

CHANDRASHEKAR IYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Marathawada Realtors Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Marathawada Realtors Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement Of Changes In Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows and for the year ended on that date , and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statement in accordance with the Standards of Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors Responsibilities 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 independent requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 financial statements.

Emphasis of matter(s)

We draw attention to:

- a) Note 18 in the financial statements, which describes the economic and social consequences the entity is facing as a result of covid-19 which is impacting consumer demands , supply chains , financial markets , personnel available for work or being able to access offices.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.



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.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the 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 Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing 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 responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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.

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

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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) The covid - 19 matter described in sub-paragraph (a) under the Emphasis of Matters paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company

f) 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.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

h) 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: The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

i) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

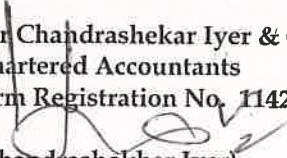
- i. the Company has no pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.;
- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.



iii. there are no amounts that are 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 A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W


(Chandrashekhar Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.47723
Mumbai, June 9,2020
UDIN:20047723AAAAAN3776



Annexure - A To The Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Marathawada Realtors Private Limited of even date)

- i. a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. During the year the Company had physically verified the assets once and the material discrepancies had been suitably dealt with in the accounts. In our opinion the frequency of such verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company .
- ii. The Company has not made any purchases or holds any inventory during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, sub-clauses (a) , (b) and (c) of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us , the company has neither made any loans and investments. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.
- v. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and the rules framed there under are applicable.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the activities of the Company.
- vii. a. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities applicable undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income- tax, sales-tax, wealth-tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, and any other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of service tax , customs duty, excise duty were outstanding, as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except the following:



Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date
Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	MIDC Transfer fees	72,25,300/-	Fy 2012-13	29/03/2013

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of sales tax, income tax, customs duty and excise duty which have not been paid deposited on account of any dispute except the following :

Name of the Statue,	Nature of Dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	11,57,480/-	A.Y 2004-05	CIT (Appeals)


- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not borrowed any funds from financial institutions or banks or debenture holders or Government and accordingly clause viii of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.
- ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid / provided for managerial remuneration. Accordingly clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with



directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W


(Chandrashekar Iyer)

Partner

Membership No.47723

Mumbai

Date :June 9,2020

UDIN:20047723AAAAAN3776



Annexure 'B' To The Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the Members of Marathawada Realtors Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Marathawada Realtors Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 judgment, 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 of the Company.



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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.


Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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 31st March 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 114260W


(Chandrashekar Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.:47723

Mumbai, June 9, 2020
UDIN:20047723AAAAAN3776



Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Marathawada Realtors Private Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on December 14, 1984 and having CIN U24110MH1984PTC034809. The Company is engaged in the business of Development of Real Estate Project at MIDC, Aurangabad.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

2.01 Statement of Compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. Previous period numbers in the financial statements have been restated to Ind AS. In accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, the Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of financial statements under Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("Previous GAAP") to Ind AS of Shareholders' equity as at March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 and of the Other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015.

2.02 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.03 Use of estimate

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known/materialize.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of impairment of investments, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, valuation of deferred tax liabilities and provisions and

2.04 Impairment of investments

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted

2.05 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

2.06 Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews recognition of deferred tax at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note 2.09.



2.07 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money (if the impact of discounting is significant) and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to unwinding of discount over passage of time is recognized as finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at the each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of a liability is probable. Warranty cost are accrued on completion of project, based on past experience. The provision is discharged over the warranty period from the date of project completion till the defect liability period of particular project.

2.08 Revenue Recognition / Cost Recognition

- a) Interest Income – Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest.
- b) Rental Income - Income from letting-out of property is accounted on accrual basis - as per the terms of agreement and when the right to receive the rent is established.
- c) Income from services rendered is recognised as revenue when the right to receive the same is established.
- d) Profit on sale of investment is recorded upon transfer of title by the Company. It is determined as the difference between the sale price and the then carrying amount of the investment.

2.09 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating Lease

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals are charged to statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Assets leased out under operating leases are capitalized. Rental income recognized on accrual basis over the lease term.

2.10 Foreign Currency

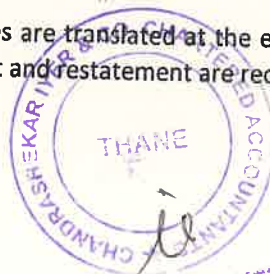
The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee.

Initial Recognition

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



2.11 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset upto the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Advances/deposits given to the vendors under the contractual arrangement for acquisition/construction of qualifying assets is considered as cost for the purpose of capitalization of borrowing cost.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income/statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying units intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

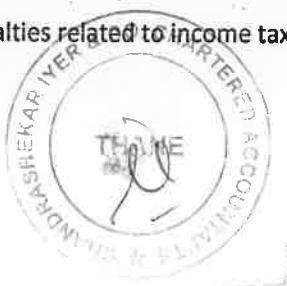
Deferred income tax asset are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

The Company recognises interest levied and penalties related to income tax assessments in income tax expenses.



2.13 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property plant & equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction where cost includes amount added/deducted on revaluation less accumulated depreciation / amortization and impairment loss, if any. All costs relating to the acquisition and installation of fixed assets are capitalised and include borrowing costs relating to funds attributable to construction or acquisition of qualifying assets, up to the date the asset / plant is ready for intended use. The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodies within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognized. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and use of which, as per technical assessment, is expected to be irregular, are capitalised and depreciated as part of fixed assets.

Depreciation on tangible property plant & equipment has been provided on written down value method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of plant and machinery, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all the property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

If significant events or market developments indicate an impairment in the value of the tangible asset, management reviews the recoverability of the carrying amount of the asset by testing for impairment. The carrying amount of the asset is compared with the recoverable amount, which is defined as the higher of the assets fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. To determine the recoverable amount on the basis of value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted at a rate which reflects the risk specific to the asset. If the net carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When estimating future cash flows, current and expected future inflows, technological, economic and general developments are taken into account. If an impairment test is carried out on tangible assets at the level of a cash-generating unit, an impairment loss is recognised, taking into account the fair value of the assets. If the reason for an impairment loss recognised in prior years no longer exists, the carrying amount of the tangible asset is increased to a maximum figure of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

2.14 Impairment

Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

2.15 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and 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 or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.



Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets 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.

2.16 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period as adjusted for the effects of all diluted potential equity shares except where the results are anti-dilutive.

2.17 Cash flow statement

The Cash Flow Statement is prepared by the indirect method set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements and presents cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

2.18 Current/Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is expected to be realized within 12 months after the date of reporting period, or
- Cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- 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 12 months after the reporting period, or
 - There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period
- Current liabilities include the current portion of long term financial liabilities.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

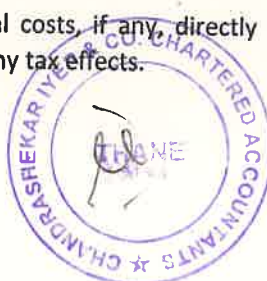
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

2.19 Share Capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs, if any, directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from other equity, net of any tax effects.



Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Balance Sheet as on ended March 31, 2020

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3a	15,769,742	16,560,490
	(b) Right of Use Assets	3b	4,406,964	
	(c) Financial Assets			
	(i) Loans	4	657,146	857,814
	(ii) Others Financial Assets	5	21,601	21,601
	(d) Other non-current assets	6	1,032,960	5,738,950
	Total Non - Current Assets		21,888,413	23,178,855
2	Current assets			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	18,085	11,819
	(ii) Other financial assets	8	39,694,694	49,618,368
	Total Current Assets		39,712,779	49,630,187
	Total Assets (1+2)		61,601,192	72,809,042
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	9	3,921,600	3,921,600
	(b) Other Equity	10	50,033,346	60,959,961
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company (I)		53,954,946	64,881,561
2	LIABILITIES			
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	11	415,946	702,181
	(b) Other current liabilities	12	7,230,300	7,225,300
	Total Current Liabilities		7,646,246	7,927,481
	Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2)		61,601,192	72,809,042
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements	3-26		

In terms of our report attached.

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 114260W

Chandrasekhar Iyer

Partner

Membership No.047723

Place: Thane

Date: JUNE 9, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Signature)

D Santhanam
Director

Place: Pune

Date: June 09,
2020

(Signature)

Dr.Santosh Sundararajan
Director

Place: Pune

Date: June 09,
2020

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Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount In Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Continuing Operations			
I Other Income	13	211,701	92,572
II Total Revenue		211,701	92,572
III EXPENSES			
(a) Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	880,686	830,539
(b) Other expenses	14	10,062,960	453,326
IV Total Expenses		10,943,646	1,283,865
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (II - IV)		(10,731,945)	(1,191,293)
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) before tax (V - VI)		(10,731,945)	(1,191,293)
VIII Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax	15	-	-
(2) Deferred tax	15	-	-
(3) (Excess) / Short provision for tax of earlier years	15	194,670	-
Total tax expense		194,670	-
IX Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (VII - VIII)		(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
X Discontinued Operations			
(1) Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
(2) Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XI Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations		-	-
XII Profit/(loss) for the period (IX + XI)		(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
XIII Other comprehensive income			
XIV Total comprehensive income for the period (XV + XVIII)		(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
XV Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
Non controlling interests		-	-
XVI Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic	16	(278.63)	(30.38)
(2) Diluted	16	(278.63)	(30.38)
XVII Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic	16	-	-
(2) Diluted	16	-	-
XVIII Earnings per equity share (for continuing and discontinued operations):			
(1) Basic	16	(278.63)	(30.38)
(2) Diluted	16	(278.63)	(30.38)
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	3-26		

In terms of our report attached.

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Chandrashekar Iyer
Partner
Membership No.047723
Place: Thane
Date: JUNE 9 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

[Signature]
D. Santhanam
Director

[Signature]
Dr. Santosh Sundararajan
Director

Place: Pune
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Pune
Date: June 9, 2020

[Handwritten mark]

Marathwada Realtors Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2020

Cash Flow Statement - Indirect Method

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year	PL	(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
Adjustments for:			
Investment income recognised in profit or loss		(211,701)	(92,572)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	2 & 5	880,686	920,477
		(10,257,630)	(363,388)
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in trade and other receivables		9,923,674	(16,407)
Decrease in trade and other payables		(286,235)	(183,583)
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		5,000	(340)
Cash generated from operations		(615,191)	(563,718)
Income taxes paid		(209,088)	-
Net cash generated by operating activities		(406,103)	(563,718)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	28.a	211,701	92,572
Amounts advanced to related parties		200,668	473,835
Purchase of Fixed Assets			
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		412,369	566,407
Net cash (used in)/generated during the year		6,266	2,689
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		11,819	9,130
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		18,085	11,819
Net cash used during the year as per balances		(6,266)	(2,689)

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chandrasekhar Iyer & Co
Chartered Accountants



Chandrasekhar Iyer
Proprietor
Membership No.047723
Place: ~~Pune~~ Thane
Date: ~~JUNE 9~~ 2020

D Santhanam
Director

Place: Pune
Date: June 09, 2020

Dr.Santosh Sundararajan
Director

Place: Pune
Date: June 9, 2020

Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No. 3 - Tangible Assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Tangible assets	
	Buildings *	Total
Gross carrying value		
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	20,988,933	20,988,933
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	20,988,933	20,988,933
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	20,988,933	20,988,933
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	3,597,904	3,597,904
Additions	830,539	830,539
Disposals	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	4,428,443	4,428,443
Additions	790,748	790,748
Disposals	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	5,219,191	5,219,191
Net Carrying Amount		
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	16,560,490	16,560,490
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	15,769,742	15,769,742

* The said property at MIDC, Aurangabad, is mortgaged for the loan taken by its Holding Company Vascon Engineers Limited.

Particulars	Right to Use Asset
Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	-
Additions	4,496,902
Disposals	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	4,496,902
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	-
Additions	89,938
Disposals	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	89,938
Net Carrying Amount	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	4,406,964



Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Non Current Assets - Financial Assets
Note No. 4 : Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) Loans to related parties - Unsecured, considered good (Refer note no.19)	657,146	857,814
TOTAL	657,146	857,814

Refer Note:20 regarding for information about credit and market risk on loans

Non Current Assets - Financial Assets
Note No.5: Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial assets (unsecured considered good)		
(a) Security Deposits with public bodies	21,601	21,601
TOTAL	21,601	21,601

Non Current Assets
Note No.6: Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision for tax)	1,032,960	1,242,048
(ii) Prepaid Rent(refer Note no.17)	-	4,496,902
TOTAL	1,032,960	5,738,950

Current Assets - Financial Assets
Note No. 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i)Balances with banks in current accounts	15,906	11,720
(ii)Cash in hand	2,179	99
TOTAL	18,085	11,819

Current Assets - Financial Assets
Note No.8 - Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) Project Advances	49,618,368	49,618,368
Less: Provision for Doubtful Recovery of Advances	(9,923,674)	
TOTAL	39,694,694	49,618,368



Marathwada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note - 9: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount in `Rs.	No. of shares	Amount in `Rs.
Authorised:				
Equity shares of Rs.100/- each with voting rights	520,000	52,000,000	520,000	52,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
Equity shares of ` 100 each with voting rights	39,216	3,921,600	39,216	3,921,600

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Particulars	Number of Shares	Equity share capital	Number of Shares	Equity share capital
Balance at March 31, 2019	39,216	3,921,600	39,216	3,921,600
Changes in equity share capital during the year				
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	-	-	-	-
Buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	39,216	3,921,600	39,216	3,921,600

(ii) Details of shares held by holding/ultimate holding company:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights Vascon Engineers Limited *	39,216	100	39,216	100.00

(ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights Vascon Engineers Limited *	39,216	100	39,216	100.00

(* Including shares held by nominees)

Note 10:- Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period - As of April 01, 2018	79,073,840	-	(16,922,586)	62,151,254
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	(1,191,293)	(1,191,293)
Balance at the end of the reporting period as at March 31, 2019	79,073,840	-	(18,113,879)	60,959,961

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period - As of April 01, 2019	79,073,840	-	(18,113,879)	60,959,961
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	(10,926,615)	(10,926,615)
Balance at the end of the reporting period as at March 31, 2020	79,073,840	-	(29,040,494)	50,033,346

The company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.100/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of the equity share will be entitled to receive remaining asset after deducting all its liabilities in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements
Liabilities - Current Liabilities
Note - 11: Trade Payables

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade payable for goods & services dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Trade payable for goods & services dues to creditors other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (refer Note No.23)	415,946	702,181
Total	415,946	702,181

Liabilities - Current Liabilities
Note - 12: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Statutory dues (MIDC)	7,225,300	7,225,300
TDS Payable	2,500	-
Profession Tax Payable	2,500	-
Total	7,230,300	7,225,300



Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 13: Other Income

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest Income		
On Financial Assets	65,546	92,572
Interest on Income Tax Refund	1,177	
Other Income	144,978	-
Total Other Income	211,701	92,572

Note 14: Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Rent including lease rentals	-	89,938
Rates and taxes	67,653	67,777
Legal and other professional costs	22,263	54,300
Bank charges	204	-
Miscellaneous Expenses		2,089
Security Charges	-	170,158
Water Charges	13,110	14,759
Profession tax company	2,500	2,500
Penualty	4,056	22,305
Provision for doubtful Advances	9,923,674	-
Remuneration to Auditors	29,500	29,500
Total Other Expenses	10,062,960	453,326

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Remuneration to Auditors		
As Auditors	29,500	29,500
Others		
Total	29,500	29,500



Marathwada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No. 15 - Current Tax and Deferred Tax

(a) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2020	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2020	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
Current Tax:						
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	194,670	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax						
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax reclassified from equity to P&L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in tax rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write down (reversal of previous write-downs) of deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Tax Expense recognised in profit and loss account	-	194,670	-	-	-	-



Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 16: Earning Per Share

(Amount in Rs.)

Note	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
		Per Share	Per Share
	Basic Earnings per share		
	From continuing operations	(278.63)	(30.38)
	From discontinuing operations	-	-
	Total basic earnings per share	(278.63)	(30.38)
	Diluted Earnings per share		
	From continuing operations	(278.63)	(30.38)
	From discontinuing operations	-	-
	Total diluted earnings per share	(278.63)	(30.38)

Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

Note	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended 31 March, 2019
	Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
	Profit for the year on discontinued operations used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	-	-
	Profits used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from continuing operations	(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
	Weighted average number of equity shares	39,216	39,216
	Earnings per share from continuing operations - Basic	(278.63)	(30.38)
	Earnings per share from discontinuing operations - Basic	-	-

Diluted earnings per share

The diluted earnings per share has been computed by dividing the Net profit after tax available for Equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares.

Note	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended 31 March, 2019
	Profit / (loss) for the year used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
	Profit for the year on discontinued operations used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	-	-
	Profits used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	(10,926,615)	(1,191,293)
	Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Diluted EPS	39,216	39,216
	Earnings per share from continuing operations - Dilutive	(278.63)	(30.38)
	Earnings per share from discontinuing operations - Dilutive	-	-



Note 17 A: On Lease : Disclosures under Ind AS 116

Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard, recognised on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information. Instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019. Refer note 2(f) – Significant accounting policies – Leases in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, for the policy as per Ind AS 17

Operating leases

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. On transition, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019.

Particulars	Amount
Details of leasing arrangements	
Lease Commitments as at 31st March 2019	-
Add/Less: contracts reassessed as lease contracts	-
Add/Less: adjustments on account of extension/termination	-
Lease Liability as on 1st April 2019	-

Right to use assets of Rs. 5490679/- has been recognised however there is no lease liability as the

The Impact of Change in accounting policies

Particulars	Amount
Decrease in Prepaid Assets by	4496902
Increase in Right to use by	4496902

As Lessee

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2020	For the year ended 31 March, 2019
Addition to Right to use assets		
Right to use asset	4496902	-
Carrying Value of Right to use assets		
Carrying Value	4406964	-
Depreciation	89938	-
Maturity Analysis - Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	-	-
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total discounted lease liability as at 31st March 2020	-	-
Lease Liabilities included in statement of financial position 31st March 2020	-	-
Amount Recognised in profit or loss		
Lease Rental	-	89938
Depreciation on right to use assets	89938	-
Amount Recognised in Cash Flows		
Total cash outflows	-	-

Note - 17 B: Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Contingent liabilities		
(a) Disputed demands for Income Tax (paid under protest)	1,157,480	1,157,480

Note 18: COVID Impact

The impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. This being an unprecedented event which is difficult to estimate, the actual implications could vary. The economic/social consequences of this event are impacting the very operation of Real Estate Industry. However the management considers the impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments, trade receivables valuation as at 31 March 2020 as recoverable based on its internal and external sources of information and estimates, and its judgments on implication expected to arise from COVID19 pandemic.

Note 19 : Related Party Transactions

Names of related parties

- Holding Company
Vascon Engineers Limited
- Fellow Subsidiaries
- Marvel Housing Private Limited
- GMP Technical Solution Private Limited
- Vascon Priool Infrastructure Limited
- Marathwada Realtors Private Limited
- GMP Technical Solutions Middle East (FZE)
- GMP Technical Services LLC
- Key Management Personnel
- Mr. D.Santhanam
- Mr.M.Krishnamurthi

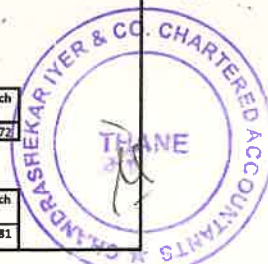
Transactions with Related Parties

Interest Income

Holding Company	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Vascon Engineers Ltd	65,546	92,572

Due to Company

Holding Company	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Vascon Engineers Ltd	598,155	841,181



Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No. - 20 Financial Instruments and Risk Review

Financial Risk Management Framework

Marathawada Realtors Private Ltd is exposed primarily to credit risk, liquidity risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade payables and borrowings. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

Trade receivables

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

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. Company's exposure to customers is diversified and some customer contributes more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable as of March 31, 2017 & March 31, 2018, however there was no default on account of those customer in the past. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an external/internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed on periodic basis.

The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the period/year		
Movement in the expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected		
Balance at the end of the period/year		



Marathwada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No. - 21 Fair Value

Set out below is the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
(a) Security Deposits				
(b) Foreign Exchange Adjustment				
(c) Deposit under protest				
(d) Non current investment - Subsidiaries				
(e) Other non current investment				
(f) Trade receivable				
(g) Loans to employees				
(h) Interest accrued on deposits				
(i) Cash in hand	2,179	99	2,179	99
(j) Balance with banks in current account	15,906	11,720	15,906	11,720
(k) Balance held as Margin money against borrowings				
Financial assets measured at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss				
(a) Current investments				
(b) Non Current investments quoted				
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
(a) Non Current Borrowing				
(b) Current Borrowing				
(c) Security deposits received from dealers				
(d) Retention money				
(e) Current maturities of long-term debt				
(f) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings				
(g) Payables on purchase of property plant & equipment				
(h) Trade Payable	415,946	553,879	415,946	553,879

The management assessed that the fair values of short term financial assets and liabilities significantly approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short - term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company determines fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by discounting the contractual cash inflows/outflows using prevailing interest rates of financials instruments with similar terms. The Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is at fair value. The fair value of investment is determined using quoted net assets value from the fund. Further, the subsequent measurement of all financial assets and liabilities (other than investment in mutual funds) is at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Discount rates used in determining fair value

The interest rate used to discount estimated future cash flows, where applicable, are based on the incremental borrowing rate of the borrower which in case of financial liabilities is the weighted average cost of borrowing of the Company and in case of financial assets is the average market rate of similar credit rated instrument.

The Company maintain policies and procedure to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. In addition, the Company internally reviews valuation, including independent price validation for certain instruments.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value:

- Fair value of short term financial assets and liabilities significantly approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.
- Security deposit paid are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rate non performance risk of the customer. The fair value of the Company's security deposit paid are determined by estimating the incremental borrowing rate of the borrower (primarily the landlords). Such rate has been determined using discount rate that reflects the average interest rate of borrowing taken by similar credit rate companies where the risk of non performance risk is more than significant.
- Fair value of quoted mutual funds is based on the net assets value at the reporting date. The fair value of other financial liabilities as well as other non current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flow using rate currently applicable for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- The fair value of the Company's interest bearing borrowing received are determined using discount rate that reflects the entity's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non performance risk as at the reporting was assessed to be insignificant.

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described as follows, based on Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) price is active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observed, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, there were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurement and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.



Marathwada Realtors Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 23: Additional Information to the Financial Statements

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers as on	-
(ii) Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers as on	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under MSME Development Act)	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on	-	-
(vi) The amount of interest due and payable to be disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 24:

Details of Income and Expenditure in foreign currency on account of :

	For the year ended 31 March, 2020	For the year ended 31 March, 2019
Earnings	-	-
Expenditure	-	-

Note 25:

Deferred tax Assets(net)

In absence of probable certainty of taxable income in subsequent years no provision of deferred tax assets has been made.

Components of Deferred Tax assets

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
on account of fixed assets		
on account of accumulated business losses		
Deferred tax assets provided on above	Nil	Nil

Note 26:


Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.


In terms of our report attached.

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Chandrashekar Iyer
Partner
Membership No.047723
Place: Thane
Date: JUNE 9, 2020


D Santhanam
Director
Place: Pune
Date: June 09, 2020


Dr.Santosh Sundararajan
Director
Place: Pune
Date: June 09, 2020



Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 22 : Significant estimates and assumptions

Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes will be reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amounts sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity Benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 34.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, the fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value target and the discount factor.

The Company has valued its financial instruments through profit & loss which involves significant judgements and estimates such as cash flows for the period for which the instrument is valid, EBITDA of investee company, fair value of share price of the investee company on meeting certain requirements as per the agreement, etc. The determination of the fair value is based on expected discounted cash flows. The key assumptions take into consideration the probability of meeting each performance target and the discount factor.

