



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Meghdoot Properties Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Meghdoot Properties Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other



information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.



- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Reporting "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Gopalakrishnan M & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 103303W



Gopalakrishnan M
Proprietor
(Membership No. 40675)
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May 2019



Report on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Meghdoot Properties Private Limited** (the “Company”) as at March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For Gopalakrishnan M & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 103303W



Gopalakrishnan M
Proprietor
(Membership No. 40675)
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May 2019

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Meghdoot Properties Pvt. Ltd. (the 'company') is a private limited company based in India. The company is engaged into all types of construction and development work such as culverts, dams, bridge, water tanks, amusement park, canals etc. Company also engaged in purchase or deal in all types of immovable properties for development and / or for resale as well.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1. Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

a. 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, 2016 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2017. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP including accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first being prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1 April 2016. As these are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS), Ind AS 101, First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied.

b. The Company maintains accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS. The carrying value of all the items of property, plant and equipment and investment property as on date of transition is considered as the deemed cost. Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized as below based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets/liabilities

c. The company's presentation and functional currency is Indian rupees. All amounts in these financial statements, except per share amounts and unless as stated otherwise, have been rounded off to nearest one rupee.

d. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out under Ind AS and in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.



Going Concern

The management considers it appropriate to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires that the management of the company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates include useful lives of property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets, allowance for doubtful debts/advances, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, fair value measurement etc. difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known.

1.2. Significant accounting policies

a. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

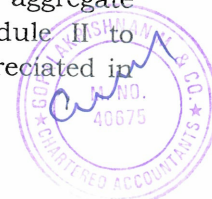
PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. Property, plant and equipment acquired on hire purchase basis are recognized at their cash values. All identifiable costs incurred up to the asset put to its intended use are capitalized. Costs include purchase price (including non-refundable taxes/duties) and borrowing costs for the assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "capital work-in-progress".

Intangible Assets are stated at the cost of acquisitions less accumulated amortization. In case of an internally generated assets cost includes all directly allocable expenditures. Cost associated with maintaining software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs are recognized as intangible assets when the:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Depreciation is now provided on straight line basis on economic useful lives of the assets. Further the remaining useful life has also been revised whenever appropriate based on the evaluation. Depreciation on addition to/deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use. The aggregate depreciation provided as per the requirement of Part C of Schedule II to Companies Act 2013. Assets costing up to Rs. 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.



The useful lives of the major assets from the year of capitalisation of the assets/ rates of depreciation are estimated as follows:

Class of assets	Basis	Useful life/ rate of depreciation
Buildings other than factory building	SLM	60 years
Factory building	SLM	30 years
Plant and machineries	SLM	15 - 25 years
Office equipment	SLM	5 years
Office equipment – mobile	SLM	2 years
Computers and related assets	SLM	3 - 6 years
Electrical installations	SLM	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	SLM	10 years
Motor vehicles	SLM	4 years
Windmills	SLM	22 years
Computer software	SLM	5 years
Boat	SLM	13 years

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by management. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit and loss with other gains/(losses)

b. Leases

Where the Company as a lessor leases assets under finance leases, such amounts are recognised as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease and the finance income is recognised based on a constant rate of return on the outstanding net investment. Assets leased by the Company in its capacity as a lessee, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership vest in the Company are classified as finance leases. Such leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is created for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases. Lease rentals on assets under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

c. Inventories



Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence if any. Cost is computed on a weighted average basis. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Finished goods and work-in-progress include all costs of purchases, conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories are valued on the following basis:

- a) Stores and Spares - at moving weighted average basis.
- b) Raw Materials - at moving weighted average basis.
- c) Work-in-Process - at estimated cost
- d) Finished Goods - at lower of cost or estimated realisable value.
- e) Stock in trade - at moving weighted average basis or estimated realisable value.
- f) Material in Transit - at cost

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories and non-current assets held for sale are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of asset's or Cash-Generating Units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the contract, the Company retains no effective control of the goods transferred to a degree usually associated with ownership and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. Sales are recognised net of trade discounts, rebates, and sales taxes (on goods manufactured and outsourced).

Sale of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the service is rendered.

Interest on investments is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest. Dividend income on investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

Other income is accounted for on accrual basis except where the receipt of income is uncertain in which case it is accounted for on receipt basis.

f. Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary



assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as adjustments to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses as presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using exchange rates on dates of initial recognition.

g. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives and certain investments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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 balance sheet 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.

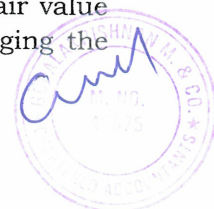
For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

a. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the



financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

i. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

ii. Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in below categories:

- **Financial assets carried at amortised cost:**

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

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

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

iii. Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

The company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at cost.

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses(ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss, the calculation of which is based on historical data, on the financial assets that are trade receivables or contract revenue receivables and all lease receivables.



(b) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

i. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

ii. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

• **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

• **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. 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.



(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(d) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps, full currency swaps and forward commodity contracts if any, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss.

h. Employee Benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the services. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave, and performance incentives.

ii. Long term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation determined actuarially by using Projected Unit Credit Method at the balance sheet date.

iii. Post-employment benefit plan

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The Company's contribution to the Provident Fund is remitted to provident fund authorities and are based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan with approved gratuity fund, and contributions are made to a separately administered approved gratuity fund. Gratuity is a defined benefit obligation.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debtor credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.



Liabilities regarding compensated absences have been classified as current/ non-current at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date as per Actuarial valuation report and other benefits like gratuity have been classified as current.

i. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when there is 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. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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.

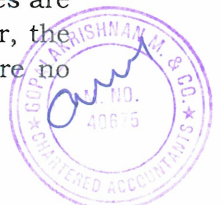
Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

j. Taxes on Income

Taxes on income Current tax is the amount of tax payable on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net. Current and deferred tax relating to items directly recognised in reserves are recognised in reserves and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, the company is paying taxes on the basis of deemed tonnage income therefore no impact on deferred tax



k. Finance Costs

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of assets acquired on finance lease and exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs net of any investment income from the temporary investment of related borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised/inventoried as part of cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred

l. Trade and other receivables / Payables

Balances of sundry debtors, sundry creditors, loans and advances, deposits are subject to confirmation and reconciliation. Accounts receivables are net of advances.

m. Earning per share

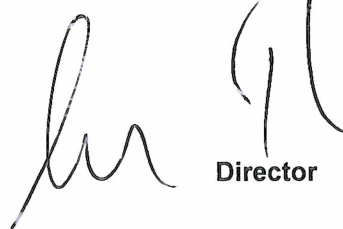
In determining the earnings per share, the Company considers the net profit/loss after tax and post tax effect of any extraordinary/exceptional item is shown separately. The number of shares considered in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The number of shares considered for computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares used for deriving the basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares as may be applicable. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for any stock splits and bonus shares issues.

For Gopalakrishnan M & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number:103303W



Gopalakrishnan M.
(Proprietor)
Membership Number 40675.
Place : Mumbai
Date : 15th May, 2019

For Meghdoot Properties Pvt. Ltd.


Director


Director

Meghdoot Properties Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
A ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-
(c) Intangible assets	-	-	-
(d) Financial assets	-	-	-
(1) Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-
(2) Other Financial Assets	-	-	-
(e) Other Non-Current Assets	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		-	-
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	-	-	-
(b) Inventories - Real Estate	1	5,05,57,880	5,05,57,880
(c) Financial assets			
(1) Current investments	-	-	-
(2) Trade receivables	-	-	-
(3) Cash and cash equivalents	2	37,739	43,243
(4) Loans	3	91,83,750	91,83,750
(5) Other Financial assets	-	-	-
(d) Other current assets	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		5,97,79,369	5,97,84,873
TOTAL - Assets		5,97,79,369	5,97,84,873

B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

I Shareholders' funds			
(a) Equity Share capital	4	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Share Warrants	-	-	-
Share capital Suspense	-	-	-
(c) Other Equity	5	(95,644)	(29,960)
Sub-total Equity		4,356	70,040
2 Share application money pending allotment			
II Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(1) Long-term borrowings	-	-	-
(b) Long-term provisions	-	-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-
Sub-total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(1) Short-term borrowings	-	-	-
(2) Trade payables	6	1,72,105	1,11,925
(3) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	7	5,96,02,908	5,96,02,908
(c) Short-term provisions	-	-	-
Sub-total Current Liabilities		5,97,75,013	5,97,14,833
TOTAL - Equity & Liabilities		5,97,79,369	5,97,84,873

As per our report on even date attached
For GOPALAKRISHNAN M & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number:103303W

Gopalakrishnan M
Proprietor
Membership Number 40675.
Place : Mumbai
Date : 15/05/2019



For Meghdoot Properties Private Limited

Director

Director

Meghdoot Properties Private Limited

Profit and loss Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
I. Revenue From Operations			
Sale of products	-	-	-
Less: Sales Tax	-	-	-
Other operating revenues	-	-	-
Net Sales	-	-	-
II. Other income	-	-	-
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		-	-
IV. Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	-	-	-
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	-	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in- progress and Stock-in-Trade	-	-	-
Excise Duty	-	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-	-
Finance costs	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	-	-
Other expenses	8	65,684	4,960
Total Expenses		65,684	4,960
		(65,684)	(4,960)
V. Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV)		(65,684)	(4,960)
VI. Exceptional items (Refer Note No. 27)			
VII. Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)		(65,684)	(4,960)
VIII. Extraordinary Items			
IX. Profit before tax (VII- VIII)		(65,684)	(4,960)
X Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
XI Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		(65,684)	(4,960)
XII Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIII Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
XIV Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)		-	-
XV Profit (Loss) for the period (XI + XIV)		(65,684)	(4,960)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period/year		(65,684)	(4,960)
XVI Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic		(6.57)	(0.50)
(2) Diluted		(6.57)	(0.50)

As per our report on even date attached
 For GOPALAKRISHNAN M & CO
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration Number:103303W

For Meghdoot Properties Private Limited

Gopalakrishnan M
 Gopalakrishnan M
 Proprietor
 Membership Number 40675.
 Place : Mumbai
 Date : 15/05/2019



[Signature]
 Director

[Signature]
 Director

Meghdoot Properties Private Limited

Notes	Particulars	Note No.	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
	1 Inventories - Real Estate			
	Investment in Land		5,05,57,880	5,05,57,880
			5,05,57,880	5,05,57,880
	2 Cash and Cash Equivalents			
	Punjab National Bank		1,439	6,943
	Union bank of India		36,300	36,300
			37,739	43,243
			31/03/2019	31/03/2018
	3 Loans			
	Advance for Land Acquisition		91,83,750	91,83,750
			91,83,750	91,83,750
	4 Shareholders' funds		31/03/2019	31/03/2018
	Equity Share capital			
	Authorised			
	10000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each		1,00,000	1,00,000
			1,00,000	1,00,000
	Issued and Subscribed			
	10000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up		1,00,000	1,00,000
	(Previous year 10000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up.)			
			100000	100000
	Note:			
	Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of issued share capital of the company.			
	10,000 Equity Shares (Previous year 10,000 Equity Shares) are held by Nitco Realities Private Limited, the holding company.			
	The reconciliation of number of shares outstanding is as below:			
	Equity shares at the beginning of the year		10,000	10,000
	Change during the year		-	-
	Equity shares at the end of the year		10,000	10,000
	5 Balance in profit & Loss Account			
	Opening balance		(29,960)	(25,000)
	(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the current year		(65,684)	(4,960)
	(+) Transfer from Reserves		-	-
	(-) Proposed Dividends		-	-
	(-) Interim Dividends		-	-
	(-) Transfer to Reserves		-	-
	Closing Balance		(95,644)	(29,960)
			(95,644)	(29,960)
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	Financial liabilities			
	6 Trade Payables			
	Trade Payables			
	Gopalakrishnana M & Co		13,965	10,425
	Nitco Limited		56,640	
	Nalini K Kadve		9,76,500	9,76,500
	Roshan Kadave		(10,00,000)	(10,00,000)
	Saguna D Mhatre		1,45,000	1,45,000
	Satyan Patil		(20,000)	(20,000)
			1,72,105	1,11,925
	7 Other current liabilities			
	Term Loans - from Related Parties			
	Nitco Realities Pvt. Ltd.		5,96,02,908	5,96,02,908
			5,96,02,908	5,96,02,908
	8 Administrative Expenses			
	Bank Charges		5,504	1,420
	Demat Charges		56,640	
	Audit Fees		3,540	3,540
			65,684	4,960

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Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019	(Amount in Rupees)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax	-65,684	-4,960
<i>Adjusted for :</i>		
Depreciation & amortisation expense	-	-
Finance costs	5,504	1,420
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	-60,180	-3,540
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
Adjustment for (increase)/decrease:		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	60,180	3,540
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	-
Cash Generated from Operations	-	-
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net Cash from operating activities	-	-
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Change in Purchase of Property, plant &	-	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Finance costs	-5504	-1420
Net Cash flow from in Financing Activities	-5504	-1,420
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	-5,504	-1,420
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	43,243	44,663
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	37,739	43,243

The above Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

In terms of our report of even date annexed

For **GOPALAKRISHNAN M & CO.**

Firm's Registration Number:103303W

Gopalakrishnan M

Proprietor

Membership Number 40675

Place : Mumbai

Dated: 15th May, 2019



Director

For and on behalf of the Board

Director