

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS LIMITED (*the Company*) which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its loss and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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



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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and



obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

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 of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act is not applicable to the company



2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 purpose 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 financial statements dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure";
 - 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 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For VMSS & Associates
Firm Registration No. 328952E
Chartered Accountants



Mahendra Jain
Partner

Membership No. 413904
UBIN: 20413904AAAAABW3036

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th June, 2020



Annexure - to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,



accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For VMSS & Associates
Firm Registration No. 328952E
Chartered Accountants



Mahendra Jain
Partner

Membership No. 413904
UDIN: 20412904AAAABW3036

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th June, 2020



TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars	Notes	AS AT 31.03.2020 Amount in '000	AS AT 31.03.2019 Amount in '000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets	3.1		
- Cash and cash equivalents	3.1.1	1,238	1,303
- Others	3.1.2	13	4
Current tax assets (Net)	3.2	6	17
	Total Assets	1,256	1,324
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	4.1	500	500
Other Equity	4.2	720	785
		1,220	1,285
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	5.1		
- Other financial liabilities	5.1.1	36	39
		36	39
	Total Equity & Liabilities	1,256	1,324

Corporate Information & Significant Accounting Policies 1 & 2

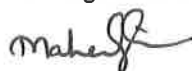
Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements 1 to 13

As per our report of even date attached

For VMSS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 328952E



Mahendra Jain
Partner



Vishal Gupta
(Director)
DIN:-00097939



Varun Gupta
(Director)
DIN:-01666653

Membership No: 413904

Place: New Delhi

Date: 15.06.2020

UDIN: 20413904AAAA Bw3836

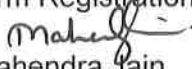


TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars	Notes	2019 - 2020	2018 - 2019
		Amount in '000	Amount in '000
Income			
Other Income	6.1	57	83
		<u>57</u>	<u>83</u>
Expenses			
Rates and Taxes		5	8
Establishment Charges		33	45
Legal and Professional expenses		33	54
Auditors' Remuneration :			
- For Statutory Audit		24	24
- For Other Services		18	18
Miscellaneous expenses		10	8
		<u>123</u>	<u>156</u>
Profit/ (loss) before tax		<u>(65)</u>	<u>(72)</u>
Tax Expenses :			
Current Tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Year		<u>(65)</u>	<u>(72)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
- Items that may be reclassified to profit or Loss		-	-
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or Loss		-	-
Other comprehensive Income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(65)</u>	<u>(72)</u>
Earning Per Share		(1,303.60)	(1,445.00)
(On Shares of nominal value of ` 10/- each)			
Basic and Diluted			

Corporate Information & Significant Accounting Policies 1 & 2
Accompanying notes to the Financial Statements 1 to 13
 In terms of our report of even date attached herewith

For VMSS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No: 328952E

 Mahendra Jain
 Partner

Membership No: 413904
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: 15.06.2020
 UDIN: 20413904AAAAABW3836



Vishal Gupta
 (Director)
 DIN:-00097939



Varun Gupta
 (Director)
 DIN:-01666653



TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Equity share capital

Particulars	Notes	As at 01st April 2019	Changes during 2019- 20	As at 31st March 2020
Amount in '000				
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up :				
50000 Equity shares of ` 10/- each fully paid up (Held by Ashiana Housing Limited, the holding Company)	4.1	500	-	500
		500	-	500

Other Equity

Particulars	Notes	Reserves and Surplus	
	4.2	Retained earnings (Surplus in P&L)	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2018		857	857
Profit for the year		(72)	(72)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(72)	(72)
Balance as at 01.04.2019		785	785
Profit for the year		(65)	(65)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(65)	(65)
Balance as at 31.03.2020		720	720

As per our report of even date attached

For VMSS & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 328952E

Mahendra Jain

Mahendra Jain
Partner
Membership No: 413904

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15.06.2020
UDIN: 20413904AAABW3836

Vishal Gupta

Vishal Gupta
(Director)
DIN:-00097939

Varun Gupta

Varun Gupta
(Director)
DIN:-01666653



TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	Amount in '000	Amount in '000
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Profit before tax and extraordinary items	(65)	(72)
Adjusted for :		
Interest Income	(57)	(83)
Preliminary Expenses written off		
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(123)	(156)
Adjusted for :		
Trade and other receivables	(9)	(0)
Trade Payables and advances from customers	(2)	17
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	(134)	(139)
Direct Taxes paid / adjusted	11	(8)
Net cash from Operating activities (A)	(123)	(147)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Interest Income	57	83
Net Cash from investing activities (B)	57	83
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Repayment of Unsecured Loans	-	-
Proceeds from Unsecured Loans	-	-
Net Cash used in Financing activities (C)	-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+ B+ C)	(65)	(64)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,303	1,366
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1,238	1,303

01. Proceeds from long term and other borrowings are shown net of repayment.

02. Cash and Cash equivalents represent cash and bank balances only.

In terms of our report of even date attached herewith

For VMSS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 328952E

Mahendra Jain

Mahendra Jain

Partner

Membership No: 413904

Vishal Gupta

Vishal Gupta
(Director)

DIN:-00097939

Varun Gupta

Varun Gupta
(Director)

DIN:-01666653

Place: New Delhi

Date: 15.06.2020

UBIN: 20413904AAPPBW3836



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

TOPWELL PROJECTS CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 11G Everest, 46/C, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata – 700071 and the head office is situated at 304, Southern Park, Saket District Centre, Saket, New Delhi - 110017.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 15th June, 2020.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements (Seperate Financial Statements) have been prepared on accrual basis in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule,15 and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

2.2 Estimates & Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions effect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 2.8. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The normal operating cycle, in the context of the company, is the time between the acquisition of land for a real estate project and its realisation in cash and cash equivalents by way of sale of developed units.

2.4 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits maturing within twelve months from the date of balance Sheet, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown under borrowings in the balance sheet.

2.5 Financial Instruments

A. Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and measurement



B.1. Financial assets –Subsequent measurement

The Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification which is as follows:

Financial assets at fair

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include financial assets held for sale in the near term and those

a. designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivables balance and historical experience. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

c. Financial assets at fair value through OCI

All equity investments, except investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, falling within the scope of Ind AS 109, are measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument by instrument basis to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to designate an equity instrument at fair value through OCI , then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI.

B.2. Financial assets –Derecognition

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Upon derecognition of equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI, the associated fair value changes of that equity instrument is transferred from OCI to Retained Earnings.

C.1. Financial liabilities –Subsequent measurement

The Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification which is as follows:

a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading, if any.

b. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Interest bearing loans and borrowings including debentures issued by the company are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortised is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

C.2. Financial liabilities –Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or expires.

D. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

E. Fair value measurement

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

a. In the principal market for the assets or liability or

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

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

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



2.6 Revenue Recognition

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

The specific recognition criteria for the various types of the company's activities are described below:

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments (including Fixed Deposits) is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is that rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. While calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Other Income

Other Income is accounted for on accrual basis except, where the receipt of income is uncertain.

2.7 Taxes

Current Tax

The current tax expense for the period is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the period, based on the applicable income tax rates.

Current tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

2.8 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the company has present determined obligations as a result of past events an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

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

A Contingent liability is not recognised but disclosed in the notes to the accounts, unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is generally neither recognised nor disclosed.



	AS AT 31.03.2020	AS AT 31.03.2019
	Amount in '000	Amount in '000
3.1.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash-in-hand	2	2
Balances with Scheduled Banks :		
In Current Account	60	1,300
In Fixed Deposit Account	1,175	-
	<u>1,238</u>	<u>1,303</u>
3.1.2 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances recoverable in cash	13	4
	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>
3.2 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Taxation advances	6	17
	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>
4.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	AS AT 31.03.2020	AS AT 31.03.2019
Particulars		
<u>Authorized</u>		
100000 Equity shares of ` 10/- each	1,000	1,000
<u>Issued, Subscribed and Paid up :</u>		
50000 Equity shares of ` 10/- each fully paid up (Held by Ashiana Housing Limited, the holding Company)	500	500
	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
(i) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the Equity Shares in the company:		
	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Name of Shareholder	Nos. % holding	Nos. % holding
Ashiana Housing Ltd	50,000 100%	50,000 100%
(ii) Term /Rights attached to Equity Shares		
The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ` 10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.		
In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.		
4.2 OTHER EQUITY		
Surplus in the statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	785	857
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(65)	(72)
Net Surplus in the statement of Profit and Loss	<u>720</u>	<u>785</u>
5.1.1 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities	36	39
	<u>36</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2018-2019</u>
6.1 OTHER INCOME		
Interest		
- on Fixed Deposit	57	83
- on Income Tax Refund	0	-
	<u>57</u>	<u>83</u>



OTHER NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

7 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The firm's principal financial liabilities comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the firm's operations. The firm's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations and other current assets.

The firm's activities expose it to various financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The firm tries to foresee the unpredictable nature of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse impact on its financial performance. The partner of the firm oversees the management of these risks.

8 SEGMENT INFORMATION

A. Basis of Segmentation

Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation For management purposes, the Company has only one reportable segments namely, Development of real estate property. The Board of Directors of the Company acts as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators.

B. Geographical Information

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenue and Non-Current Assets by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. As the Company is engaged in Development of Real Estate property in India, it has only one reportable geographical segment.

Therefore, the segment revenue, segment results, segment assets, segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, depreciation charge are all as is reflected in the financial statements.

9 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

10 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company's capital includes Equity Share capital and retained earnings. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the wealth of the company.

11 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties and transactions with them as specified in the Ind-AS 24 on "Related Parties Disclosures" prescribed under Companies Accounting Standard Rules 2015 has been identified and given below on the basis of information available with the company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

Related Parties & Relationship

	<u>Transactions</u>	
	<u>2019 - 2020</u>	<u>2018 - 2019</u>

a) Enterprises over which any individual owning directly or indirectly, an interest in the capital of the company is able to exercise significant influence:

i) Ashiana Housing Limited	Establishment Charges	14	14.16
	year end payable/(receivable)	Nil	Nil

12 EARNING PER SHARE

The Earning Per Share (EPS) has been calculated as specified in Accounting Standard - 20 on "Earning Per Share" and related disclosures are as below :

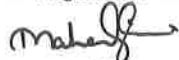
	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2018-2019</u>
a) Amount used as numerator in calculating basic and diluted EPS : Profit / (Loss) after tax (₹)	(65)	(72)
b) Amount used as denominator for calculating EPS. Basic & Diluted Equity Shares (in Nos): At the beginning of the year	50	50
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

13 Previous year figure have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever found necessary.

For VMSS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 328952E



Mahendra Jain
Partner

Membership No: 413904

Place: New Delhi

Date: 15.06.2020

UDIN: 20413904AAAAA3W3836



Vishal Gupta
(Director)
DIN:-00097939



Varun Gupta
(Director)
DIN:-01666653

