,502,883**
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Long Term Investments - Others	(316,550)		2,105,462	
Changes in Fixed Assets	(451,200)		(908,500)	
Long Term Loans & Advances	-		-	
Dividend received from Non-current Investments	3,708		1,819	
Interest received				
- Others	8,400		1,346	
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		**(755,642)**		**1,200,127**
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	439,023		(3,710,277)	
Proceeds of short-term borrowings	-		-	
Issue of share capital	-		-	
Finance cost	(14,916)		(18,827)	
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)		**424,107**		**(3,729,104)**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**6,973**		**(26,094)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		92,792		118,885
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year *		**99,765**		**92,792**
*** Comprises:**				
(a) Cash on hand		29,666		45,117
(b) Balances with banks				
(i) In current accounts		70,099		47,675
(ii) In deposit accounts		-		-
		99,765		**92,792**

In terms of our report attached.
For , NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 106980W)

(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)

Date: 30/07/2020
Place : Ahmedabad

For, GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED
Amam Shah
DIRECTOR (DIN: 01617245)

Vipul Raja
DIRECTOR (DIN: 00055770)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 30/07/2020

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

(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31st March,2020	As at 31st March,2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year	100,750,000	100,750,000
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**100,750,000**	**100,750,000**

(B) OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained Earnings	General reserves	SPECIAL RESERVE	Security Premium	Equity Instrument through OCI	
Balance as on 01.04.2019	**17,033,853**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**237,279**	**24,630,013**
Addition/(deduction) during the year	-		-		-	-
Profit For the year	715,186		-		-	715,186
Other Comprehensive Income						-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	**17,749,039**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**237,279**	**25,345,199**
Balance as on 01.04.2018	**14,971,853**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**1,920,980**	**24,251,714**
Addition/(deduction) during the year	-		-		(1,683,701)	(1,683,701)
Profit For the year	2,062,000		-		-	2,062,000
Other Comprehensive Income						-
Balance as on 31.03.2019	**17,033,853**	-	**7,358,881**	-	**237,279**	**24,630,012**

For , NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 106980W)

(MANAN VAKIL)
Partner
(M.No. 102443)

Date: 30/07/2020
Place : Ahmedabad

For, GUJRAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED
Amam Shah
DIRECTOR (DIN: 01617245)

Vipul Raja
DIRECTOR (DIN: 00055770)

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2020

NOTE NO.- G
SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL	250,000,000	250,000,000
2,50,00,000 EQUITY SHARES OF Rs.10 EACH WITH		
VOTING RIGHTS		
TOTAL AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**250,000,000**	**250,000,000**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL		
3000000 FULLY PAID UP EQUITY SHARES OF Rs.10 EACH	30,000,000	30,000,000
22000000 PARTLY PAID UP EQUITY SHARES OF Rs.2.50 EACH	55,000,000	55,000,000
TOTAL ISSUED,SUBSCRIBED & FULLY PAIDUP CAPITAL	**85,000,000**	**85,000,000**
ADVANCE CALL RECEIVED	15,750,000	15,750,000
(Rs.7.50/- EACH PAID ON 2100000 SHARES)		
TOTAL CAPITAL	**100,750,000**	**100,750,000**

NOTE NO. G (a) SHARE CAPITAL RECONCILIATION

PARTICULARS	OPENING BALANCE	FRESH ISSUE	BONUS/ ESOP/ CONVERSION/ BUYBACK	CLOSING BALANCE
EQUITY SHARES WITH VOTING RIGHTS				
YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH, 2020				
- NUMBER OF SHARES -	- 25,000,000			25,000,000
- AMOUNT (RS.)	**85,000,000**	-	-	**85,000,000**
YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH, 2019				
- NUMBER OF SHARES -	- 25,000,000			25,000,000
- AMOUNT (RS.)	**85,000,000**	-	-	**85,000,000**

NOTE NO.A (b) DETAILS OF SHARES HELD BY EACH SHAREHOLDERS HOLDI

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020		31-03-2019	
	NO. OF SHARES	% HOLDING	NO. OF SHARES	% HOLDING
EQUITY SHARES WITH VOTING RIGHTS				
AMAM SHAH	2,100,000	8.40%	2,100,000	8.40%
BAHUBALI S SHAH	2,599,980	10.40%	2,599,980	10.40%

Fixed Assets

Note No. - A

	Gross Block				Depreciation / Amortization					Net Block	
Particulars	**As at April 1,2019**	**Addition during the year**	**Ded/Adj during the year**	**As at March 31,2020**	**Upto March 31, 2019**	**For the Year**	**Ded/Adj during the year**	**Effect on Deprn co. Act32013**	**Upto March 31,2020**	**As at March 31,2020**	**As at March 31,2019**
TANGIBLE ASSETS											
BUILDINGS	637155	0	0	637155	266729	9700	0	0	276429	360726	370426
PLANT AND MACHINERY	983582	0	0	983582	578723	116856	0	0	695579	288003	404859
PLANT AND MACHINERY	181900	0	0	181900	138956	11324	0	0	150280	31620	42944
LAND	268713092	451200	0	269164292	0	0	0	0	0	269164292	268713092
PLANT AND MACHINERY	666875	0	0	666875	0	0	0	0	0	666875	666875
Total :	271182604	451200	0	271633804	984408	137880	0	0	1122288	270511516	270198196
Previous Year Total	270274104	908500	0	271182604	846528	137880	0	0	984408	270198196	269427576

(1) DEPRICIATION ON THE ASSETS HAS BEEN PROVIDED AS PER THE STRAIGHT LINE METHOD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RATES SPECIFIED IN THE SCHEDULE II TO THE COMPANIES ACT 2013 AND ROUNDED OFF TO THE NEAREST RUPEE.
(2) DEPRECIATION ON ADDITION HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON PRO RATA BASIS.
(3) SALARY PAID FOR MAINTENANCE AND SECURITY OF BARODA LAND IS CAPITALISED FOR RS.451200/-.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2020

NOTE NO.- B

NON CURRENT INVESTMENT

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020			31/03/2019		
	QUOTED	UNQUOTED	TOTAL	QUOTED	UNQUOTED	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(1) INVESTMENT IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS						
(i) OF ASSOCIATES						
GCCL INFRASTRUCTURE & PROJECT LTD	-	27878786	**27,878,786**	-	28871953	**28,871,953**
(2941300 SHARES)						
Add/Less: Share of Profit/ Loss	-	470130	**470130**	-	(993,167)	**(993,167)**
	-	**28348915**	**28348915**	-	**27878786**	**27878786**
(ii) INVESTMENT OF OTHERS VALUED AT COST						
(iii) INVESTMENT IN SHARES VALUED AT FVTOCI						
DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LTD	33,928	-	**33,928**	95,975	-	**95,975**
(412 EQUITY SHARES)						
(iv) INVESTMENT IN MUTUAL FUNDS VALUED AT FVTOCI						
PRINCIPAL MULTI CAP GROWTH FUND - REGULAR PLAN GROWTH	260,942	-	**260,942**	352,475	-	**352,475**
(144.79 UNITS)						
TOTAL (1)	**294,870**	**28,348,915**	**28,643,785**	**448,450**	**27,878,786**	**28,327,235**

NOTE NO.- C
LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES (FINANCIAL ASSETS)

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
(1) SECURITY DEPOSITS		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD	0	-
TOTAL (1)	**-**	**-**
(2)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL (2)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**
(3)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
DOUBTFUL	-	-
TOTAL (3)	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (1) + (2) + (3)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**

NOTE NO.- D
DEFERRED TAX ASSET

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
OPENING BALANCE OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	7919	5089
ADD : DEFERRED TAX EXP FOR THE YEAR	7084	2830
LESS : ADJUSTED AGAINST DEFERRED TAX ASSET	-	-
TOTAL	**15003**	**7919**

NOTE NO.- E
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (FINANCIAL ASSET)

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
(1) BALANCES WITH BANKS		
(i) IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS		
BANK OF BARODA 0263	58,991	35,411
INDUSIND BANK 8378	11,108	12,264
(ii) IN DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS		
TOTAL (1)	**70,099**	**47,675**
(2) CASH ON HAND		
CASH ON HAND	29,666	45,117
TOTAL (2)	**29,666**	**45,117**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020

NOTE NO.- F
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
TDS RECEIVABLE	327,912	120,000
GST RECEIVABLE	-	139,895
PREPAID EXPENSE	9,089	-
MAT RECEIVABLE	142,746	174,742
TOTAL	**479,747**	**434,637**

NOTE NO.- H
OTHER EQUITY

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
RESERVES & SURPLUS		
(1) SPECIAL RESERVE	7,358,881	7,358,881
(2) PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	17,749,039	17,033,853
RESERVES REPRESENTING UNREALISED GAINS/(LOSS)		
EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7,27923	7,27923
TOTAL	**25,345,199**	**24,630,013**

NOTE NO.- I
UNSECURED LOANS

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
AMAM SHAH	142,230,992	140,875,992
INDIAN CHRONICLE LTD	9,900,000	9,900,000
SAMRUDDHI PROPERTIES PVT LTD	3,037,600	4,381,600
SANIDHYA INFRASTRUCTURE PVT LTD	975,000	975,000
SERVASHANTI PROPERTIES PVT LTD	15,068,669	14,640,646
SHREYANS SHANTILAL SHAH	3,750,000	3,750,000
TOTAL	**174,962,261**	**174,523,238**

NOTE NO.- J
TRADE PAYABLES

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DUES TO MICRO ENTERPRISES	-	-
AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DUES OTHER THAN MICRO	369,673	225,141
ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		
TOTAL	**369,673**	**225,141**

NOTE NO.- K
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

PARTICULARS	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
	Rs	Rs
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	322,683	932,388
TOTAL	**322,683**	**932,388**

NOTE NO : L
OTHER INCOME

PARTICULARS	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	Rs
DIVIDEND FROM NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
DIVIDEND	3,708	1,819
INTEREST COMPRISES OF		
INTEREST ON BANK FIXED DEPOSITS	-	1,346
INCOME TAX REFUND INTEREST	8,400	-
LONG TERM GAIN/LOSS	-	1,306,058
CONSULTANCY INCOME	1,800,000	-
WORK CONTRACT INCOME	975,600	-
SUNDRY BALANCE WRITTEN OFF	(2,404)	45,008
OTHER INCOME	-	4,895,209
TOTAL	**2,785,304**	**6,249,440**

NOTE NO : M
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

PARTICULARS	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	Rs
SALARIES & WAGES		
SALARY & CONTRIBUTION TO ESIC & PF	962,120	872,458
CONTRIBUTION TO PROVIDENT & OTHER FUNDS		
EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTION ESIC	39,224	67,957
EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTION PF	100,467	78,084
TOTAL	**1,101,811**	**1,018,499**

NOTE NO : N
FINANCE COST

	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	Rs
BANK CHARGES	5,316	4,262
INT. EXP. SAFARI CAR LOAN	-	11,765
INTEREST ON LATE PAYMENT	8,078	446
INTEREST ON TDS	1,522	2,354
TOTAL	**14,916**	**18,827**

NOTE NO : O
OTHER EXPENSES

PARTICULARS	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	Rs
LEGAL & PROFESSIONAL CHARGES	39,100	42,500
AUDIT FEES	29,000	29,000
STATIONARY & PRINTING EXPENSE	50,032	33,354
INSURANCE EXPENSE	18,017	25,423
DEMAT CHARGES	2,957	1,156
TRAVELLING & CONVEYENCE EXPENSE	24,030	80,041
COMMUNICATION EXPENSE	13,308	11,075
ELECTRICITY EXPENSE	18,628	22,070
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	6,000	38,132
POST & COURIERS EXPENSE	-	131,772
RATES & TAXES	722,371	689,533
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	188,594	153,933
TOTAL	**1,112,037**	**1,257,989**

NOTE NO : P
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

PARTICULARS	2019-20	2018-19
	Rs	Rs
INTEREST ON LATE PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX	74,632	-
INCOME TAX EXP.	(92,526)	-
TOTAL	**(17,894)**	**-**

NOTE NO.- J

TRADE PAYABLES

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) TRADE PAYABLES FOR GOODS		
TOTAL (1)	**-**	**-**
(2) TRADE PAYABLES FOR EXPENSES		
ACML	1,239	-
ACTIVE AUTOMOBILES	20,242	-
AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	75,354	-
BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	459	-
BIGSHARE SERVICES PVT LTD	19,588	14,624
NAUTAM R. VAKIL & CO.	29,000	29,000
PINAKIN SHAH COMPANY SECRETARY	90,177	90,177
PRIYANK P JHAVERI	37,750	37,750
TORRENT POWER LIMITED	2,600	2,630
UDAY AUTOMOBILES	1,880	-
VINAYAK ENTERPRISE	90,384	50,960
VODAFONE ESSAR GUJ LTD	1,000	-
TOTAL (2)	**369,673**	**225,141**
TOTAL (1) + (2)	**369,673**	**225,141**

NOTE NO.- K

OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) OTHER PAYABLES		
(i) STATUTORY REMITTANCES		
TDS ON PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,800	900
PROFESSIONAL TAX	1,400	1,550
CGST PAYABLE	95,697	-
SGAT PAYABLE	98,937	-
EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND	8,419	6,360
EMPLOYEES ESIC	665	2,089
EMPLOYERS PF PAYABLE	8,770	6,626
EMPLOYERS ESIC PAYABLE	2,869	5,662
INCOME TAX PROVISION	45,000	800,000
(ii) OTHER PAYABLES		
SALARY PAYABLE		
AAYUSHI MAULIKKUMAR PATEL	-	8,655
BHALABHAI DESAI SALARY	8,219	8,485
DEVA SALARY	8,219	8,485
DILIP PARMAR SALARY	2,081	16,252
JAYESH RABARI SALARY	8,219	8,485
MAHADEV RABARI SALARY	8,219	8,485
NARAYAN DESAI SALARY	23,761	22,245
PRAKASH PARMAR SALARY	(11,919)	16,137
RAMBHAI KHOKHARIYA SALARY	12,327	11,972
TOTAL (1)	**322,683**	**932,388**

NOTE NO.- C

LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES

PARTICULARS	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) SECURITY DEPOSITS		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD		
TOTAL (1)	**-**	**-**
(2)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD		
SURESHBHAI VAKARIA	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL (2)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**
(3)OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES		
DOUBTFUL	-	-
TOTAL (3)	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (1) + (2) + (3)	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**

Working of DTA

Particulars	Amount
Depreciation charged as per IT	109545
Depreciation charged as per Co. act	137880
Difference i.e. less charged in computation	28335
Tax rate	25%
DTA	7084

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(Amount in Rs.)

			For the year ended 31st March 2020	For the year ended 31st March 2019
Earing per share (Basic and Diluted)				
Profit / (Loss attributable to ordinary equity holders)		Rs.	715,186	2,062,000
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year		Nos.	25,000,000	25,000,000
Weighted average number of equity shares				
For basic & diluted EPS		Nos.	8,500,000	8,500,000
Basic & diluted earning per share		**Rs.**	**0.08**	**0.24**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March 2020

1 Corporate information

These financial statements comprise financial statements of Gujrat Credit Corporation Limited (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2020. The Company is a public company and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on one recognized stock exchanges in India.

The financial statements as at March 31, 2020 present the financial position of the Company.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30Th July,2020.

2 Entities

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entity) over which the Company has control. The Company does not have any subsidiary. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. In these financial statements, investments in associates are accounted using cost method of accounting. The company has one associate: **1) GCCL INFRASTRUCTURE & PROJECTS LTD.**

3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules,2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 4.1. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

4.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

(i) Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(ii) The impairment provision for financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgements in making the assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(iv) Significant judgement is required to classify the balance with government authorities including tax assets into current and non-current assets.

(v) Significant judgement is required in assessing at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset may be impaired.

5 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current and non-current classification

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

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- held primarily for the purpose of trading

- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle

(b) Fair value measurement

The company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

> In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

> In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participants that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

> Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

> Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowestlevel input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The company’s management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the company’s external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the company’s accounting policies. For this analysis, the company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The company, in conjunction with the company’s external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(c) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial asset:

Trade receivable, loans & advances given, security deposits given, other investments are covered under Financial Assets.*Initial recognition:*Above financial assets are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. Fair Value of consideration to be received).*Subsequent measurement:*Above financial assets are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' because these assets are held with a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or- The company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.Where the company has transferred substantially all risks and reward of ownership the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.Where the company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial asset

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses(ECL) model to the following:- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-moths ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enabled significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liability

Trade payable, long term & short term borrowings, loans/advances taken, security deposits taken & any other contractual liability are covered under financial liability.

*Initial recognition:*Above financial liabilities are initially recognised at 'fair value' (i.e. fair value of consideration to be paid). *Subsequent measurement:*Above financial liabilities are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using effective interest rate (EIR) method at each reporting date. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition of debt instrument and fees or incidental charges that are an integral part of borrowing transaction. The EIR amortisation is included as 'finance costs' in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Property and plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder’s rights to receive payment have been established.

(i) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company’s obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

(j) Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(k) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current and deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(m) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, demand deposit and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities is disclosed in the case of :

> A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

> A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate can be made.

> A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

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

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, if any, the company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined :

> In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use; and

> In the case of cash generating unit(a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating units' fair value less cost to sell and the 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(p) Share capital - Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Notes forming the parts of Accounts

1) All the debit & credit balances are subject to confirmation of the parties concerned. Hence accounts are subject to adjustments if any variation is found in confirmation.
2) Physical verification of cash as on the year end as on 31/03/2020 has not carried out by us.
3) The audit is conducted under the requirement of CompaniesAct and includes examination on a test basis, evidence supporting the amount and disclosures in the Financial Statement in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India.
4) Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Financial Statements,which are the responsibility of the Assessee.
5) We relied on vouchers duly certified by the assessee wherever original bills are not available during the test check conducted in the course of our audit.
6) <u>Contingencies, Event occurring after balance sheet date & Prior Period Items:</u>
   A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but properly will not, require an outflow of resources. When there a possible obligation in respect of which the like hood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.
   No material event took place after the date of balance sheet which represents material changes and commitments affecting the financial position except some expenses are received after the date of balance sheet but containing the period of accounts hence journalized

Out of the Total Income & Expenses incurred during the year, no item pertains to prior period

7) The organization has entered into financial transactions with related parties. Disclosure of the same is as mentioned below.

a) <u>List of the Related Party & relation :</u>

NAME OF THE RELATED PARTY **Key Managerial Person**	**NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP**
Amam Shah	Director
Enterprise owned by key managerial	
person or major shareholders or others	
Shreyansh Shah	Share holder
Indian Chronicle Ltd.	Others
Samrudhi properties Pvt. Ltd.	Others
Sanidhya Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Others
Servashanti properties Pvt. Ltd.	Others

b) <u>Transaction with Related Parties</u>

PARTICULAR **Loan Take**	**KEY MANAGERIAL** **PERSONNEL**	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**
Op. bal. on 01.04.19	140875992	33647246	
Loan taken	1355000	1559719	
Loan repaid	0	2475696	
cl. bal. on 31.03.20	142230992	32731269	174962261

8) All the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit has been provided by the Assessee.
9) Loans and Advances are considered good in respect of which company does not hold any security other than the personal guarantee of persons.
10) No provision for retirement benefits has been made, in view of accounting policy No. 11. The impact of the same on Profit & Loss is not determined.
11) <u>Provisions and Contingent Assets :</u>

A provision is recognized when there is present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimates required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date & adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The gain arising from the contingent assets is ignored by the organization.

12) Figures of the previous year have been regrouped and recast wherever found necessary to make them comparable with the figures of current year.

13) No depreciation is provided on Diesel generator set as being idle and not put to use.

14) Statement of Net assets or Profit or Loss attributable to owners and minority interest

Name of the Entity	As % of Consolidated net assets	Net assets i.e. Total assets minus total liabilities	As % of Consolidated profit or loss	Share in Profit or loss
Associates (Investment as per equity method)				
GCCL INFRASTRUCTURE & PROJECTS LTD.	48.98%	29475954	48.98%	470130

Others: (Corporate)

1) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs. Nil. (P.Y: Nil)
2) The Enterprise has made provision for Income Tax of Rs.800000/-.
3) In the opinion of the directors:
- The current assets, loans and advances are approximately of the value stated if realized in the ordinary course of business.
- The provision for depreciation and for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary.

4) There are no employees employed through or for any part of the year who are in receipt of remuneration in excess of prescribed limit in the Companies Act.
5) Payment to Auditors:

Details	Amount in Rs.
For Audit Fees:	29000
For Company Law:	Nil
For Taxation:	Nil
For Other Services:	Nil

As per our report of even date attached,

For, Gujrat Credit Corporation Limited
Amam Shah **Vipul Raja**
Director **Director**
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30-7-2020

For, Nautam R. Vakil & co.
(Chartered Accountants)
Manan Vakil
(Partner)
PAN: AAFFN3048L
(M.No. 102443)
(FRN: 106980W)

Book Post

If Underived Please return to :

Bigshare Services Pvt. Ltd.

(Unit : GUJARAT CREDIT CORPORATION LIMITED)

A-802, Samudra complex, Near Klassic Gold Hotel,
Off C. G. Road, Ahmedabad - 380009