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Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED** (hereinafter referred as "the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, 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 Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter collectively referred as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred as "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 (hereinafter referred as "Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its loss, other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 41 to the Standalone Financial Statements, which describes the economic and social consequences the entity is facing as a result of Covid-19, which is impacting operations of the Company, supply chains, personnel available for work etc.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter of emphasis.

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

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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 the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report;

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	**Revenue Recognition:** Ind AS 115 prescribes detailed guidance for various elements of revenue recognition and requires detailed contract assessment as per the accounting principles. The revenue accounting standards application involves certain significant judgements regarding identification of distinct performance obligations, recognition of revenue over the period, recognition of contract acquisition costs, appropriateness of the basis used for measuring the estimation of the total cost of completion of the projects over a wide range of customers and also wide range of contracts each having different risk profile based on its individual nature of performance and delivery characteristics. Changes in cost estimate could give rise to the variances in the amount of revenue recognised and profit/loss recognised. Accordingly this matter has been identified as KAM.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit procedures on revenue recognition from construction contract consisted mainly the testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the laid down internal controls and then substantive testing of the transactions. The audit procedures performed includes following: • Assessed the Company's process to identify revenue recognition and cost estimation as per the requirement of the revenue accounting standard. • Evaluation of the internal control designs relating to the revenue accounting standards, • Selected an appropriate samples of contracts and evaluated them along with the supporting evidence to determine whether various elements of revenue recognition as well cost allocations are assessed with the principles prescribed under Ind AS 115. We performed project analysis and obtained the reasons for our observations in respect of the ongoing as well as completed projects during the year under audit. • Read and assessed the disclosure made in the financial statements for assessing the compliance with the disclosure Ind AS 115 requirements.

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon (hereinafter referred as "other information")

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the Board's report and management discussion and analysis included in the annual report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance and / or conclusions thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Management Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Financial Statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the 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.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the lockdown and other restrictions were imposed by the state Government and local administration, as such some of the audit processes carried out during and post lockdown were based on the remote access and evidence shared digitally.

Our opinion has not been modified for the above other matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 the "**Annexure A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act and 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 Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the 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 the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;

Sharp & Tannan Associates * Chartered Accountants * ICAI Regn. No. 109983W

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**". 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, we report that 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; and

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the auditor's report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2021 on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements - Refer note 30 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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Chartered Accountants

CA Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No.: (F) 037457
UDIN: 21037457AAAAAW2962

Pune, May 31, 2021

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" Section of our report on even date)

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

(b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered documents provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans and guarantees are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, having regard to the nature of inventory, the physical verification by way of verification of title deeds, site visits by the Management and certification of extent of work completion by competent persons, are at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) 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 Act. Accordingly, reporting on paragraphs 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to information and explanation provided to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, as amended, with regard to the deposits accepted. According to the information and explanations given to us, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or the National Company Law tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.

(vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act. We have broadly reviewed these records relating to materials, labour and other items of cost maintained by the Company and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed cost accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not however made a detailed examination of records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) There were delays by the Company in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

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(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable except for as given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment	Amount Paid Subsequently
Employee Provident Fund Act, 1952	Provident Fund	40,614	May 2018 to March 2019	15th of the following month	-	-
		2,880	April 2019 to May 2019		-	-
Employee Provident Fund Act, 1952	Provident Fund	1,809,896	Sep 2020	15th of the following month	25th May 2021	1,809,896
Income Tax Act	Tax Deducted At Source - Salary	180,168	March 2017	7th of the following month	-	-
Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	463,199	April 2011 to March 2012	20th of every following month	-	-
Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	6,893,036	June 2017	20th of every following month	-	-
Goods and Service Tax Act	Goods and Service Tax Act	19,838,098	May 2019	20th of every following month	-	-

(c) Details of dues of Income tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Customs Duty and Cess which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2021 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of disputed dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which it relates	Amount Involved	Amount Unpaid
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2009-10	23,332,629	23,332,629
Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax / Value Added Tax / Central Sales Tax	Joint Commissioner, Mumbai	2008-09 to 2014-15	95,728,330	93,665,830
		Commercial Tax Officer, Goa	2010-11	4,468,475	4,468,475
		Joint Commissioner, Mumbai	2015-16	7,766,828	7,389,797
		Joint Commissioner, Mumbai	2016-17	7,420,456	7,420,456

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(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks, financial institutions and dues to debenture holders and there are no borrowings from government.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loan has been applied for the purposes for which they were raised.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no material fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Ind AS.

(xiv) According to the information and explanation provided to us, during the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, reporting on Para 3(xv) is not applicable.

(xvi) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

SHARP & TANNAN ASSOCIATES
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CA Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No.: (F) 037457
UDIN: 21037457AAAAAW2962

Pune, May 31, 2021

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under the heading, "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report on even date)

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED** (hereinafter referred as "the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion and 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, 2021, based on the internal financial 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 (hereinafter referred as "the guidance note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (hereinafter referred as "ICAI").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's 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 and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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.

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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.

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CA Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No.: (F) 037457
UDIN: 21037457AAAAAW2962

Pune, May 31, 2021

Vascon Engineers Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A		**ASSETS**			
	1	**Non-current assets**			
		(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	2,472.55	2,737.56
		(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
		(c) Investment Property	4	1,598.71	1,797.76
		(d) Other Intangible assets	3	3.91	10.84
		(e) Right of Use Assets	3	33.50	209.19
		(f) Financial Assets			
		(i) Investments	5	16,889.25	16,949.23
		(ii) Others Financial Assets	7	9,798.50	9,538.85
		(g) Income Tax Assets (net)		1,024.91	1,374.37
		(h) Other non-current assets	8	1,681.49	1,634.70
		Total Non - Current Assets		**33,502.82**	**34,252.50**
	2	**Current assets**			
		(a) Inventories	9	44,078.00	46,384.31
		(b) Financial Assets			
		(i) Investments	5	312.70	1,803.42
		(ii) Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	10	11,469.20	12,898.29
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,935.79	2,023.54
		(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	3,855.23	3,688.72
		(v) Loans receivables considered good - Unsecured	6	6,732.08	6,745.15
		(vi) Others Financial Assets	7	19,807.99	16,760.00
		(c) Other current assets	8	2,708.50	2,695.72
		Total Current Assets		**90,899.49**	**92,999.15**
		Total Assets (1+2)		124,402.31	127,251.65
B		**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	1	**Equity**			
		(a) Equity Share capital	12	18,213.67	17,813.67
		(b) Other Equity	12.1	51,208.99	54,783.08
		Equity attributable to owners of the Company		69,422.66	72,596.75
		LIABILITIES			
	2	**Non-current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	13	4,318.80	9,918.21
		(ii) Other financial liabilities (including lease liability)	14	1,754.70	1,797.07
		Total Non - Current Liabilities		**6,073.50**	**11,715.28**
	3	**Current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	13	7,375.44	8,395.79
		(ii) Trade and other payables			
		-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	24.03	1.90
		-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	21,463.69	17,578.11
		(iii) Other financial liabilities (including lease liability)	14	9,183.89	6,401.62
		(b) Provisions	16	1,736.43	1,571.42
		(c) Other current liabilities	18	9,122.67	8,990.78
		Total Current Liabilities		**48,906.15**	**42,939.62**
		Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)		124,402.31	127,251.65
		Significant accounting policies See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.	1-2 & 3 - 42		

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

In terms of our report attached.	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
For Sharp & Tannan Associates Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No. 109983W) By the hands of CA Tirtharaj Khot Partner Membership No: (F) - 037457 Date : May 31,2021 Place : Pune	Siddharth Vasudevan Managing Director (DIN-02504124) Dr Santosh Sundararajan Chief Executive Officer Vibhuti Darshin Dani Company Secretary & Compliance Officer Date : May 31, 2021 Place : Pune	Mukesh Malhotra Director (DIN-00129504) Somnath Biswas Chief Financial Officer

Vascon Engineers Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I	Revenue from operations	19	35,722.68	36,599.98
II	Other Income	20	1,123.00	1,723.99
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**36,845.68**	**38,323.97**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	21.a	28,077.32	23,855.49
	(b) Purchases of Stock-in-trade		1.43	0.74
	(c) Changes in stock of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	21.b	2,780.16	1,541.68
	(d) Employee benefit expense	22	3,389.65	4,218.02
	(e) Finance costs	23	2,451.33	1,551.48
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	3 & 4	721.61	864.55
	(g) Other expenses	24	3,111.50	2,477.54
	Total Expenses (IV)		**40,533.00**	**34,509.50**
V	**Profit /(Loss) before tax (III - IV)**		(3,687.32)	3,814.47
VI	**Tax Expense**			
	(1) Current tax	17	-	-
	(2) Deferred tax	17		
	(3) (Excess) / Short provision for tax of earlier years	17	0.16	-
	Total tax expense (VI)		0.16	-
VII	**Profit /(Loss) after tax (V - VI)**		(3,687.48)	3,814.47
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(111.01)	162.88
IX	**Total comprehensive Income /(Loss) for the Year (VII + VIII)**		(3,798.49)	3,977.35
X	**Earnings per equity share**			
	(1) Basic	25	(2.05)	2.14
	(2) Diluted	25	(2.05)	2.13
	Significant accounting policies **See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.**	1-2 & 3 - 42		

In terms of our report attached.

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 109983W)
By the hands of

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

CA Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No: (F) - 037457
Date : May 31,2021
Place : Pune

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mukesh Malhotra

Siddharth Vasudevan
Managing Director
(DIN-02504124)

Mukesh Malhotra
Director
(DIN-00129504)

Dr Santosh Sundararajan
Chief Executive Officer

Vibhuti Darshin Dani
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Somnath Biswas
Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 31, 2021
Place : Pune

Vascon Engineers Limited

Cash Flow Statement - Indirect Method

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax for the year	(3,687.32)	3,814.47
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	2,451.33	1,551.48
Dividends received from Joint Venture/ shares	(173.88)	(0.04)
(Gain)/ loss on Sale of Assets	(337.95)	(0.35)
Depreciation	721.61	864.55
Interest received	(419.97)	(578.45)
Expense recognised in respect of equity-settled share-based payments	224.40	462.77
(Gain) / loss on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	-	(732.05)
Profit on sale of investment	-	(169.37)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	1,284.82	37.79
Provision / Creditors no longer required written back	(153.18)	(92.12)
Gain / (loss) on investments carried at fair value	1.90	30.49
Dividend received on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	(9.78)	(81.21)
Commision (Net)	44.31	35.49
	(53.71)	5,143.45
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	995.95	3,522.92
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from customers under construction	(2,339.29)	(2,727.57)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	3,249.84	2,716.06
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(797.75)	(1,631.65)
(Increase)/decrease in Financial asset Loans	13.08	(630.44)
(Increase)/decrease in other current and non current assets	(59.34)	(1,664.95)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(489.36)	(1,746.97)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	4,028.81	848.49
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	54.01	286.37
Cash generated from operations	**4,602.24**	**4,115.71**
Income tax (refund) / paid (Net)	349.30	381.00
Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities	**4,951.54**	**4,496.71**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets including work in progress	(196.97)	(184.00)
Profit on sale of investment	-	169.37
Proceeds from disposal of Fixed assets	459.98	184.60
Dividends received from Joint Venture /Shares	173.88	0.04
Proceeds on redemption / (Investment) of Liquid Mutual Fund	1,498.58	(1,318.34)
Investment in Fixed deposits with Banks	(363.93)	(1,712.15)
Proceeds / (Payment) from Investment	60.00	788.00
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**1,631.54**	**(2,072.48)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	400.00	0.00
Repayment of borrowings	(5,539.54)	(1,926.15)
Proceeds from borrowings	1,809.00	1,300.00
Interest received	402.61	494.26
Finance cost including capitalized to qualifying assets	(3,636.04)	(3,751.61)
Net cash (used in)/generated by financing activities	**(6,563.97)**	**(3,883.50)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	19.10	(1,459.27)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer Note-11A)	1,856.42	3,315.69
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note -11A)	**1,875.52**	**1,856.42**

Sharp & Tannan Associates * Chartered Accountants * ICAI Regn. No. 109983W

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED *

Notes :

1. Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" as prescribed in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

2. Figures in brackets represent cash outflows.

In terms of our report attached.

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 109983W)
By the hands of

CA Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No: (F) - 037457
Date : May 31,2021
Place : Pune

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Siddharth Vasudevan
Managing Director
(DIN-02504124)

Mukesh Malhotra
Director
(DIN-00129504)

Dr Santosh Sundararajan
Chief Executive Officer

Vibhuti Darshin Dani
Company Secretary
& Compliance
Officer

Somnath Biswas
Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 31, 2021
Place : Pune

Vascon Engineers Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Changes in Equity

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,813.67	17,813.67
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	400.00	-
Balance at the end of the year	18,213.67	17,813.67

B. Changes in Other Equity

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year - As of April 01, 2019	55,493.35	1,537.50	1,074.87	1,250.00	(8,912.13)	50,443.59
Premium on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount recorded on Grant	-	-	462.77	-	-	462.77
Transferred to securities premium reserve on exercise	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	162.88	162.88
Transitional Adjustment on account of application of Ind as 116	-	-	-	-	(100.63)	(100.63)
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	3,814.47	3,814.47
Balance at the end of the reporting year - March 31, 2020	55,493.35	1,537.50	1,537.64	1,250.00	(5,035.41)	54,783.08

Particulars	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting Year - As of April 01, 2020	55,493.35	1,537.50	1,537.64	1,250.00	(5,035.41)	54,783.08
Premium on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount recorded on Grant	-	-	224.40	-	-	224.40
Transferred to securities premium reserve on exercise	605.60	-	(605.60)	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(111.01)	(111.01)
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	(3,687.48)	(3,687.48)
Balance at the end of the reporting Year - Mar 31, 2021	56,098.95	1,537.50	1,156.45	1,250.00	(8,833.90)	51,208.99

In terms of our report attached.

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 109983W)
By the hands of

CA Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No: (F) - 037457
Date : May 31,2021
Place : Pune

Sharp & Tannan Associates * Chartered Accountants * ICAI Regn. No. 109983W

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Siddharth Vasudevan
Managing Director
(DIN-02504124)

Mukesh Malhotra
Director
(DIN-00129504)

Dr Santosh Sundararajan
Chief Executive Officer

Vibhuti Darshin Dani
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Somnath Biswas
Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 31, 2021
Place : Pune

Vascon Engineers Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

1. Corporate Information

Vascon Engineers Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on January 1, 1986 and is engaged in the business of Engineering, Procurement and Construction services (EPC) and Real Estate Development. The shares of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is ' Vascon Weikfield chambers , Behind Novotel Hotel , Opposite Hyatt Hotel, Pune Nagar Road, Pune - 411014'.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorise for issue on May 31, 2021.

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.

2.02 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and equity settled employee stock options transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 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. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. As the year-end figures are taken from the source and rounded to the nearest digits, the figures reported for the previous quarters might not always add up to the year figures reported in this statement..

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 contingent liabilities.

Evaluation of satisfaction of performance obligation for the purpose of revenue recognition

Determination of revenue under the satisfaction of performance obligation necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of project income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The Company recognises revenue when the Company satisfies its performance obligation.

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 for.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment & Investment Property

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

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 2.10

Determination of lease term & discount rate

Ind AS 116 Leases requires lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics

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 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 the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

Sharp & Tannan Associates
ICAI Regn. No. 109983W
Chartered Accountants

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Company has obtained independent fair valuation for financial instruments wherever necessary to determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In some cases the fair value of financial instruments is done internally by the management of the Company using market-observable inputs.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The qualified external valuers establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The external valuers report the management of the Company findings every reporting period to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities is disclosed in note 26.

2.04 Revenue Recognition / Cost Recognition

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

a) Construction contracts

Revenue from fixed price construction contracts is recognised on the Percentage Of Completion Method (POCM). The stage of completion is determined by survey of work performed / completion of physical proportion of the contract work determined by technical estimate of work done / actual cost incurred in relation to total estimated contract cost, as the case may be. The estimate of total contract cost has been made at the time of commencement of contract work and reviewed and revised, by the technical experts, from time to time during period in which the contract work is executed. Future expected loss, if any, is recognised immediately as expenditure. In respect of unapproved revenue recognised, an adequate provision is made for possible reductions, if any. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been reflected as unbilled revenue under the head "Other Current Assets" " and billing in excess of contract revenue has been reflected as Unearned Revenue under the head "Other Current Liabilities" in the Balance Sheet. The amount of retention money held by the customers pending completion of performance milestone is disclosed as part of contract asset and is reclassified as trade receivables.

Escalation claims raised by the Company are recognised when negotiations have reached an advanced stage such that customers will accept the claim and amount that is probable will be accepted by the customer can be measured reliably.

b) Real estate development

Revenue from real estate projects is recognised on 'Completed contract method' of accounting as per IND AS 115, When

- the seller has transfered to the buyer all significant risk and rewards of ownership and seller retains no effective control of the real estate to a degree usally associated with owner ship.
- The seller has effectively handed over possession of the real estate unit to the buyer forming part of the transaction.
- No significant uncertianty exists regardging the amount of consideration that will be derived from real estate sales;and
- It is not unreasonable to expect ultimate collection of revenue from buyers.

The Company has applied the modified retrospective approach to its real estate residential contracts with effect from April 1, 2018, Refer note 42 for impact.

c) Interest Income – Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

d) Dividend Income – Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

e) 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.

f) Income from services rendered is recognised as revenue when the right to receive the same is established.

g) 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.

2.05 Cost of contruction / Development

Cost of construction/Development (Including cost of land) incurred is charged to statement of profit and loss proportionate to project area sold. Costs incurred for projects which have not received Occuancy/Completion certificate is carried over as construction work in progress. Costs incurred for projects which have received Occupancy/ Completion ceritificate is carried over as completed Finished Properties

2.06 Leases

Leases are accounted as per Ind AS 116 .

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset

Company as a Lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.
Certain lease arrangements include the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

Shah & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease payments have been classified as financing activities in Statement of Cash Flow.

The Company has elected not to recognise right- of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in statement of profit and loss over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as operating activities.

2.07 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.

2.08 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 up to 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 statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.09 Employee benefits

a) Short-term Employee Benefits -

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange of services rendered by the employees is recognised during the year when the employees render the service.
These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service. The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:
(a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
(b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

b) Post Employment Benefits -

(1) Defined Contribution Plan:
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes viz. Company's Provident Fund Scheme and Superannuation Fund are recognised as an expense when the employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution. The company has no furthur obligation once the contribution have been paid.

(2) Defined Benefit Plan:
For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:
• service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
• net interest expense or income; and
• remeasurement.

Sharp & Tannan Associates * Chartered Accountants * ICAI Regn. No. 109983W

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

Gratuity: The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15/26 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation. The Company has taken a Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Scheme with LIC of India for future payment of gratuity to the eligible employees.

c) Other Long-term Employee Benefits -

Compensated Absences: The Company provides for the encashment of compensated absences with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate compensated absences subject to certain limits, for future encashment. Such benefits are provided based on the number of days of un utilised compensated absence on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation. The Company has taken a policy with LIC of India for future payment of compensated absences encashment to its employees.

Share-based Payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

The cost is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and / or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Companies best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in employee benefits expense.

2.10 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.

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

2.11 Property, Plant and Equipment & Investment Property

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.

Depreciation on tangible property plant & equipment and Investment Property 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 based on the 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 Company has based on technical advice considered the useful life of the plant and machinery to be 6-15 years which is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Property Plant & Equipment individually costing Rs. 5,000 or less are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition. Depreciation on assets acquired/purchased, sold/discarded during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of each addition / till the date of sale/discard.

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.

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.

2.12 Investment Properties

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognized in its Initial GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are states at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

2.13 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on written down value method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation 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. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.14 Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair market values. Any excess purchase price over the fair market value of the net assets acquired, including identified intangibles, is recorded as goodwill. Preliminary purchase price allocations are made at the date of acquisition and finalized when information needed to affirm underlying estimates is obtained, within a maximum allocation period of one year. Goodwill is subject to impairment testing at least annually. In addition, goodwill is tested more frequently if a change in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicates that potential impairment exists.

2.15 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.

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset and financial guarantees designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted – effective interest rate for purchased, or originated credit impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual term of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

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When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Non-financial assets

Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.16 Inventories

a) Stock of Materials

Stock of materials has been valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost is determined on Weighted Average method.

b) Development Work

Stock of Units in completed projects and work in progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is aggregate of land cost, materials, contract work, direct expenses, provisions and apportioned borrowing cost.

c) Stock of Trading Goods

Stock of trading goods has been stated at cost or net realisable whichever is lower. The cost is determined on Weighted Average Method.

2.17 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.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial guarantee contracts:

These are initially measured at their fair values and, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

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Investment in subsidiaries
Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Company recognises equity instrument at proceeds received net of direct issue costs.

Reclassification of Financial Assets
The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when a company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains and losses) or interest.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities
For financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI, income by way of interest and dividend, provision for impairment and exchange difference, if any, (on debt instrument) are recognised in Profit or Loss and changes in fair value (other than on account of above income or expense) are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in Other equity. On disposal of debt instruments at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in Other equity is reclassified to Profit and Loss. In case of equity instruments at FVTOCI, such cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Profit and Loss on disposal of investments.
A financial liability is derecognised when the related obligation expires or is discharged or cancelled.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is 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.

2.18 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.

2.19 Critical Accounting Judgments and key sources of estimation, uncertainty
The preparation of financial statements and related notes in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and revenues and expenses.

Actual results could differ from those estimates due to those uncertainties on which assumptions are based. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed annually in order to verify they still reflect the best available knowledge of the Company's operations and of other factors deriving from actual circumstances. Changes, if any, are immediately accounted for in the income statement.

The present economic context, whose effects are spread into some businesses in which the Group operates, determined the need to make assumptions related to future development with a high degree of uncertainty. For this reason, it is not possible to exclude that, in the next or in subsequent financial years, actual results may differ from estimated results. These differences, at present unforeseeable and unpredictable, may require adjustments to book values. Estimates are used in many areas, including accounting for non-current assets, deferred tax assets, bad debt provisions on accounts receivable, inventory obsolescence, employee benefits, contingent liabilities and provisions for risks and contingencies.

2.20 Cash flow statement
The Cash Flow Statement is prepared by the indirect method set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

2.21 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.

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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. In case of project business, operating cycle is dependent on life of specific project/ contract/service, hence current non-current bifurcation relating to project is based on expected completion date of project which generally exceeds 12 months

2.22 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.

2.23 Fair Value Measurement

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

- in the principle market for the asset or liability
- in the absence of principle market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 – Quoted (Unadjusted) Market prices in active markets for incidental assets or liabilities
- Level 2 –Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation Techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers that 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.

Determination of Fair Value

1) Financial Assets - Debt Instruments at amortized cost

After initial measurement the financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are an integral part of the EIR.

2) Financial Assets - Debt Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L.

3) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

4) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit & loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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 Companies financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent Measurement

Fair value through Profit & Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit & loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. All changes in fair value of such liabilities are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Loans and Borrowings

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. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

5) Embedded Derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of IND AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in IND AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

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2.24 Recent accounting pronoucements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 01, 2020.

2.25 Dividend

Dividend on share is recorded as liability on the date of approval by the shareholders.

2.26 Investments

Long Term Investments are carried at cost. Provision for diminution is made to recognize the decline, other than temporary in the value of these investments. Current investments are carried at lower of the cost and fair value.

2.27 Associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method at cost at the date of acquisition. In subsequent periods, the carrying amount is adjusted up or down to reflect the Company's share of the comprehensive income of the investee. Any distributions received from the investee and other changes in the investees equity reduce or increase the carrying amount of the investment. If the losses of an associate or joint venture attributable to the Company equal or exceed the value of the interest held in this associate or joint venture, no further losses are recognised unless the Company incurs an obligation or makes payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If there are any indications of impairment in the investments in associates or joint ventures, the carrying amount of the relevant investment is subject to an impairment test. If the reason for an impairment loss recognised in prior years no longer exists, the carrying amount of the investment is increased to a maximum figure of the share of net assets in the associate or joint venture.

2.28 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets are classified separately in the balance sheet as held for sale if they are available for sale in their present condition and the sale is highly probable. Assets that are classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less costs to sell. Liabilities classified as directly related to non-current assets held for sale are disclosed separately as held for sale in the liabilities section of the balance sheet. For discontinued operations, additional disclosures are required in the Notes, as long as the requirements for classification as discontinued operations are met.

2.29 Segment Reporting

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

'The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter-segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No. 3 - Property , Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	I.Property, Plant and Equipment							II. Intangible assets	III. Right of Use Assets		
	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Lease Hold Improvements	Total	Softwares	Office Premises	Vehicle	Total
Gross carrying value											
As at April 1, 2020	66.06	7,343.50	495.91	205.29	720.57	338.88	9,170.21	546.49	1,053.97	74.70	1,128.67
Additions	-	136.39	5.91	-	15.81	-	158.10	12.79	-	26.08	26.08
Disposals	-	(93.12)	-	(4.60)	(0.36)	-	(98.07)	-	-	-	-
As at Mar 31, 2021 (A)	**66.06**	**7,386.77**	**501.82**	**200.69**	**736.02**	**338.88**	**9,230.24**	**559.28**	**1,053.97**	**100.78**	**1,154.75**
Accumulated depreciation											
As at April 1, 2020	40.45	5,039.35	437.49	159.46	661.14	94.75	6,432.65	535.65	872.79	46.69	919.48
Additions	1.11	335.15	14.72	13.46	31.26	16.86	412.56	19.72	178.69	23.08	201.77
Disposals	0.00	(82.62)	-	(4.56)	(0.33)	-	(87.51)	-	-	-	-
As at Mar 31, 2021 (B)	**41.56**	**5,291.88**	**452.21**	**168.36**	**692.07**	**111.61**	**6,757.69**	**555.37**	**1,051.48**	**69.77**	**1,121.25**
Net carrying value as at Mar 31, 2021 (A) - (B)	**24.50**	**2,094.89**	**49.61**	**32.33**	**43.95**	**227.27**	**2,472.55**	**3.91**	**2.49**	**31.01**	**33.50**
Gross carrying value											
As at April 1, 2019	66.06	7,603.22	492.14	207.55	699.87	338.88	9,407.72	542.87	-	-	-
Additions (Transitional Impact on Adoption of IND AS 116)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964.93	74.70	1,039.63
Additions	-	63.97	3.77	3.94	20.70	-	92.38	3.62	89.04	-	89.04
Disposals	-	(323.69)	0.00	(6.20)	0.00	-	(329.89)	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020 (A)	**66.06**	**7,343.50**	**495.91**	**205.29**	**720.57**	**338.88**	**9,170.21**	**546.49**	**1,053.97**	**74.70**	**1,128.67**
Accumulated depreciation											
As at April 1, 2019	39.37	4,760.38	414.87	146.68	617.35	76.96	6,055.62	515.24	-	-	-
Additions (Transitional Impact on Adoption of IND AS 116)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	674.16	29.35	703.51
Additions	1.08	418.62	22.62	18.79	43.79	17.79	522.69	20.41	198.63	17.34	215.97
Disposals	-	(139.65)	-	(6.01)	-	-	(145.66)	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020 (B)	**40.45**	**5,039.35**	**437.49**	**159.46**	**661.14**	**94.75**	**6,432.65**	**535.65**	**872.79**	**46.69**	**919.48**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020 (A) - (B)	**25.61**	**2,304.15**	**58.42**	**45.83**	**59.43**	**244.13**	**2,737.56**	**10.84**	**181.18**	**28.01**	**209.19**

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No. 4 - Investment Property

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Buildings
Gross carrying value	
As at April 1, 2020	2,490.73
Additions	-
Disposals	210.34
As at Mar 31, 2021 (A)	**2,280.39**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2020	692.97
Charge for the year	87.57
Reversals/ Disposals during the year	98.86
As at Mar 31, 2021 (B)	681.68
Net carrying value as at Mar 31, 2021 (A) - (B)	1,598.71
Gross carrying value	
As at April 1, 2019	2,490.73
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2020 (A)	**2,490.73**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2019	587.50
Charge for the year	105.47
As at March 31, 2020 (B)	**692.97**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020 (A) - (B)	1,797.76

The Company's investment properties consist of commercial properties in India. Management determined that the investment properties consist of only one class of asset i.e. office spaces based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair valuation

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investment Property	2787.005	3176.21

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties.The market rate for sale/purchase of such premises are representative of fair values. Company's investment properties are at a location where active market is available for similar kind of properties. Hence fair value is ascertained on the basis of market rates prevailing for similar properties in those location determined by an independent registered valuer

Note: of the above, a building carrying value ₹1595.06 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1676.50 Lakhs) is subject to first charge for secured bank loans (refer note 13.1)

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Note No. 5 - Investment

A. Non Current Investment (₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. COST		
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)		
Investments in Equity Instruments of Subsidiaries		
Almet Corporation Limited 58,824 (March 31, 2020: 58,824) Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- Each Fully Paid	1,475.66	1,475.66
Marathawada Realto₹ Private Limited 39,216 (March 31, 2020: 39,216) Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- Each Fully Paid	2,251.06	2,251.06
Marvel Housing Private Limited 10,000 (March 31, 2020: 10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid	1.00	1.00
GMP Technical Solutions Private Limited 12,689 (March 31, 2020: 12,689) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid	4,602.71	4,602.71
Vascon Value Homes Private Limited 10000 (March 31,2020: 10000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- Each fully paid	1.00	1.00
Vascon EPC Limited* 10000 (March 31,2020: 10000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- Each fully paid	1.00	1.00
	8,332.43	8,332.43
Investments in Equity Instruments of associates		
Mumbai Estates Private Limited 99,999 (March 31, 2020: 99,999) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 /- Each Fully Paid	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00
Investments in Equity Instruments of joint ventures - jointly controlled entities		
Cosmos Premises Private Limited 162,500 (March 31, 2020: 162,500) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid	337.00	337.00
Vascon Engineers Ltd WII (Qatar) - 49% stake	0.01	0.01
Phoenix Venture	200.00	200.00
Investment in Partnership Firm - Ajanta Enterprises	4,272.94	4,272.94
Vascon Saga Construcions LLP	1.52	1.52
	4,811.47	4,811.47
INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT COST [A]	13,153.90	13,153.90
B. INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST		
Investments in Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Subsidiary		
GMP Technical Solutions Private Limited # 0.001% 984,793 (March 31, 2020: 1,044,793) Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	984.79	1,044.79
Investment in Government or trust securities 7 Years National Savings Certificate	0.20	0.20
INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST [B]	984.99	1,044.99

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Investments Carried at:		
C. Designated as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss		
Quoted Investments		
Investments in Equity Instruments - Union Bank of India *(formerly Corporation Bank)*	0.11	0.09
330 (March 31,2020: 330) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- Each fully paid		
Total Aggregate Quoted Investments	**0.11**	**0.09**
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)		
Investments in debentures of Ascent Hotels Private Limited	2,750.00	2,750.00
Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debenture 6,726,396 of face Value ₹10/- each		
Investments in Equity Instruments of structured entities		
The Saraswat Co Operative Bank Ltd	0.25	0.25
2,500 (March 31, 2020: 2,500) Equity Shares Of ₹10/- Each Fully Paid		
	2,750.25	**2,750.25**
INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT FVTPL [C]	**2,750.36**	**2,750.34**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS [A] + [B] + [C]	16,889.25	16,949.23

Details of quoted / unquoted investments: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments and Market Value thereof	0.11	0.09
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	16,889.14	16,949.14
Aggregate amount of Provision for expected credit loss on investments	-	-

* The Board of the Director of theVascon EPC Limited in their meeting held on 26th February 2021 & the members in their Extraordinary General Meeting held on 26th March 2021, have accorded consent to the striking off the name of 'Vascon EPC Limited' one of the non-operative wholly owned subsidiaries. The same is in the process as on date.

During the year, one of the subsidiary GMP Technical Solutions Private Limited has redeemed 60000 number of Preference shares of Rs. 100 each at par out of profits of the company. These preference shares are 0.001% redeemable, non-cumulative preference shares issued by the GMP Technical Solutions Private Limited.

B. Current Investment (₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Designated as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)		
Investments in Equity Instruments of structured entities		
Sita Lakshmi Mills Limited	234.00	234.00
806,000 (March 31, 2020: 806,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 50/- Each Fully Paid		
Total Unquoted Investments	**234.00**	**234.00**
Quoted Investments		
Investments in Mutual Funds	78.70	1,569.42
HSBC Cash Fund		
Units 3841.0260 (March 31, 2020: 4335.6070) , NAV ₹ 2,048.8137 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,977.4898) each		
Total Quoted Investments	**78.70**	**1,569.42**
TOTAL CURRENT INVESTMENTS	**312.70**	**1,803.42**

Details of quoted / unquoted investments:

Particular	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments and Market Value thereof	78.70	1,569.42
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	234.00	234.00
Aggregate amount of Provision for expected credit loss on investments	-	-

Note No. 6 - Loans receivable considered good - Unsecured

Current (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Loans and Advances to Employees		
- Unsecured, considered good	220.83	279.76
b) Loans to related parties (Refer Note 33)		
- Unsecured, considered good	530.49	362.67
c) Other Loans		
- Unsecured, considered good	5,980.76	6,102.72
TOTAL	6,732.08	6,745.15

Note No. 7 - Others

A. Non - Current (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Security Deposits		
- Unsecured	797.67	804.45
- Doubtful	25.00	25.00
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(25.00)	(25.00)
b) Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	450.33	252.91
c) Project Advances	8,550.50	8,481.49
TOTAL	9,798.50	9,538.85

B. Current (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Security Deposits - Unsecured	1101.17	601.60
b) Interest accrued on deposits	87.72	104.48
c) Project Advances	2648.43	2544.93
d) Other Recoverable (incl. JV Partner share)	636.78	514.39
e) Amounts due from customers		
- Gross amount due from customer (Unbilled)	19341.53	15720.50
- Less : Related Advance Payments received	(4007.64)	(2725.90)
	15,333.89	12,994.60
TOTAL	19,807.99	16,760.00

Note No. 8 - Other non-current and current assets

A. Non Current (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Balances with goverment authorities (other than income taxes)	1681.49	1634.70
TOTAL	1,681.49	1,634.70

B. Current (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Advances to suppliers	2061.10	1967.21
(b) Prepaid Expenses	630.50	721.99
(c) Travel Advance	16.90	6.52
TOTAL	2,708.50	2,695.72

Note No. 9 - Inventories (Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Building materials / tools	3,732.64	3,258.39
(b) Projects under Development	34889.06	31721.48
(c) Completed Units	5456.70	11404.44
Total Inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	44,078.00	46,384.31

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Note No. 10 - Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	4358.05	8953.71
(b) Doubtful	2557.82	1273.00
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(2557.82)	(1273.00)
	4,358.05	8,953.71
Others		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	5051.77	2446.69
(b) Doubtful		
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses		
Retention (Accrued but not due)		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	3408.38	3038.28
(b) Doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	-	-
	3,408.38	3,038.28
Less: Related Unearned Receivables	(1349.00)	(1540.39)
TOTAL	11,469.20	12,898.29

Notes:

1. The company records receivables on account of ' EPC contracts ' and ' Development sales' in the normal course of business and classify the same as "trade receivable".

2. The average credit period on EPC contracts is 60 days. No Interest is charged on trade recivables.

3. Trade receivables includes receivables from related parties and amount due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person or any trade or other receivables due from firm or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or member (Refer Note 33).

4. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that customer base is large and unrelated.

5. The Company does not provide for expected credit loss allowance development sales and receivables from related parties as the Company does not expect any loss on these sales. There is no historical credit loss experience and the Company does not expect any loss on these trade receivables.

6. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables from EPC contracts based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit losses experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as per the provision matrix. In addition the Company provides for expected credit loss based on case to case basis

Provision Matrix - EPC Sales

Age of receivables	% of receivables
0-1 Year	-
1-2 year	20.00%
2-3 years	35.00%
3 years and above	38.50%

Age of receivables (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
EPC:		
Less than 1 year	5,029.42	2,936.10
1-2 year	1,584.58	1,907.46
2-3 year	1,178.65	597.77
More than 3 year	4,420.86	4,605.63
Less :- Expected Credit Loss	(2,557.82)	(1,273.00)
Total	**9,655.69**	**8,773.96**
Development Sales Receivables	817.10	2,624.09
Receivables from Related Parties (Refer Note No. 33)	996.41	1,500.24
TOTAL	11,469.20	12,898.29

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Movement in the expected credit loss allowance is as follows: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,273.00	1,235.20
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit loss	1287.98	39.82
Utilization / Reversals	(3.16)	(2.02)
Balance at end of the year - March 31, 2021	2,557.82	1,273.00

Note No. 11 - **Cash and Bank Balances** (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A) Current Cash and bank balances		
(a) Unrestricted Balances with banks #	1,385.12	1,670.61
(b) Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-
(c) Cash in hand	159.24	208.35
(d) Balances with banks in deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	391.43	144.58
Cash and Cash equivalent as per balance sheet	1,935.79	2,023.54
Bank Overdraft	60.27	167.12
Total Cash and cash equivalent as per statement of cash flows	1,875.52	1,856.42
B) Other Bank Balances		
(a) Balances with banks in deposit accounts with original maturity more than 3 months	451.75	153.60
(b) In earmarked accounts - Balances held as margin money or security against borrowing, guarantee and other commitments *	3,403.48	3,535.12
Total Other Bank Balances	3,855.23	3,688.72

* Represents margin money against various guarantees and letters of credit issued by bank on behalf of the Company. These deposits are not available for use by the Company as the same is in the nature of restricted cash.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank Balances includes balances in Escrow Account which shall be used only for specified purposes as defined under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

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Note No. 12 - Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Share Capital	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised:				
* Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	264,130,000	26,413.00	264,130,000	26,413.00
* Preference Share of ₹ 10 each without voting rights	5,000,000	500.00	5,000,000	500.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	182,136,716	18,213.67	178,136,716	17,813.67

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 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.

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

Particulars	Number of Shares	Equity share capital
Issued and Paid up Capital at April 1, 2019	178,136,716	1,781,367,160
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	178,136,716	1,781,367,160
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	4,000,000	40,000,000
Balance at Mar 31, 2021	182,136,716	1,821,367,160

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

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	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				
R. Vasudevan	42,428,701	23.29	42,428,701	23.82
Vatsalya Enterprises Private Limited	9,599,275	5.27	9,078,947	5.10
Lalitha Vasudevan	9,500,158	5.22	8,919,538	5.01
Santosh Sundarajan	9,140,643	5.02	8,134,393	4.57

(iii) As at 31 Mar, 2021, 8,000,000 shares (As at 31 March, 2020, 12,000,000 shares) were reserved for issuance as follows:

Particulars	No. of shares	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Outstanding employee stock options granted / available for grant	8,000,000	12,000,000

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Note No. 12.1 - Other Equity (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					
	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year - As of April 01, 2019	55,493.35	1,537.50	1,074.87	1,250.00	(8,912.13)	**50,443.59**
Premium on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Amount recorded on Grant	-	-	462.77	-	-	**462.77**
Transferred to securities premium reserve on exercise	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	162.88	**162.88**
Transitional Adjustment on account of application of Ind As 116	-	-	-	-	(100.63)	**(100.63)**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	3,814.47	**3,814.47**
Balance at the end of the reporting year - March 31, 2020	**55,493.35**	**1,537.50**	**1,537.64**	**1,250.00**	**(5,035.41)**	**54,783.08**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					
	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	TOTAL
Balance at the beginning of the reporting Year - As of April 01, 2020	55,493.35	1,537.50	1,537.64	1,250.00	(5,035.41)	**54,783.08**
Premium on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Amount recorded on Grant	-	-	224.40	-	-	**224.40**
Transferred to securities premium reserve on exercise	605.60	-	(605.60)	-	-	**-**
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(111.01)	**(111.01)**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	(3,687.48)	**(3,687.48)**
Balance at the end of the reporting Year - Mar 31, 2021	**56,098.95**	**1,537.50**	**1,156.44**	**1,250.00**	**(8,833.90)**	**51,208.99**

Description of Reserves

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulatedearnings of the Company

Securities premium reserve: The amount received in excess of the par value of equity shares has been classified as securities premium.

General reserve: The Company created a General Reserve in earlier years pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act,1956 where in certain percentage of profits was required to be transferred to General Reserve before declaring dividends. As per Companies Act 2013, the requirements to transfer profits to General Reserve is not mandatory. General Reserve is a free reserve available to the Company.

Equity-settled employee benefits reserve: The Share options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled, share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to securities premium upon exercise of stock options and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees

Capital Redemption Reserve: As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note No. 13 - Borrowings

A. Non Current Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Measured at amortised cost		
A. Secured Borrowings:		
(a) Fully Redeemable Debentures	2,885.37	7,293.70
(b) Term Loan from Financial Institution	1,344.68	1,835.42
(c) Long term maturities of Finance Lease Obligations	-	35.77
Total Secured Borrowings	4,230.05	9,164.89
B. Unsecured Borrowings - at amortised Cost		
(a) Public Deposits	-	-
(b) Loans from related parties (Refer note 33)	88.75	89.32
Total Unsecured Borrowings	88.75	89.32
Total Borrowings carried at Amortised Cost [A] + [B]	4,318.80	9,254.21
Measured at FVTPL		
A. Secured Borrowings:		
1,364 (March 31,2020: 1,364) Zero Coupon, Rupee denominated, Unrated, Unlisted, Secured, Non Convertible Debentures 5864 of ₹ 1 lakhs each (Refer Note 40)	-	664.00
Total Borrowings carried at FVTPL	-	664.00
Total Non-Current Borrowings	4,318.80	9,918.21

B. Current Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Secured Borrowings		
Cash Credit from Banks *	5,875.91	6,647.51
Total Secured Borrowings	5,875.91	6,647.51
B. Unsecured Borrowings		
(a) From Banks (Bank overdraft)	60.27	167.12
(b) Loans from related parties (Refer Note 33)	1,382.77	558.63
(c) Loans from other parties	56.49	1,022.53
Total Unsecured Borrowings	1,499.53	1,748.28
Total Current Borrowings	7,375.44	8,395.79

* Cash Credit from State Bank of India ranging from 9 % -15.50 % is secured by way of hypothecation of building materials, work in progress, finished flats, book debts and equitable mortgage of specified properties of the Company and other entities including a wholly owned subsidiary, corporate guarantee of other Companies including a wholly owned subsidiary and personal guarantee of the Managing Director of the Company.

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Note No. 14 - Other Financial Liabilities

A. Non - Current

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Commitment and other deposits	1,737.73	1,695.24
Lease Libility (Refer Note 29)	16.97	101.83
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	1,754.70	1,797.07

B. Current

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt	8,021.14	5,238.78
(b) Current maturities of finance lease obligations (Refer Note 29)	35.12	5.89
(c) Current maturities of lease obligations IND AS 116 (Refer Note 29)	51.74	160.42
(c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	51.81	43.54
(d) Interest accrued but due on borrowings	650.44	870.57
(f) Creditors for capital supplies/services	38.43	17.50
(g) Others (including buyback advance of GMP Technical Solutions Ltd.)	335.21	64.93
Total other financial liabilities	9,183.89	6,401.62

Note No. 15 - Trade Payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payable for goods & services dues to Small and Medium Enterprises (Refer Note 34)	24.03	1.90
Trade payable for goods & services dues to creditors other than Small and Medium Enterprises	21,463.69	17,578.11
Total trade payables	21,487.72	17,580.01

Note No. 16 - Provisions

Current

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
1) Compensated absences	678.68	637.70
2) Gratuity (Refer Note 31)	802.19	830.64
(b) Other Provisions		
Taxation (Income Tax)	255.56	103.08
Total Provisions	1,736.43	1,571.42

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VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

Note No. 17 - Current Tax and Deferred Tax

(a) Income Tax Expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	0.16	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total Tax Expense recognised in profit and loss account	0.16	-

(b) Numerical Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Amount	Amount
Profit Before tax from Continuing Operations	(3,687.48)	3,814.47
Income Tax using the Company's domestic Tax rate @ 25.168% (Previous Year Tax Rate @ 34.61%)	(928.06)	1,320.19
Tax Effect of :		
- Tax - Exempt income	28.04	(1,181.41)
- Recognition of Tax Effect of Previously unrecognised tax losses	900.03	(138.78)
Changes in estimates related to prior years	0.16	0.00
Income Tax recognised In P&L from Continuing Operations (Effective Tax Rate)	0.16	0.00

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Property, Plant and Equipment	74.01	234.62
	74.01	234.62
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Employee Benefits	512.53	508.19
Carry forward Tax Loss	(438.52)	(273.57)
	74.01	234.62
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	-	-

Note : Pursuant to the announcement made by the Finance Ministry of the Government of India on September 20, 2019, the Company, basis their assessment opted for a lower corporate tax rate as per section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 from financial year 2020-21 onwards. Accordingly, the Company recognized Provision for Income Tax and re-measured the Deferred Tax Liabilities on the basis of the revised lower tax rate and impact of the same was recognized in the year ended March 31, 2021

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VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED ★

Note - 18: Other Liabilities

Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a. Advances received from customers		
- Gross amount due to customers	8,583.28	7,942.38
- Less : Related Unbilled Revenues	(4,007.64)	(2,725.90)
	4,575.64	5,216.48
b. Amount due to customers under construction contracts		
- Gross amount due to customers (Unearned)	4,464.05	3,836.05
- Less : Related Debtors	(1,349.00)	(1,540.39)
	3,115.05	2,295.66
c. Statutory dues		
- taxes payable (other than income taxes)	1,431.98	1,478.64
Total Other Liabilities	9,122.67	8,990.78

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VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

Vascon Engineers Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial statements

13.1 Disclosure regarding long term borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the lender	Outstanding amount	Current Maturities	Long Term				Total Long Term Borrowings	Rate of interest	Nature of security
			Apr 22 to Mar 23	Apr 23 to Mar 24	Apr 24 to Mar 25	Apr 25 to Mar 28			
I. Secured									
a) Kotak India Real Estate Fund	7,068.70	4,183.33	2,885.37	-	-	-	2,885.37	15.50%	1. Sole & Exclusive mortgage on the identifiedunsold units with 1.40 lacs sq.ft. Of Saleable area, including 2 villas of the project & Personal Guarantee of the Promoter 2. Sole & Exclusive first charge on the Project development rights both Vascon and Land Owners under Devlopment Agreement 3. Hypothecation on 100% receivable from the Project, which includes boty vascon's and Land Onwer's shares. 4. Escrow account on cash flow from the sales collected from the project 5. Post dated cheques from for the repayment amount of principle and interest
b) JM Financial Credit Soution Limited	2,154.97	1,860.96	294.01	-	-		294.01	15.05%	Secured by way of registered mortgage on the land admesuring approximately 9.9 acres along with approx saleable are of 0.61 MMSFT in Project Good Life located at Talegaon Pune and also escrow of receivable generated from Project Goodlife and secured by way of personal guarantee of Promoter
c) JM Financial Credit Soution Limited	319.00		79.75	79.75	79.75	79.75	319.00	14.00%	Guarenteed Emergency Credit Line against the Point No. (b) above
d) ICICI Home Finance	844.52	112.84	127.66	144.42	163.38	296.22	731.68	12.40%	Secured by way of registered mortgage on Unit No. 1, 2nd Floor, HDIL Kaledonia, Sahar Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai Admeasuring 9405 Sq Ft. carpet Area.

Name of the lender	Outstanding amount	Current Maturities	Long Term					Rate of interest	Nature of security
c) Zero Coupon,Rupee denominated,Unrated,unlisted,secured, Non Convertiable Debetures of ₹ 1,00,000/- each (Refer Note 40)	1,364.00	1,364.00	-	-	-		-	-	Pledge of shares of GMP Technical Solution Pvt Ltd (Subsidiary)
from financial institution									
Daimler Financial Services India Pvt Ltd	35.12	35.12	-		-		-	10.65%	Hypothecation of Vehicle financed by lender
II. Unsecured									
a) Public deposits (accepted for a period of 400 days)	-	-	-	-	-		-	12.50%	Not Applicable
b) Inter corporate loans									
Yester Investment Pvt Ltd	500.00	500.00	-	-	-		-	12.00%	Not Applicable
c) Loans and advances from related parties									
- Subsidiaries									
Almet Corporation Limited	83.33	-	83.33	-	-		83.33	9.00%	Not Applicable
Marathawada Realtors Private Limited	5.42	-	5.42	-	-		5.42	9.00%	Not Applicable
							-		
Total	12,375.06	8,056.25	3,475.54	224.17	243.13	375.97	4,318.81		

* Interest accrued and due on borrowings as on 31st Mar, 2021 disclosed under other current liabilities (Refer Note 14)

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Note No. 19 - Revenue from Operations (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue recognized / sales		
- Contract revenue	29,633.32	25,376.41
- Sale of unit	5,787.57	7,241.25
- Trading sales	6.99	0.15
- Other sales (Includes maintenance charges of soceity,Hire charges, Scrap Sales)	215.61	358.47
Other operating income		
- Rent earned	190.60	210.20
- Share of profit / (loss) from Partnership firms (net)	(111.41)	3,413.50
Total Revenue from Operations	**35,722.68**	**36,599.98**

Note No. 20 - Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Interest Income		
On Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	419.97	578.45
(b) Dividend received on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss Liquid Mutual fund units	9.78	81.21
(c) Gain / (loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	-	732.05
(d) Profit on sale on Investment	-	169.37
(e) Dividend Income	173.88	0.04
(f) Provisions / Creditors no longer required written back	153.18	92.12
(g) Profit on sale of capital assets (Net of loss on assets sold / scrapped / written off)	337.95	0.35
(h) Miscellaneous Income	28.24	70.40
Total Other Income	**1,123.00**	**1,723.99**

Note No. 21.a - Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contract	24,815.63	19,207.79
Development	2,317.75	3,832.19
Incidental borrowing cost incurred attributable to qualifying assets	943.94	815.51
Cost of materials consumed	**28,077.32**	**23,855.49**

Note : Consumption includes excess / shortages on physical count, write off of obsolete items etc.

Note No. 21.b - Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Closing balance of projects under development :		
Completed Units	5,456.70	11,404.44
Projects under Development	34,889.06	31,721.48
	40,345.76	**43,125.92**
Opening balance of projects under development:		
Completed Units	11,404.44	13,784.30
Projects under Development	31,721.48	30,883.30
	43,125.92	**44,667.60**
Net (increase) / decrease	**2,780.16**	**1,541.68**

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Note No. 22 - Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	3,034.25	3,555.46
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 31)	115.00	169.33
(c) Share based payment transactions expenses (Refer Note 28)	224.40	462.77
(d) Staff welfare expenses	16.00	30.46
Total Employee Benefit Expense	**3,389.65**	**4,218.02**

Note No. 23 - Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Interest expense	3,298.44	2,293.29
(b) Other borrowing cost	96.83	73.70
	3,395.27	**2,366.99**
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	(943.94)	(815.51)
Total finance costs	**2,451.33**	**1,551.48**

Note No. 24 - Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Repairs to buildings	60.64	41.78
(b) Power & Fuel oil consumed	55.11	101.30
(c) Rent including lease rentals	166.44	138.34
(d) Repairs and maintenance - Others	20.09	95.06
(e) Rates and taxes	42.40	86.69
(f) Insurance charges	70.24	55.35
(g) Bad debts and other receivables, loans and advances written off	-	-
(h) Provision for doubtful debts and advances	1,284.82	37.79
(i) Loss on asset sold /scrabbed /written off	-	-
(j) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(1) Audit Fees	30.50	22.50
(2) Limited Review	18.00	30.00
(3) Expenses Reimbursed	-	-
(k) Other expenses		
(1) Legal and other professional costs	547.88	819.09
(2) Advertisement, Promotion & Selling Expenses	181.06	400.89
(3) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	58.51	116.74
(4) Postage and telephone	38.93	41.46
(5) Printing and stationery	10.03	37.20
(6) Brokerage / commission	122.24	128.34
(7) Donations	1.63	30.62
(8) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure *(Refer Note 39)*	100.00	25.02
(9) Bank charges	61.78	137.44
(10) Hire Charges Paid	26.01	17.54
(11) Miscellaneous Expenses	215.19	114.20
(12) loss on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.19
Total Other Expenses	**3,111.50**	**2,477.54**

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Note No. 25 - Earning Per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	Per Share	Per Share
Basic Earnings per share (₹)	(2.05)	2.14
Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	(2.05)	2.13

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:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(3,687.48)	3,814.47
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	179,603,383	178,136,716
Earnings per share - Basic (₹)	(2.05)	2.14

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, after giving dilutive effect of the Stock options for the respective periods. Anti-dilutive effect, if any, has been ignored.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(3,687.48)	3,814.47
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Basic EPS (Nos.)	179,603,383	178,136,716
Employee Stock Option Plans (Nos.)	552,510	629,442
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Diluted EPS (Nos.)	180,155,893	178,766,158
Earnings per share - Dilutive (₹)	(2.05)	2.13

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Note No. - 26 Fair Value

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

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Non - Current Assets				
(i) Investments	14,138.89	14,198.98	14,138.89	14,198.98
(ii) Others Financial Assets	9,798.50	9,538.85	9,798.50	9,538.85
			-	-
Current Assets			-	-
(i) Trade receivables	11,469.20	12,898.57	11,469.20	12,898.57
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1,935.79	2,023.54	1,935.79	2,023.54
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	3,855.23	3,688.72	3,855.23	3,688.72
(iv) Loans	6,732.08	6,745.15	6,732.08	6,745.15
(v) Others Financial Assets	19,807.99	16,760.00	19,807.99	16,760.00
			-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss			-	-
(a) Current investments	312.70	1,803.42	312.70	1,803.42
(b) Non Current investments quoted	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.09
(b) Non Current investments unquoted	2,750.25	2,750.25	2,750.25	2,750.25
			-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			-	-
Non - Current Liabilities			-	-
(i) Borrowings	4,318.80	9,254.21	4,318.80	9,254.21
(ii) Other financial liabilities (including lease liability)	1,754.70	1,797.07	1,754.70	1,797.07
			-	-
Current Liabilities			-	-
(i) Borrowings	7,375.44	8,395.79	7,375.44	8,395.79
(ii) Trade and other payables	21,487.72	17,580.01	21,487.72	17,580.01
(iii) Other financial liabilities (including lease liability)	9,183.89	6,401.62	9,183.89	6,401.62
			-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss			-	-
Zero Coupon, Rupee denominated, Unrated, Unlisted, Secured, Non Convertible Debentures	-	664.00	-	664.00

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.

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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:

(a) Fair value of short term financial assets and liabilities significantly approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 year. 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 the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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.

The following table presents the assets and liabilities

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2021			
Investment in mutual funds	78.70		
Equity	0.11		
Investment in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debentures			2,750.00
Zero Coupon, Rupee Denominated, Unrated, Unlisted, Secured Non Convertible Debentures			
March 31, 2020			
Investment in mutual funds	1,569.42		
Equity	0.09		
Investment in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debentures			2,750.00
Zero Coupon, Rupee Denominated, Unrated, Unlisted, Secured Non Convertible Debentures			664.00

During the year ended Mar 31, 2021, 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.

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Note No. 27 - Financial Instruments and Risk Review

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% and 50%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Borrowings (Refer Note 13)	19,750.50	23,594.44
Trade Payables (Refer Note 15)	21,487.72	17,580.01
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 11)	5,791.02	5,712.26
Net Debt	**35,447.20**	**35,462.19**
Total Equity (Refer Note 12)	69,422.66	72,596.75
Total Capital	**69,422.66**	**72,596.75**
Capital and Net Debt	**104,869.86**	**108,058.94**
Gearing Ratio	**34%**	**33%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended March 31, 2021 and Year Ended March 31, 2020.

Financial Risk Management Framework

Vascon Engineers Limited 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.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial asset represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 47,268.95 lakhs and ₹ 45,584.89 lakhs as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from Development and EPC customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Group uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The policy takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.
Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks.

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.

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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, 2021 and March 31, 2020, 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 Company performs credit assessment for customers on an annual basis and recognizes credit risk, on the basis of lifetime expected losses and where receivables are due for more than 1 year.

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 year is as follows.

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance: (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,273.00	1,235.20
Movement in the expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	1,287.98	39.82
Utilization / Reversals	(3.16)	(2.02)
Balance at the end of the year	**2,557.82**	**1,273.00**

ii) Liquidity Risk

a) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

b) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Particulars	31-Mar-21		
	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	21,487.72	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	7,819.89	1,754.70	-
Working capital demand loans / Term loans	7,375.44	4,318.80	-
Zero Coupon, Rupee denominated, Unrated, Unlisted, Secured, Non Convertible Debentures	1,364.00	-	-

Particulars	31-Mar-20		
	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	17,580.01	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	5,701.62	1,797.07	-
Working capital demand loans / Term loans	8,395.79	9,254.21	-
Zero Coupon, Rupee denominated, Unrated, Unlisted, Secured, Non Convertible Debentures	700.00	664.00	-

Excessive Risk Concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or having economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Company to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels.

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Note No. 28 - Share Based Payments

Employee stock option scheme (ESOS) - 2017

The ESOS was approved by Board of Directors of the Company on 10th Aug 2017 and thereafter by the share holders on 15th September 2017. A compensation committee comprising of independent directors of the company administers the ESOS plan. Each option carries with it the right to purchase one equity share of the company. All options have been granted at a predetermined rate of ₹ 28/- per share. The maximum exercise period is 4 year from the date of vesting i.e 30th Sept 2017.

The ESOS granted on 10th August 2017, was repriced on 15th March 2019, at a predetermined rate of ₹ 15/- per share.The maximum exercise period is 4 year from the date of vesting i.e 30th Sept 2017. The ESOS alloted on Feb 2021, was repriced on 8th Sept 2020, at a predetermined rate of ₹ 10/- share.

Number of options granted , exercised , cancelled / lapsed during the financial year are as follows :

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Options granted, beginning of the year	12,000,000	12,000,000
Granted during the year	4,000,000	4,000,000
Exercised during the year	4,000,000	-
Cancelled/lapsed during the year	-	-
Options granted, end of the year	8,000,000	12,000,000
Weighted Average remaining life	1.42	2.42

The fair value of the stock option is calculated through the use of option pricing models, requiring subjective assumptions which greatly affect the calculated values. The said fair value of the options have been calculated using Binomial lattice option pricing model, considering the expected weighted average term of the options to be 1 year from the date of vesting, an expected dividend rate on the underlying equity shares, a risk free rate and weighted average volatility in the share price. The Company's calculations are based on a single option valuation approach, and forfeitures are recognized as they occur. The expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the share price after eliminating the abnormal price fluctuations.

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair values at grant date of the share-based payment plans were as follows.

Particulars	Employee Share Purchase Plan
	ESOS - 2017
Share price at grant date (₹ per share)	29.55
Exercise price (₹ per share)	15
Expected volatility	68.00%
Expected life / Option Life	4 Year from the date of vesting
Expected dividends yield	2%
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	6.70%

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Note No. 29 - Disclosures under Ind AS 116

The Company has elected below practical expedients on transition to Ind AS 116:

(i) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

(ii) Applied the exemption not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.

(iii) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of right of use asset at the date of initial application.

(iv) Elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date, the Company relied on its assessment made applying Ind AS 17 Leases.
A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration

(v) The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases of all the assets that have a lease term of twelve months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(vi) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1st April, 2019 is 13% and still continued to this year

(A) Leases as lessee

(i) The movement in Lease liabilities during the year (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Opening Balance in the beginning of the year	303.92	47.55
Transitional Adjustment on account of application of Ind as 116	-	436.76
Additions during the year	26.08	89.04
Deletion during the year	78.99	-
Finance costs incurred during the year	20.82	57.82
Payments of Lease Liabilities	168.00	327.25
Closing Balance at the end of the year	103.83	303.92

(ii) The carrying value of the Rights-of-use and depreciation charged during the year

For details pertaining to the carrying value of right of use of lease assets and depreciation charged thereon during the year, kindly refer note -3 "Property, Plant & Equipments & Intangible Assets".

(iii) Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss Account during the Year (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(i) Expenses related to Short Term Lease & Long Term Lease		
- Finance Cost	20.82	57.82
- Depreciation	201.76	215.97
(ii) Expenses related to Short Term Lease & Low Asset Value Lease	192.45	155.88
Total Expenses	415.03	429.67

(iv) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Maturity Analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	92.72	213.76
One to five years	20.04	150.83
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted Lease Liability	112.75	364.59
Balances of Lease Liabilities		
Non Current Lease Liability	16.97	137.62
Current Lease Liability	86.86	166.30
Total Lease Liability	103.83	303.92

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VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED ★

Note No. 31 - Employee benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to defined contribution plan administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under this scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to fund the benefits. The Company has recognized ₹ 106.79 lakhs for Provident Fund contributions (March 31, 2020 : ₹ 153.87 lakhs) and ₹ 8.21 lakhs (March 31, 2020 : ₹ 15.46 lakhs) towards ESIC in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The provident fund and ESIC contributions payable by the Company are in accordance with rules framed by the Government from time to time.

(b) Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The Company makes annual contribution to the group gratuity scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India through its Gratuity Trust Fund.

Defined benefit plans – as per actuarial valuation on 31st Mar, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Funded Plan	
	Gratuity	
	2021	2020
Service Cost		
Current Service Cost	100.76	103.66
Past service cost and (gains)/losses from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	50.82	46.62
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	151.58	150.28
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(7.07)	0.51
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(3.77)	47.41
Actuarial gains and loss arising from experience adjustments	(100.34)	114.95
Actuarial gains and loss arising from demographic adjustments	0.18	-
Others (describe)		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(111.00)	162.87
Total	**40.58**	**313.15**
I. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March		
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 31st March	872.12	947.49
2. Fair value of plan assets as at 31st March	69.93	116.85
3. Surplus/(Deficit)	(802.19)	(830.64)
4. Current portion of the above	802.19	830.64
5. Non current portion of the above	69.93	116.85
II. Change in the obligation during the year ended 31st March		
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	(947.48)	(741.56)
2. Add/(Less) on account of Scheme of Arrangement/Business Transfer	-	-
3. Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account		
- Current Service Cost	(100.76)	(103.66)
- Past Service Cost		
- Interest Expense (Income)	(56.52)	(52.10)
4. Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial Gain (Loss) arising from:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	(0.18)	-
ii. Financial Assumptions	3.77	(47.41)
iii. Experience Adjustments	100.34	(114.95)
5. Benefit payments	128.72	112.20
6. Others (Specify)		
7. Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	(872.11)	(947.48)

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III. Change in fair value of assets during the year ended 31st March		
1. Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	116.86	25.61
2. Add/(Less) on account of Scheme of Arrangement/Business Transfer	-	-
3. Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account		
- Expected return on plan assets	5.70	5.47
- Mortality Charges and Taxes	(4.13)	(6.51)
4. Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actual Return on plan assets in excess of the expected return	7.07	(0.51)
5. Contributions by employer (including benefit payments recoverable)	22.70	205.00
6. Benefit payments	(78.27)	(112.20)
7. Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**69.93**	**116.86**
IV. The Major categories of plan assets (As % of Total Plan Assets)		
Funds Managed By Insurer	100%	100%
V. Actuarial assumptions		
1. Discount rate	6.50%	6.40%
2. Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.40%	7.60%
3. Attrition rate	7.50%	7.50%

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation:

For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	Expected Benefit Payment Rounded to the nearest thousand (in ₹)
2022	33,107,000
2023	7,628,000
2024	8,898,000
2025	9,411,000
2026	10,462,000
2027-2031	48,514,000

Sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption is required to be given, (illustration for medical inflation given below. Company needs to provide for others)

A. Effect of 1 % change in the assumed discount rate	1% Increase		1% Decrease	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Defined Benefit Obligation	836.53	907.53	911.71	992.50

B. Effect of 1 % change in the assumed Salary Escalation Rate	1% Increase		1% Decrease	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Defined Benefit Obligation	847.56	978.12	898.24	918.72

C. Effect of 1 % change in the assumed Withdrawal Rate	1% Increase		1% Decrease	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Defined Benefit Obligation	871.82	947.45	872.41	947.56

VIII. Experience Adjustments:	Year Ended	
	2021	2020
	Gratuity	
1. Defined Benefit Obligation	(872.11)	(947.48)
2. Fair value of plan assets	69.93	116.85
3. Surplus/(Deficit)	(802.19)	(830.64)
4. Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain)/Loss]	(100.34)	114.95
5. Experience adjustment on plan assets [Gain/(Loss)]	(8.14)	0.44

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The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of obligation.

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

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Vascon Engineers Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note No. 32 - 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 assests 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 publicaly 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 31.

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.

Vascon Engineers Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 33 : Related Party Transactions

I Names of related parties

1. Subsidiaries
- Marvel Housing Private Limited
- GMP Technical Solution Private Limited
- Almet Corporation Limited
- Marathawada Realtors Private Limited
- GMP Technical Solutions Middle East (FZE)
- Vascon Value Homes Private Limited
- Vascon EPC Limited

2. Joint Ventures
- Phoenix Ventures
- Cosmos Premises Private Limited
- Ajanta Enterprises
- Vascon Saga Constructions LLP
- Vascon Qatar WLL

3. Associates
- Sita Laxmi Mills Ltd
- Mumbai Estate Private Limited

4. Key Management Personnel
- Mr. R. Vasudevan
- Mr. Siddarth Vasudevan
- Dr Santosh Sundararajan
- Mr. Somnath Biswas *(appointed w.e.f. 01.09.2019)*
- Mr. D.Santhanam *(Retired w.e.f 31.08.2019)*
- Ms.Vibhuti Dani
- Mr. Rajesh Mhatre

Other Directors
- Mr. V Mohan
- Mr. K G Krishnamurthy
- Mr.Mukesh Malhotra
- Ms. Sowmya Aditya Iyer

5. Relatives of Key Management Personnel
- Mrs. Thangam Moorthy
- Mrs. Lalitha Vasudevan
- Mrs. Lalitha Sundararajan
- Mrs. Shilpa Shivaram
- Mrs. Sailaxmi Santhanam Mudaliar *(upto 31.08.2019)*
- Ms Aishwarya Santhanam *(upto 31.08.2019)*

6. Establishments where in which individuals in serial number (4) and (5) exercise significant Influence
- Flora Facilities Private Limited (Formerly known as Flora Premises Private Limited)
- Vastech Consultants Private Limited
- Vastech consultants and engineers LLP
- Vatsalya Enterprises Private Limited
- Bellflower Premises Private Limited
- Cherry Construction Private Limited
- Stresstech Engineers Pvt Ltd.
- Syringa Engineers Private Limited (Formerly known as Syringa Properties Private Limited)
- Vascon Infrastructure Limited
- Venus Ventures
- Seraphic Design Private Limited
- Sira Assets LLP
- Hamcon Engineers Pvt Ltd
- Daffodil Projects Pvt Ltd
- Conamore Resorts Pvt Ltd.
- Rose Premises Pvt Ltd
- One Stop Shop India P Ltd
- Space Centric Marketing & Construction Consultancy Pvt Ltd
- D. Santanam (HUF) - *Upto 31.08.2019*

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VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED *

(₹ in Lakhs)

II Related party transactions		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	**Sales and work**	**802.57**	**2,968.56**
	Joint Ventures		
	Phoenix Ventures	194.63	337.07
	Cosmos Premises Private Limited	86.46	-
	Ajanta Enterprises	182.32	2,086.04
	Total	**463.42**	**2,423.11**
	Key management Personnel		
	Mr. R. Vasudevan	-	-
	Mr.Mukesh Malhotra	1.28	-
	Dr Santosh Sundararajan	6.06	-
	Total	**7.34**	-
	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
	Cherry Constructions Private Limited.	331.81	545.45
	Total	**331.81**	**545.45**
(b)	**Interest Income/commission Received**	**137.09**	**263.57**
	Subsidiaries		
	Interest		
	GMP Technical Solutions Private Limited	-	122.89
	Commission		
	GMP Technical Solutions Private Limited	14.29	16.44
	Total	**14.29**	**139.34**
	Joint Venture		
	Ajanta Enterprises	106.61	124.23
	Cosmos Premises Private Limited - Dividend Received	-	-
		106.61	**124.23**
	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
	- Conamore Resorts Pvt Ltd.	16.19	-
		16.19	-
(c)	**Interest Expense /commission Paid**	**176.41**	**170.80**
	Subsidiaries		
	Interest		
	Almet Corporation Limited	7.50	7.50
	Marathawada Realtors Private Limited	0.54	0.66
	Commission		
	GMP Technical Solutions Private Limited	60.75	51.38
	Total	**68.79**	**59.53**
	Joint Venture		
	Ajanta Enterprises	8.22	13.03
	Total	**8.22**	**13.03**
	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
	D Santhanam- HUF	-	0.31
	Flora Facilities Private Limited	36.27	71.58
	Hamcon Engineers Pvt Limited	9.02	-
	Space Centric Marketing & Construction Consultancy Pvt Ltd	1.80	-
	Sira Assets LLP	51.75	24.15
	Total	**98.84**	**96.05**
	Relatives of Key Management Personnel		
	Mr. Siddarth Vasudevan	0.57	1.03
	Ms. Sailaxmi Santhanam Mudaliar	-	0.28
	Ms. Aishwarya Santhanam Mudaliar	-	0.25
	Total	**0.57**	**1.56**
	Key Management Personnel		
	D Santhanam	-	0.62
	Total	-	**0.62**
(d)	**Purchase of Goods / Work/Rent**	**698.53**	**685.14**
	Subsidiaries		
	Marvel Housing Private Limited.	310.36	337.72
	GMP Technical Solution Pvt Ltd	-	1.94
	Total	**310.36**	**339.67**

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Joint Venture		
Ajanta Enterprises	0.10	-
Total	**0.10**	-
Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
Rent		
Flora Facilities Private Limited	195.75	235.56
Works		
Stresstech Engineers Private Limited	36.50	54.69
Vastech Consultants & Engineers LLP	155.83	55.23
Total	**388.07**	**345.47**

(e)	**Receiving of Services**	**1,331.26**	**1,069.81**
	Subsidiaries		
	Key Management Personnel		
	Mr R Vasudevan		
	a) Short term benefits	510.00	10.00
	b) Post Employment benefits*	-	-
	Dr Santosh Sundararajan		
	a) Short term benefits **	236.05	405.83
	b) Post Employment benefits*	0.16	0.22
	c) Share based payments	36.73	-
	Mr. D.Santhanam		
	a) Short term benefits	-	28.44
	b) Post Employment benefits*	-	0.09
	c) Share based payments	-	-
	Mr. Somnath Biswas **		
	a) Short term benefits	70.61	45.78
	b) Post Employment benefits*	0.16	0.11
	c) Share based payments	9.95	-
	Mr. Siddharth Vasudevan **		
	a) Short term benefits	192.24	369.56
	b) Post Employment benefits*	0.16	0.22
	Mr. Rajesh Dilip Mhatre **		
	a) Short term benefits	172.91	147.15
	b) Post Employment benefits*	0.16	0.22
	c) Share based payments	36.73	-
	Ms. Vibhuti Darshin Dani		
	a) Short term benefits	15.09	16.80
	b) Post Employment benefits*	0.16	0.22
	Total	**1,281.10**	**1,024.61**

*Post employement benefit represents contribution to provident fund. As Gratuity expenses is based on actuarial valuations, the same cannot be computed for individual employees and hence not included

** During the current financial year 2020-2021, the company has revised the salary structure of Key management personnel and their short term employment benefit represents Salary Net of Tax. Key Management Personnel wise Tax borne by employer bifurcation as below:

Name of the KMP	₹ in Lakhs
a) Mr. Santosh Sundarajan	₹ 138.78
b) Mr. Somnath Biswas	₹ 34.44
c) Mr. Rajesh Dilip Mahtre	₹ 90.20
d) Mr. Siddharth Vasudevan	₹ 100.68

During the previous financial year 2019-2020 short term employment benefits represents gross salary received by KMP.

	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
	Flora Facilities Private Limited	11.90	15.87
	Vastech Consultants Private Limited	38.25	28.95
	AISWARYA SANTHANAM MUDALIAR	-	0.38
	Total	**50.16**	**45.20**
(f)	**Share of Profit from AOP/Firm**	**0.02**	**3,476.50**
	Joint Ventures		
	Phoenix Ventures	0.02	7.02
	Ajanta Enterprises	-	3,469.48
	Total	**0.02**	**3,476.50**
(g)	**Share of Loss from AOP/Firm**	**108.97**	-
	Joint Ventures		
	Ajanta Enterprises	108.97	-
	Phoenix Ventures	-	-
	Total	**108.97**	-

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(h)	**Reimbursement of expenses**	**5.22**	**5.61**
	Joint Ventures		
	Ajanta Enterprises	-	-
	Phoenix Ventures	-	0.04
	Total	-	**0.04**
	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
	Flora Facilities Private Limited	5.22	5.57
		5.22	**5.57**
(i)	**Finance Provided (including equity contributions in cash or in kind)/repayment of loan/repayment of fixed deposit**	**886.02**	**989.23**
	Subsidiaries		
	Marvel Housing Private Limited	-	156.00
	Marathawada Realtors Private Limited	0.56	2.43
	VASCON EPC LIMITED	-	1.00
	Almet Corporation Limited	-	2.11
	Total	**0.56**	**161.54**
	Joint Ventures		
	Phoenix Ventures	133.92	7.10
	Ajanta Enterprises	10.00	300.00
	Total	**143.92**	**307.10**
	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
	Stresstech Engineers Private Limited	-	-
	Sira Assets LLP	-	110.00
	Hamcon Engineers Pvt Ltd	600.00	-
	Daffodil Projects Pvt Ltd	5.00	-
	Conamore Resorts Pvt Ltd.	125.32	-
	Flora Facilities Private Limited	-	410.59
	Total	**730.32**	**520.59**
	Key Management Personnel		
	Mr. Siddharth Vasudevan	11.21	-
	Total	**11.21**	-
(j)	**Finance availed /Received back(including equity contributions in cash or in kind)**	**2,666.31**	**5,404.19**
	Subsidiary		
	GMP Technical Solution Pvt Ltd	260.00	-
	GMP Technical Solution Pvt Ltd (Preference Share Redemption)	60.00	-
	Marvel Housing Private Limited	171.12	-
	Total	**491.12**	-
	Joint Ventures		
	Phoenix Venture	-	2.94
	Ajanta Enterprises	1,108.19	4,803.26
	Total	**1,108.19**	**4,806.19**
	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence		
	Flora Facilities Private Limited	185.00	150.00
	SIRA ASSETS LLP	250.00	200.00
	Hamcon Engineers Pvt Ltd	258.00	-
	Daffodil Projects Pvt Ltd	2.00	-
	Conamore Resorts Pvt Ltd.	162.00	-
	Cherry Constructions Private Limited.	-	98.00
	Total	**857.00**	**448.00**
	Relatives of Key Management Personnel (Through Fixed Deposit)		
	Sailaxmi Santhanam Mudaliar(Through Fixed Deposit)	-	-
	Total	-	-
	Key Management Personnel		
	Mr. R. Vasudevan	210.00	150.00
	Total	**210.00**	**150.00**

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(k)	**Outstanding corporate / bank guarantees given**	5,427.19	6,577.19
	Subsidiaries		
	GMP Technical Solution Private Limited	5,427.19	6,577.19
	Total	5,427.19	6,577.19
(l)	**Outstanding as on**		
	A) Receivable to Vascon Engineers Limited	7,422.60	8,708.47
	Subsidiaries	125.80	278.89
	a) Trade Recivable		
	GMP Technical Solution Private Limited	73.88	59.59
	Total	73.88	59.59
	b) Loans & Advances / Project Advances		
	Vascon EPC Limited	1.00	1.00
	Marvel Housing Private Limited	50.92	218.30
	Total	51.92	219.30
	Joint Ventures	1,050.55	1,389.19
	a) Trade Receivable		
	Phoenix Ventures	672.49	708.57
	Cosmos Premises Private Limited	13.53	-
	Ajanta Enterprises	-	318.95
	Total	686.02	1,027.52
	b) Loans & Advances		
	Phoenix Ventures	9.85	7.01
	Total	9.85	7.01
	c) Balance in current accounts		
	Phoenix Ventures	354.68	354.67
	Ajanta Enterprises	-	-
	Total	354.68	354.67
	Associates	2,563.00	2,563.00
	a) Loans & Advances (Including deposits and trade advances)		
	Mumbai Estate Private Limited	2,563.00	2,563.00
	Total	2,563.00	2,563.00
	Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence	3,461.86	4,243.99
	a) Trade Receivable		
	Flora Facilities Private Limited (Formerly known as Flora Premises Private Limited)	62.06	62.06
	Daffodil Projects Pvt Ltd	427.27	427.27
	Rose Premsies Pvt Ltd	0.65	427.27
	Cherry Constructions Private Limited.	245.52	382.33
	Total	735.50	1,298.93
	b) Loans & Advances (Including deposits and trade advances)		
	Flora Facilities Private Limited	125.00	125.00
	CONAMORE RESORTS PVT LTD.	168.98	190.68
	Daffodil Projects Pvt Ltd	7.78	204.78
	Rose Premsies Pvt Ltd	1,719.75	1,719.75
	One Stop Shop India Pvt Ltd	320.35	320.35
	Venus Ventures	384.50	384.50
	Total	2,726.36	2,945.06
	Key Management Personnel	221.40	233.40
	a) Trade Receivable		
	Mr. R. Vasudevan	3.34	3.34
	Mr.Santosh Sundararajan	12.06	24.06
	Total	15.40	27.40
	b) Loans & Advances (Including deposits and trade advances)		
	Mr. Mukesh Malhotra	206.00	206.00
		206.00	206.00

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B) Receivable from Vascon Engineers Limited	**3,705.89**	**2,315.73**
Subsidiaries	**910.58**	**702.26**
a) Trade Payable		
Marvel Housing Private Limited	36.04	19.29
GMP Technical Solution Pvt Ltd	777.29	588.68
Total	**813.34**	**607.97**
b) Loans & Advances		
Almet Corporation Limited	91.33	87.73
Marathawada Realtors Private Limited	5.92	6.57
Total	**97.24**	**94.30**
Joint Venture	**988.17**	**94.21**
a) Trade Payable		
Ajanta Enterprises	5.39	5.28
Total	**5.39**	**5.28**
b) Loans & Advances		
Ajanta Enterprises	-	-
Cosmos Premises Private Limited	50.00	50.00
Total	**50.00**	**50.00**
c) Balance in current accounts		
Ajanta Enterprises	932.77	38.93
Total	**932.77**	**38.93**
Key Management Personnel	**623.92**	**433.40**
a) Trade Payable		
Mr. Mukesh Malhotra	118.92	99.40
	118.92	**99.40**
b) For Deposit Received		
Mr. R Vasudevan	505.00	295.00
D Santhanam	-	39.00
Total	**505.00**	**334.00**
Enterprise where KMP & Relatives of KMP significant influence	**1,183.23**	**1,057.87**
a) Trade Payable		
Flora Facilities Private Limited ((Formerly known as Flora Premises Private Limited))	8.48	57.14
Stresstech Engineers Private Limited	28.57	31.55
Vastech Consultants & Engineers LLP	29.37	27.47
Vastech Consultants Private Limited	100.08	57.81
Space Centric Marketing & Construction Consultancy Pvt Ltd	19.55	17.52
D. Santhanam HUF	-	0.13
Total	**186.06**	**191.61**
b) Loans/(Advances)		
Flora Facilities Private Limited	417.56	249.52
Hamcon Engineers Pvt Limited	64.13	389.12
Sira Assets LLP	515.48	217.61
Total	**997.17**	**856.25**
c) Deposit Received		
D. Santhanam HUF	-	10.00
Total	**-**	**10.00**
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	**-**	**28.00**
a) Deposits Recd.		
Mr. Siddarth Vasudevan	-	11.00
Mrs. Sailaxmi Santhanam Mudaliar	-	9.00
Ms.Aishwarya Santhanam	-	8.00
Total	**-**	**28.00**

Notes:-

i) Related party relationships are as identified by the Company on the basis of information available and accepted by the auditors.

ii) No provision have been made in respect of receivable from related party as at March 31, 2021

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Notes - Additional Information to the Financial Statements (₹ in Lakhs)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to SME suppliers as on	23.88	1.90
(ii) Interest due on unpaid principal amount to SME suppliers as on	10.92	10.13
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the SME suppliers beyond the appointed day	Nil	Nil
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under SME Development Act)	0.79	0.44
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on	10.92	10.13
(vi) The amount of interest due and payable to be disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	0.79	0.44

Dues to 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.

35 Disclosure under Regulation 34(3) of the SEBI (Listing and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries, associates, firms / companies in which directors are interested:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the party	Relationship	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Maximum balance outstanding during the year
Marvel Housing Private Limited	Subsidiary	50.92 (218.30)	218.30 (218.30)
Vascon EPC Limited	Subsidiary	1.00 (1.00)	1.00 (1.00)

Note: Figures in bracket relate to the previous year.

- There are no transactions of loans and advances to subsidiaries, associate firms/ companies in which Directors are interested other than as disclosed above.
- There are no Investment by loanee in share of parent or subsidiary where Company made loan or advances in the nature of loan.

36 The company enters into "domestic transactions" with specified parties that are subject to the Transfer Pricing regulations under the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('regulation'). The pricing of such domestic transactions will need to comply with Arm's length principle under the regulations. These regulations, inter alia, also required the maintenance of prescribed documents and information including furnishing a report from an accountant which is to be filed with the Income tax authorities.

The Company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the regulations. The management is of the opinion that the domestic transactions are at arm's length, and hence the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

37 Segment information has been presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements as permitted by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on operating segment as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

(₹ in Lakhs)

38 Disclosure of particulars of contract revenue	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contract Revenue Recognized during the year	29,633.32	25,376.41
Contract costs incurred during the year	24,815.63	19,207.79
Recognized Profit	4,817.69	6,168.62
Advances received for contracts in progress	(4,248.25)	(3,596.64)
Retention money for contracts in progress	3,408.38	3,038.28
Gross amount due from customer for contract work (assets)	15,975.28	12,092.15
Gross amount due to customer for contract work (liability)	747.43	1,226.31

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39 **Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure**

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), a company meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend atleast 2% of its average net profit for the immediatelly preceding three financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activity. A CSR Committe has been formed by the company to undertake CSR activities on 09/11/2016 pursuant to the requirement of the Act.

a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year - ₹ 42.50 lakhs

b. Amount spent during the year on:

(₹ in Lakhs)

CSR Activities	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) Purpose other than (i) above	100.00	-	100.00

40 During the Financial Year, further the company has renegotiated the term and agreed for payment of ₹ 700 lakhs and ₹ 664 lakhs on April 2021 and June 2021 respectively.

The Company renegotiated the terms with debenture holders and agreed for full and final payment of ₹ 3,865 lakhs towards Zero coupon, rupee denominated unrated unlisted secured non-convertible debentures of ₹ 4,865 lakhs. The terms of debenture deed were earlier negotiated on March 30, 2018 wherein the settlement was agreed at ₹ 5,865 lakhs. Accordingly, the Company paid an instalment of ₹ 1,000 lakhs on April 30, 2018 as per the initially negotiated terms. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company further paid an instalment of ₹ 500 lakhs on October 30, 2018 , ₹ 500 lakhs on November 30, 2018 and ₹ 750 lakhs on January 2019 as per the renegotiated terms. In the Previous Financial year Company made payment of ₹ 750 lakhs on June 19 and balance outstanding as on Mar 20 is ₹ 1364 lakhs.

41 The Group has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, unbilled revenues, goodwill and intangible assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Group, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information, economic forecasts and consensus estimates from market sources on the expected future performance of the Group. The Group has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Group's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements.

42 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules for quantifying the financial impact are yet to be framed. The Company will complete its evaluation and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

43 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified to conform to the figures of the current year.

In terms of our report attached.

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 109983W)
By the hands of

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn. No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

CA Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No: (F) - 037457

Date : May 31,2021
Place : Pune

VASCON ENGINEERS LIMITED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Siddharth
Managing Director
(DIN-02504124)

Mukesh Malhotra
Director
(DIN-00129504)

Dr Santosh Sundararajan
Chief Executive Officer

Vibhuti Darshin Dani
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Somnath Biswas
Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 31, 2021
Place : Pune