

Ashwin Nair & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Shop No. 29 & 30, Sanskruti Apt., Opp. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Vasai - Nallasopara Link Road, Nallasopara (E), Palghar - 401 209.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

Report on the Standalone financial statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited ("the Company")** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and 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, except for the possible effects of the matter prescribed in Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principal generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its loss, and its cash flow and change in the equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Qualified Opinion

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Financial statement of the Company are prepared on Going Concern basis, but considering the fact that the company has accumulated losses, negative net worth, cancellation of registration of RERA, pending litigation at NCLT and statutory non-compliance and being unable to settle the One Time Settlement direction from Axis Bank for settlement of Term Loan, This situation indicates the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

However, according to the management, the company has a concrete plan to settle the Term Loan of Axis Bank. Company will also have a plan to bring investor to infuse working capital to re-start operation of the company and complete the project within a period of four to five years. The above action plan of the company will result in to settlement of company's obligations. Therefore in view of the management, the Going Concern assumption of the company is intact and this financials are prepared on Going Concern basis.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the financial statements:

Refer to note no. 6 of the financial statement, the recoverability of Work In Progress of Rs. 779 crore could not be estimated considering the liquidity issues and suspension of RERA registration.



Responsibility of Management

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

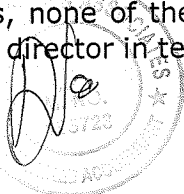
In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), as amended, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. we have sought and except for the possible effects of the matter described in Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - c. In our opinion except for the effects of the matter prescribed basis of qualified opinion paragraph, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules thereon;
 - d. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act except Mr. Atul Kumar Shukla.



- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**";
- g. 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 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 24 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has no long-term contracts including derivative contracts that require making provision of material foreseeable losses, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required by the Company to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W


Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723



Place: Mumbai
Date: 08/06/2022

UDIN: 22165723AKORWA6688

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in clause 1 of paragraph under the heading "Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement" of our report of even date

1. (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details of its Fixed Assets.

(b) The management has conducted physical verification of fixed assets in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
2. Inventories, being project materials have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013.

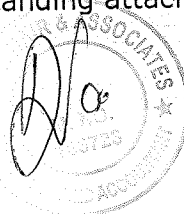
Following unsecured loan granted by the Company.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Metropolitan Infrahousing Pvt Ltd	8,86,86,525/-
2	Gactel Turnkey Projects Ltd	45,03,08,643/-

- (a) The term and condition of grant of above loans are in our opinion, prima facie not prejudicial to the company's interest.

(b) Since no repayment schedule is stipulated for the aforesaid loans, there is no overdue amount in respect of principal from parties covered under section 189 and therefore the requirements of the clause 4(iii)(b) and 4(iii)(c) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2015 are not applicable. No Interest has been charged on above loans during the period under audit.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no violation with reference to the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans & investments made during the year.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder.
6. As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
7. (a) The Company has several instance of delay in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Profession Tax, Employee State Insurance, TDS, VAT, Cess and Goods and Service Tax dues with the appropriate authorities observed on the test check basis. On the basis of audit procedures followed, test checks of the transaction and the representation from the Management there are arrears which were outstanding as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than 6 months is given in the **Statement - 1**.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us, the details of Sales Tax, Service Tax, Entry Tax that have not been deposited on account of dispute are given in the Statement of disputed statutory dues outstanding attached herewith in **Statement - 2**.

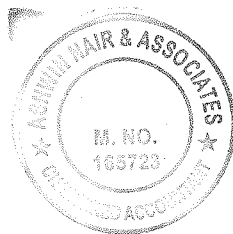


8. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has defaulted in servicing interest and principal repayment Rupee Term Loan of Rs. 425 crore due to Axis Bank. The Rupee Term Loan has become Non-Performing Assets (NPA) from dated 30th June, 2018 and Axis Bank recalled the Rupee Term Loan along with interest up to the date of payment.
9. The company has not raised any money by way of public issue / follow-on offer (including debt instruments). The company has not raised any Term Loan during the year. Therefore, the clause 3(ix) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
10. According to information and explanations given us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
11. Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company hence clause 3(xii) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
13. In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
16. The nature of business and activities of the Company are such that the Company is not required to obtain registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W

Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08/06/2022



UDIN: 22165723AKORWA6688

Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2007PTC174676

Statement - 1

Undisputed Statutory Liabilities outstanding for more than 6 months as on 31st March 2019, referred to In Para 4(7)(a) of The Annexure to Auditor's Report

Sl No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	GST	9,06,745
2	Staff ESIC Payble	1,96,072
3	LABOUR WELFARE FUND	662
4	TDS ON PROFESSIONAL FEE	26,242
5	PROVIDENT FUND-EMPLOYEE	18,487
6	PROVIDENT FUND PAYBLE	43,201
7	Staff Professional Tax - Employee	34,026
	Total	12,25,435

Statement - 2

Statement of Statutory Dues outstanding on account of disputes, as on 31st March 2019 referred to In Para 4(7)(b) of The Annexure to Auditor's Report

Sl No.	Name of the Statue	State	Name of Dues	Amount (Rs.)
1	Sales Tax Act	Madhya Pradesh	Value Added Tax	3,73,09,448
2	Entry Tax	Madhya Pradesh	Entry Tax	21,74,450
3	Property Tax	Madhya Pradesh	Property Tax	8,83,12,668
4	The Finance Act 1994	Madhya Pradesh	Service Tax	51,75,265
	Total			13,29,71,831



"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

To the Independent Auditors Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

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 **Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

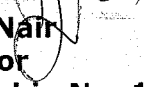
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, 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 Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W


Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08/06/2022

UDIN: 22165723AKORWA6688



Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2007PTC174676

Audited Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 2019

(All figures are in Rs. Unless otherwise stated)

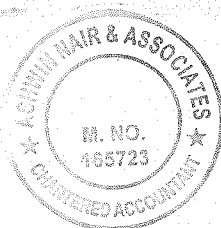
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	9,72,913	13,84,463
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Intangible Asset		-	-
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivable		-	-
(iii) Loans	3	25,43,326	25,43,326
(iv) Other financial assets	4	-	-
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)		3,01,618	3,18,833
(f) Other non-current assets	5	2,39,09,539	1,89,53,605
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,77,27,396	2,32,00,227
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	6	9,17,13,30,029	9,77,61,09,812
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	-
(iv) Bank balances	7	49,21,330	78,82,140
(v) Loans	3	56,56,48,031	56,05,96,983
(vi) Other financial assets	4	17,00,93,805	16,89,60,709
(c) Current tax assets (net)		-	-
(d) Other current assets	5	36,96,59,793	3,07,13,700
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		10,28,16,52,989	10,54,42,63,344
TOTAL ASSETS		10,30,93,80,385	10,56,74,63,573
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	8	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other equity	9	(75,90,97,947)	(36,84,50,781)
TOTAL EQUITY		(75,89,97,947)	(36,83,50,781)
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	10	8,00,51,504	8,76,91,634
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	11	1,18,28,85,404	1,30,65,28,991
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,26,29,36,908	1,39,42,20,625
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	7,11,88,05,399	7,15,44,34,675
(ii) Trade payables	13	26,46,52,678	29,70,03,707
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	1,54,48,32,667	1,98,19,29,813
(b) Other current liabilities	15	44,60,29,106	10,82,25,535
(c) Provisions		43,11,21,575	-
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,80,54,41,425	9,54,15,93,730
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10,30,93,80,385	10,56,74,63,573

Statement of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes forms an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W

Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

Dinesh Patel
Director
DIN : 00526233

Jaysingh Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 07015068

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08 JUN 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08 JUN 2022

Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2007PTC174676

Audited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(All figures are in Rs. Unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	April 2018 - March 2019	April 2017 - March 2018
I Revenue from Operations	16	63,19,65,794	1,13,14,30,407
II Other Income	17	-	1,15,33,110
III Total Income (I + II)		63,19,65,794	1,14,29,63,517
IV Expenses:			
Cost of material consumed	18	1,00,23,01,114	1,47,10,06,073
Purchases of stock-in-trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in-trade		-	-
Employee benefits expense	19	78,45,934	-
Finance Costs	20	42,562	3,31,62,464
Depreciation & amortization	21	4,18,040	3,19,797
Other expenses	22	1,19,88,095	1,50,000
Total Expenses		1,02,25,95,745	1,50,46,38,334
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(39,06,29,951)	(36,16,74,817)
VI Exceptional items Income / (Expense)		-	-
VII Profit / (Loss) before tax		(39,06,29,951)	(36,16,74,817)
VIII Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		(39,06,29,951)	(36,16,74,817)
VIII Tax expenses			
Current Tax		-	-
Excess / Short Provision of Earlier years		-	-
Deferred Tax Liability / (asset)		17,215	35,041
Total tax expenses		17,215	35,041
IX Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		(39,06,47,166)	(36,17,09,858)
X Profit/(Loss) from discontinued Operations		-	-
XI Tax expenses			
Current Tax		-	-
Excess / Short Provision of Earlier years		-	-
Deferred Tax Liability / (asset)		-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-
XII Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued Operations after Tax (X-XI)		-	-
XIII PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (IX) + (XII)		(39,06,47,166)	(36,17,09,858)
X Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax thereon		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) For The Period (IX + X)		(39,06,47,166)	(36,17,09,858)
XII Earnings per equity share	23		
Basic		(39,065)	(36,171)
Diluted		(39,065)	(36,171)

Statement of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes forms an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W

Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

Dinesh Patel
Director
DIN : 00526233

Jay Singh Ashar
Director
DIN: 07015068

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 JUN 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 JUN 2022

Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2007PTC174676

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(All figures are in Rs. Unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	April 2018 - March 2019	April 2017 - March 2018
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	(39,06,29,951)	(36,16,74,817)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	-	-
Excess Loss transferred in previous year	-	-
Interest Expenses	-	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Sundry Balances Written Back	-	-
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	(39,06,29,951)	(36,16,74,817)
Project work-in-progress	60,47,79,784	91,09,37,559
Other Current Assets	(33,89,46,094)	7,17,087
Other Non-current Assets	(49,55,934)	(96,46,565)
Trade Payables	(3,99,91,159)	(11,44,836)
Other Non-current Liabilities	(12,36,43,587)	(33,71,10,443)
Other Current Liabilities	33,78,03,571	6,44,19,479
Other Current Liabilities - Provisions	43,11,21,575	-
CASH GENERATED FROM THE OPERATIONS	47,55,38,205	26,64,97,464
Direct Taxes Paid	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	47,55,38,205	26,64,97,464
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Changes in Fixed Assets	4,11,550	3,19,797
Net Cash from Investment Activities	4,11,550	3,19,797.17
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/Decrease in Loans	(50,51,048)	8,69,39,905
Increase/Decrease in Borrowings	(3,56,29,276)	(57,83,06,968)
Other financial assets	(11,33,096)	4,39,90,576
Other financial liabilities	(43,70,97,146)	10,93,30,879
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(47,89,10,566)	(33,80,45,608)
NET INCREASE/ DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(29,60,810)	(7,12,28,349)
Balance as at the beginning of the period	78,82,140	7,91,10,489
Balance as at the end of the period	49,21,330	78,82,140
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(29,60,810)	(7,12,28,349)

Note: F. Note: Figure in brackets denote outflows

Statement of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes forms an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W

Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

(Signature)

Dinesh Patel
Director
DIN : 00526233

(Signature)

Jaysingh Ashar
Director
DIN : 07015068

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 JUN 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 JUN 2022

Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2007PTC174876

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2019

Other Equity							(All figures are in Rs. Unless otherwise stated)
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Capital Redemption Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Security Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2017	(67,40,924)	-	-	-	-	-	(67,40,924)
Profit for the year	(36,17,09,858)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,17,09,858)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	(36,84,50,781)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,84,50,781)
Profit for the year	(39,06,47,166)	-	-	-	-	-	(39,06,47,166)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	(75,90,97,947)	-	-	-	-	-	(75,90,97,947)

For Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W



Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited



Dinesh Patel
Director
DIN : 00526233



Jaysingh Ashar
Director
DIN: 07015068

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 JUN 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 JUN 2022

Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2007PTC174676

NOTES ACCOMPANYING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in Mumbai on 03rd October 2007

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Basis of Preparation

Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified roadmap to implement Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. As per the said roadmap, the Company is required to apply Ind AS starting from financial year beginning on or after 1st April, 2015. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 are the first set of financial statements that the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values which are disclosed in the Financial Statements, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified).

The classification of assets and liabilities of the Company is done into current and non-current based on the operating cycle of the business of the Company. The operating cycle of the business of the Company is less than twelve months and therefore all current and non-current classifications are done based on the status of reliability and expected settlement of the respective asset and liability within a period of twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereas 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.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, except otherwise indicated.

ii) Revenue Recognition:

a) Revenue from Construction Contracts:

Long term contracts including joint ventures are progressively evaluated at the end of each accounting period. On contracts under execution which have reasonably progressed, revenue is recognized by applying percentage of completion method after providing for foreseeable losses, if any. Percentage of completion is determined as a proportion of the cost incurred up to the reporting date to the total estimated cost to complete. Foreseeable losses, if any are fully provided for in the respective accounting period, irrespective of stage of completion of the contract. While determining the amount of foreseeable loss, all elements of cost and related incidental income not included in contract revenue is taken into consideration. Contract is reflected at cost that are expected to be recoverable till such time the outcome of the contract cannot be ascertained reliably and at realizable value thereafter. Claims are accounted as income in the year of acceptance by client. Additional claims (including for escalation), which in the opinion of the management are recoverable on the contract, are recognized at the time of evaluating the job.

b) Turnover

Turnover represents work certified upto and after taking in to consideration the actual cost incurred and the profit evaluated by adopting the percentage of work completion method of accounting.

c) Interest Income:

Interest income for all financial instruments classified under the amortized cost category is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Dividend Income:

Dividend income is accounted when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

e) Lease income:

Lease agreements where the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognized as operating leases. Lease rentals are recognized on straight-line basis as per the terms of the agreements in the statement of profit and loss.

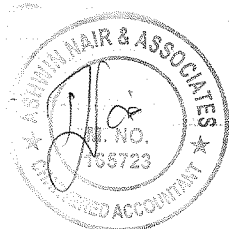
f) Income from insurance claim:

Insurance claims are recognised only when there is reasonable certainty of receiving the claim.

iii) Joint Ventures

a) Joint Venture Contracts under Consortium are accounted as independent contracts to the extent of work completion.

b) In Joint Venture Contracts under Profit Sharing Arrangement, services rendered to Joint Ventures are accounted as income on accrual basis, profit or loss is accounted as and when determined by the Joint Venture and net investment in Joint Venture is reflected as investments or loans & advances or current liabilities.



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iv) Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognized during the period in which the employee renders related service.

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period of plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements,
- Net interest expense or income.

Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

v) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognizes the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment is provided over the useful life of assets as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or as determined by the Independent Valuer as the case maybe. Property, plant and equipment which are added / disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided on *pro-rata basis* with reference to the month of addition / deletion.

vi) Leased assets

Leasehold lands are amortized over the period of lease. Buildings constructed on leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, where the lease period of land is beyond the life of the building.

In other cases, buildings constructed on leasehold lands are amortized over the primary lease period of the lands.

vii) Intangible assets

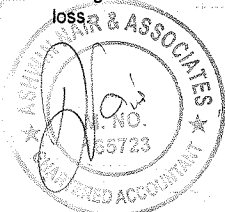
Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed finite. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Intangible Assets without finite life are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date and Impairment provision, if any are debited to profit and loss.



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Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

On annual basis the Company makes an assessment of any indicator that may lead to impairment of assets. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell.

An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

ix) Cash and cash equivalents

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

x) Inventories

Material at Construction Site are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are determined on Weighted Average Method.

Work In Progress on construction contracts are carried at lower of assessed value of work done less bill certified and net realisable value.

xi) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognized in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference.

xii) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time (generally over twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

In determining the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization during a period, any income earned on the temporary investment of those borrowings is deducted from the borrowing costs incurred.

xiii) Taxes on income

Current Taxes

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments/ appeals.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred 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 tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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



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Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The break-up of major components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

xiv) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

A contingent assets is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower expected costs of terminating the contract and the expected cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes impairment on the assets with the contract.

xv) Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit from continuing operations and total profit, both attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

xvi) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Finance leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction in the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

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

xvii) Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

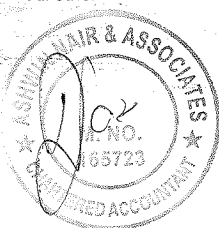
- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period,

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.



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NOTES ACCOMPANYING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

xviii) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market 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 identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

xix) Financial instruments

a. Financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

- Cash flow characteristics test: 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.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

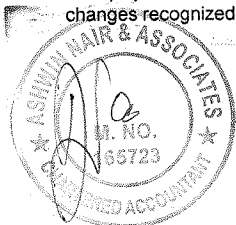
- Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

- Cash flow characteristics test: 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.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments other than investment on subsidiary, joint venture and associates are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.



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Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either:
 - (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Investment in associates, joint venture and subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associates, joint venture at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

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

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

b. Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

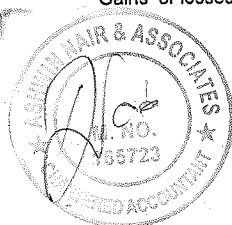
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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



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Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Derecognition

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

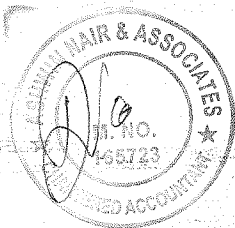
c. Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

d. Derivative financial instruments:

The Company enters into derivative contracts to hedge foreign currency price risk on unexecuted firm commitments and highly probable forecast transactions. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

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



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Other Notes

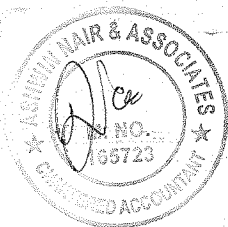
2 Detailed Asset Class Wise Addition, Adjustment, Depreciation, Changes at Net Block

Tangible Assets

(All figures are in Rs. Unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Total
As at 31 March 2017	21,86,988	13,25,801	9,49,524	9,51,126	13,61,441	67,74,880
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer under Scheme and BTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	21,86,988	13,25,801	9,49,524	9,51,126	13,61,441	67,74,880
Additions	-	-	6,490	-	-	6,490
Disposals/Adjustments	28,000	-	2,23,063	3,36,226	5,68,093	11,55,382
Transfer under Scheme and BTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	21,58,988	13,25,801	7,32,951	6,14,900	7,93,348	56,25,988
As at 31 March 2017	14,35,574	11,59,898	6,84,055	6,56,420	11,34,673	50,70,619
Charge for the Year	88,598	28,267	54,638	49,330	98,964	3,19,797.19
Adjustments for Schedule II	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer under Scheme and BTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	15,24,172	11,88,165	7,38,694	7,05,750	12,33,636	53,90,416
Charge for the Year	78,152	23,451	44,729	41,073	55,775	2,43,179
Adjustments for Schedule II	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	17,051	-	1,77,077	2,60,891	5,25,502	9,80,520
Transfer under Scheme and BTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	15,85,272	12,11,615	6,06,346	4,85,931	7,63,910	46,53,075
NET BLOCK						
As at 31 March 2018	6,62,816	1,37,636	2,10,830	2,45,376	1,27,805	13,84,463
As at 31 March 2019	5,73,715	1,14,186	1,26,605	1,28,969	29,438	9,72,913

The company has provided net sum of Rs. 1,74,861/- (Gross Block of Rs. 11,55,382/- less Depreciation of Rs. 9,80,521/-) considering the estimated loss of Fixed Assets due to fire occurred in office premises at site office at Bhopal on dated 22nd February, 2019.



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Statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for year ended 31st March 2019

Other Notes

(All figures are in Rs. Unless otherwise stated)

3 Financial Assets: Loans (at amortised cost)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Loans and Advances to Related Parties :				
Considered Good	-	53,93,08,643	-	54,06,08,643
Deposits				
Considered Good	20,43,326	3,31,400	20,43,326	3,31,400
Other Loans and Advances				
Unsecured Considered good	5,00,000	2,60,07,988	5,00,000	1,96,56,940
Total	25,43,326	56,56,48,031	25,43,326	56,05,96,983

Loans and Advances to Related Parties

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Gactel Turnkey Projects Limited	45,03,08,643	45,03,08,643
Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited	8,90,00,000	9,03,00,000
Total	53,93,08,643	54,06,08,643

4 Other Financial Assets (at amortised cost)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Interest Accrued Receivable:				
Considered Good	-	14,79,22,203	-	14,79,22,203
Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Less : Provision for Doubtful Interest	-	-	-	-
Other Receivable	-	2,21,71,602	-	2,10,38,506
Total	-	17,00,93,805	-	16,89,60,709

Loans and Advances to Related Parties

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Gactel Turnkey Projects Limited	12,06,83,649	12,06,83,649
Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited	2,72,38,554	2,72,38,554
Total	14,79,22,203	14,79,22,203

5 Other Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Advance to Creditors/Subcontractors				
Unsecured Considered goods	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-
Less: provision for doubtful	-	-	-	-
Staff Advances		56,487		56,487
Balance with Tax Authority	2,39,09,539	3,15,95,769	1,89,53,605	3,06,57,213
Advance Tax Net of Provision	-	-	-	-
Others Assets		33,80,07,538		-
Total	2,39,09,539	36,96,59,793	1,89,53,605	3,07,13,700

6 Inventories

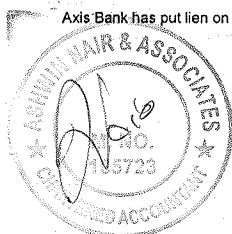
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Raw Material	4,31,67,973	4,28,65,696
Material at Construction Site	-	-
Stores and Spares	-	-
Work In Progress - Real Estate	7,78,92,72,550	7,72,95,28,734
Work In Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	1,33,88,89,506	2,00,37,15,382
Total	9,17,13,30,029	9,77,61,09,812

The Company has Work In Progress in Real Estate. The Housing Board of Madhya Pradesh has encashed Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 33.80 crore in March, 2019 due to which Company facing financial issues and not able to fulfil the its commitment as agreed with its Customer. Various Customers filed complaint with RERA and accordingly RERA has suspended the registration of the Company. However the Company is in negotiation with an investor to resolve liquidity issue which will help in completing balance work of the project.

7 Cash and Bank Balance

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on Hand	-	-
Balances with Bank	49,21,330	78,82,140
Total	49,21,330	78,82,140

Axis Bank has put lien on all bank accounts of the Company against its outstanding Term Loan from the Company.



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Statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for year ended 31st March 2019

8 Equity Share Capital

(a) Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up :

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Authorised Capital :				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up Capital :				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each, fully paid	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Total	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

(b) Reconciliation of Number of Shares Outstanding

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

(c) Details of Shareholding in Excess of 5%

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of Shares	%	No of Shares	%
Gammon India Ltd.	5,100	51%	5,100	51%
Gammon Reality Ltd.	2,600	26%	2,600	26%
Sony Mony Developers Pvt. Ltd.	2,300	23%	2,300	23%

9 Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Retained earnings	(75,90,97,947)	(36,84,50,781)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
-Actuarial Gains/ (Loss)	-	-
Total	(75,90,97,947)	(36,84,50,781)

10 Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payable

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Payables		
Retention & Withheld	8,00,51,504	8,76,91,634
Total	8,00,51,504	8,76,91,634

11 Other Non-Current Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Advances from Cutomers	1,18,28,85,404	1,30,65,28,991
Total	1,18,28,85,404	1,30,65,28,991

12 Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

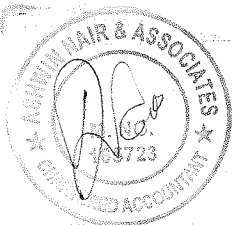
The borrowings are analysed as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Term Loans	4,25,00,00,000	4,25,00,00,000
Loans Repayable on Demand :		
Cash Credit from Consortium Bankers	-	-
Loans and Advances from Related Party	1,98,56,34,274	2,02,12,63,550
Loans from Other Parties	88,31,71,125	88,31,71,125
TOTAL	7,11,88,05,399	7,15,44,34,675
The above amount includes		
Secured Borrowings	4,25,00,00,000	4,25,00,00,000
Unsecured Borrowings	2,86,88,05,399	2,90,44,34,675

Term loan from Axis Bank is secured by first charge on 75% of total plot of land admeasuring 14.88 acres situated at South TT nagar in Bhopal (M.P) & construction thereon and extention of exclusive first charge on the entire current assets, receivables and all bank accounts.

This Term Loan has been declared NPA from 30th June, 2018 and has filed the application under section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 via application dated 5th October, 2018 for recovery of Rs. 425 crore along with interest up to the date of payment.

Thereafter One Time Settlement for a sum of Rs. 210 crore was entered by the company with Axis Bank vide letter dated 2nd May, 2019. Out of Rs. 210 crore, sum of Rs. 20 crore was paid in June, 2019. There after company was unable to pay the balance amount as per time schedule mention in letter of acceptance of One Time Settlement. On 23rd Jan, 2019 this One Time Settlement stands withdrawn and now the management is in negotiation with Axis Bank to restore the credit facility.



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Statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for year ended 31st March 2019

Loans and Advances from Related Parties

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Gammon India Limited	1,98,24,20,799	1,98,24,20,799
Gammon Realty Limited	16,00,000	16,00,000
Sony Mony Developers Private Limited	-	3,56,29,276
Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited	16,13,475	16,13,475
Total	1,98,56,34,274	2,02,12,63,550

Loans and Advances from Other Parties

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Consolidated Infrastructure Company Pvt Ltd	3,50,00,000	3,50,00,000
Pragmatic Traders Pvt Ltd	1,75,00,000	1,75,00,000
Praful Nanji Satra	1,62,16,806	1,62,16,806
Satra Property Developers Pvt Ltd	81,44,54,319	81,44,54,319
Total	88,31,71,125	88,31,71,125

13 Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Payables		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	26,46,52,678	29,70,03,707
Total	26,46,52,678	29,70,03,707

14 Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest accrued and due - Axis Bank, Term Loan	9,78,93,379	10,47,63,379
Interest accrued but not due		
To Related Parties	1,43,41,97,710	1,86,44,24,856
To Others	1,27,41,578	1,27,41,578
Total	1,54,48,32,667	1,98,19,29,813

Interest to Related Parties

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Gammon India Limited	95,47,42,564	95,47,42,564
Sony Mony Developers Private Limited	47,94,55,146	90,96,82,292
Total	1,43,41,97,710	1,86,44,24,856

Interest to Others

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Consolidated Infrastructure Company Pvt Ltd	1,27,41,578	1,27,41,578
Total	1,27,41,578	1,27,41,578

15 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Duty & Taxes Payable	24,58,683	13,55,846
Deposits	65,01,150	65,01,150
Others	43,70,69,273	10,03,68,539
Total	44,60,29,106	10,82,25,535

16 Revenue from Operations

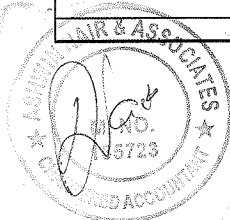
Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Turnover	63,19,32,644	1,12,95,86,182
Interest Income	33,150	18,44,225
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total	63,19,65,794	1,13,14,30,407

17 Other Income

Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Lease Rent	-	1,13,64,135
Interest Income on IT Refund	-	1,68,975
Total	-	1,15,33,110

18 Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Opening Stock	-	-
Add : Purchases (Net of Discount)	1,00,23,01,114	1,47,10,06,073
Less : Transferred under BTA	-	-
Less : Closing Stock	-	-
Total	1,00,23,01,114	1,47,10,06,073



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Statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for year ended 31st March 2019

19 Employee Benefits

Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Salaries, Bonus, Perquisites etc.	77,30,943	-
Contribution to Employees Welfare Funds, Gratuity and Leave Encashment	1,14,991	-
Total	78,45,934	-

20 Finance Costs

Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Interest Expense	42,562	3,31,62,464
Other Borrowing Costs	-	-
Total	42,562	3,31,62,464

21 Depreciation & Amortisation

Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Depreciation	2,43,179	3,19,797
Amortisation	1,74,862	-
Total	4,18,040	3,19,797

22 Other Expenses

Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Audit Fees	1,50,000	1,50,000
Fees & Consultations	19,85,422	-
Rent	4,64,519	-
Rates & Taxes (incl indirect taxes)	31,90,408	-
Travelling Expenses	1,42,156	-
Communication	20,220	-
Bank Charges & Guarantee Commission	10,383	-
Other Site Expenses	55,18,714	-
Sundry Expenses	5,06,273	-
Total	1,19,88,095	1,50,000

23 Earning Per Share

Earnings Per Share (EPS) = Net Profit attributable to Shareholders / Weighted Number of Shares Outstanding

Particulars	April 2018 -March 2019	April 2017 -March 2018
Net Profit attributable to the Equity Share holders	(39,06,47,166)	(36,17,09,858)
O/s number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	10,000	10,000
Weighted Number of Shares during the period – Basic	10,000	10,000
Weighted Number of Shares during the period – Diluted	10,000	10,000
Earning Per Share – Basic (Rs.)	(39,065)	(36,171)
Earning Per Share – Diluted (Rs.)	(39,065)	(36,171)

24 Contingent Liability

As per IND AS 37 "Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" prescribed under section 133 of the companies Act, 2013 and read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, the entity disclosing following as Contingent Liability.

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Statutory Dues		
i Disputed Value Added Tax	3,73,09,448	3,73,09,448
ii Disputed Entry Tax	21,74,450	21,74,450
iii Disputed Property Tax	8,83,12,668	8,83,12,668
iv Disputed Service Tax	51,75,265	51,75,265
Total	13,29,71,831	13,29,71,831

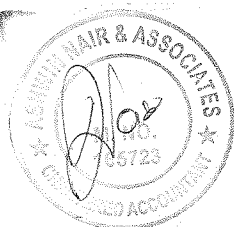
There are certain cases pending with RERA, Sales Tax, NCLT, High Court etc. The Company does not expect any outflow and the quantum of outflow in amount is also not ascertainable, so the Company has not made any provision nor disclose any contingent liability.

25 Maerial Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

The Company's operations have been affected in the last few years by various factor including liquidity crunch, unavailability of resources on timely basis, operational issues etc. The TermLoan facility of the company with Lender named Axis Bank is presently marked as NPA since 30th June, 2018. The liquidity crunch has resulted in several winding up petitions being filed against the Company by various stakeholders for recovery of the debts which the Company has been settling as per the mutually agreed repayment terms. Axis Bank have recalled the Term Loan facility and has filed the application under section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 via application dated 5th October, 2018 for recovery of Rs. 425 crore along with interest up to the date of payment.

Thereafter One Time Settlement for a sum of Rs. 210 crore was entered by the company with Axis Bank vide letter dated 2nd May, 2019. Out of Rs. 210 crore, sum of Rs. 20 crore were paid in June, 2019. There after company was unable to pay the balance amount as per time schedule mentioned in letter of acceptance of One Time Settlement. On 23rd Jan, 2019 this One Time Settlement stands withdrawn and now the management is in negotiation with Axis Bank to restore the credit facility.

26 Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out in a separate Annexure - 1.



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Statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for year ended 31st March 2019

27 Financial Instruments

(i) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial Assets				
<u>Amortised Cost:</u>				
Loans	56,81,91,357	56,31,40,309	56,81,91,357	56,31,40,309
Others	17,00,93,805	16,89,60,709	17,00,93,805	16,89,60,709
Cash and cash equivalents				
Bank Balance	49,21,330	78,82,140	49,21,330	78,82,140
Total Financial Assets	74,32,06,492	73,99,83,159	74,32,06,492	73,99,83,159
Financial Liabilities				
<u>Amortised Cost</u>				
Borrowings	7,11,88,05,399	7,15,44,34,675	7,11,88,05,399	7,15,44,34,675
Trade payables	34,47,04,181	38,46,95,340	34,47,04,181	38,46,95,340
Others	1,54,48,32,667	1,98,19,29,813	1,54,48,32,667	1,98,19,29,813
Total Financial Liabilities	9,00,83,42,247	9,52,10,59,828	9,00,83,42,247	9,52,10,59,828

(ii) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short-term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Financial instruments with fixed and floating interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of the financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have significant effect on recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

(iii) Financial Risk Management Objectives And Policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board.

(a) Market Risk :

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure during the financial period or as at Balance sheet date and therefore there is no Foreign currency risk to the company.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company monitors whether the collections are made within the contractually established deadlines. In addition to this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as :

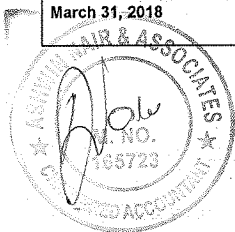
- (i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
- (ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
- (iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
- (iv) Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
- (v) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Interest rate risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Companies profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effects on Profit before tax.
March 31, 2019	Plus 100 basis point	(7,11,88,054)
	Minus 100 basis points	7,11,88,054
March 31, 2018	Plus 100 basis point	(7,15,44,347)
	Minus 100 basis points	7,15,44,347



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The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Working Capital Position of the Company :

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-
Bank Balance	49,21,330	78,82,140
Current Investments in mutual Funds and Shares	-	-
Loans & Advances Current	56,56,48,031	56,05,96,983
Other Financial Assets Current	17,00,93,805	16,89,60,709
Total	74,06,63,166	73,74,39,833

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Within One year	One - Five year	Total
As at March 31, 2019			
Short term borrowings	-	7,11,88,05,399	7,11,88,05,399
Trade payables	-	34,47,04,181	34,47,04,181
Other financial liabilities	-	1,54,48,32,667	1,54,48,32,667
Total	-	9,00,83,42,247	9,00,83,42,247
As at March 31, 2018			
Short term borrowings	-	7,15,44,34,675	7,15,44,34,675
Trade payables	-	38,46,95,340	38,46,95,340
Other financial liabilities	-	1,98,19,29,813	1,98,19,29,813
Total	-	9,52,10,59,828	9,52,10,59,828

(e) Competition Risk:

The Company is operating in a highly competitive environment with various Companies wanting a pie in the project. This invariably results in bidding for projects at low margins to maintain a steady flow of the projects to enable the group to retain the projects team and to maintain sustainable operations for the Company and the SPVs. The ability of the Company to build the infrastructure at a competitive price and the ability to start the tolling operations is very important factor in mitigating the competition risk for the group.

(f) Input cost risk

Raw materials, such as bitumen, stone aggregates cement and steel, need to be supplied continuously to complete projects undertaken by the group. As mentioned in the earlier paragraph of the business risk and the competition risk the input cost is a major risk to attend to ensure that the Company is able to contain the project cost within the estimate projected to the lenders and the regulators. To mitigate this the group sub-contracts the construction of the facility at a fixed price contract to various subcontractor within and without the group.

28 Capital Management

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

The Group 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 Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The gearing ratio in the infrastructure business is generally high. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Gross Debt	7,11,88,05,399	7,15,44,34,675
Less:		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-
Bank Balance	49,21,330	78,82,140
Marketable Securities -Liquid Mutual Funds	-	-
Net debt (A)	7,11,38,84,069	7,14,65,52,535
Total Equity (B)	(75,89,97,947)	(36,83,50,781)
Gearing ratio (A/B)	(9.37)	(19.40)

29 Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates And Assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan 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.



Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

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Statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for year ended 31st March 2019

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. For plans operated outside India, the management considers the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

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

Estimates and assumptions

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 are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

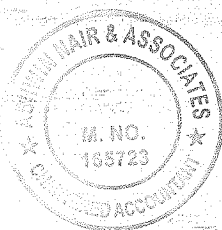
30 The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of significant accounting policies and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019.

31 Previous Year's figures have been rearranged or regrouped wherever applicable necessary.

As per our report of even date

For Ashwin Nair & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140798W

Ashwin Nair
Proprietor
Membership No. 165723



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

Dinesh Patel
Director
DIN : 00526233

Jaysingh Ashar
Director
DIN: 07015068

Place: Mumbai
Date:

08 JUN 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date:

08 JUN 2022

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Related Party Disclosure

A. List of Related Parties and Relationship

a) Holding Company:

1. Gammon India Limited (Holding Company)

b) Key Management Personnel:

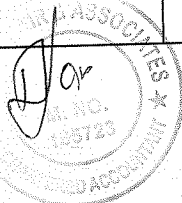
- 1 Mr. Jaysingh Ashar
- 2 Mr. Chayan Bhattacharjee
- 3 Mr. Atul Shukla

c) Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence or control:

- 1 Sony Mony Developers Private Limited
- 2 Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited
- 3 Gactel Turnkey Projects Limited
- 4 Gammon Realty Limited

B. Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Relation	Current Period (12 months)	Previous Period (12 Months)
		Apr 18 - Mar 19	Apr 17 - Mar 18
TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR			
<u>Loans/ Advances / Deposits Given</u> Gactel Turnkey Projects Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	2,77,00,000
<u>Refund of Loans/Advances Given</u> Gactel Turnkey Projects Limited Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	13,00,000	8,64,56,000
<u>Repayment of Loans/ Advances Taken</u> Sony Mony Developers Private Limited	Enterprise having significant influence	3,56,29,276	85,02,84,752
<u>Payment of Interest on Loans/Advance Taken</u> Sony Mony Developers Private Limited		43,02,27,146	-
<u>Reimbursement of Expenses</u> Gammon India Limited	Holding Co.	1,98,663	5,98,803
<u>Contract Expenditure</u> Gammon India Limited	Holding Co.	-	1,175
<u>Sale of Shops & Flats</u> Sony Mony Developers Private Limited	Enterprise having significant influence	47,81,46,500	77,21,71,600
CLOSING BALANCES			
<u>Short-term loans and advances</u> Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited Gactel Turnkey Projects Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary	8,90,00,000 45,03,08,643	9,03,00,000 45,03,08,643
<u>Interest Receivable</u> Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited Gactel Turnkey Projects Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary	2,72,38,554 12,06,83,649	2,72,38,554 12,06,83,649
<u>Other Receivable</u> Gammon India Limited	Holding Co.	44,66,297	44,66,297
<u>Other Payable</u> Gammon India Limited Gammon Realty Limited	Holding Co. Fellow Subsidiary	17,64,16,302 16,00,000	17,66,14,965 16,00,000
<u>Short-term borrowings</u> Gammon India Limited Metropolitan Infrahousing Private Limited Sony Mony Developers Private Limited	Holding Co. Fellow Subsidiary Enterprise having significant influence	1,98,24,20,799 16,13,475 -	1,98,24,20,799 16,13,475 3,56,29,276
<u>Interest Payable</u> Gammon India Limited Sony Mony Developers Private Limited	Holding Co. Enterprise having significant influence	95,47,42,564 47,94,55,146	95,47,42,564 90,96,82,292



Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

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Groupings of financial statements for year ended 31st March 2019

Turnover

Particulars	April 2018 - March 2019	April 2017 - March 2018
Sale of Shops	47,81,46,500	66,44,22,887
Sale of Flats	14,26,45,884	41,11,40,271
Sale of Office	1,11,40,260	5,40,23,024
Total	63,19,32,644	1,12,95,86,182

Interest Income

Particulars	April 2018 - March 2019	April 2017 - March 2018
Interest Income from Bank	33,150	18,44,225
Total	33,150	18,44,225

Miscellaneous Income

Particulars	April 2018 - March 2019	April 2017 - March 2018
Allied Transfer Charges	-	-
Allied-Development/Ele/PBIC/SFC/Ex Water	-	-
Transfer charges demand	-	-
Total	-	-

Purchases (Net of Discount)

Particulars	April 2018 - March 2019	April 2017 - March 2018
Cost of Shops Sold	77,29,99,694	73,50,07,034
Cost of Flats Sold	21,32,02,165	65,80,68,887
Cost of Office Sold	1,60,99,255	7,79,30,152
Total	1,00,23,01,114	1,47,10,06,073

Financial Assets: Loans - Non-current - Other Loans and Advances

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fixed Deposit - Syndicate Bank	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	5,00,000	5,00,000

Financial Assets: Loans - Non-current - Deposits

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
BSNL - Telephone	1,422	1,422
Electricity	37,649	37,649
MPEB Electricity	2,50,000	2,50,000
Security	20,000	20,000
Asst. Commissioner of Sales Tax	10,000	10,000
MPMKVVCL - LT CONNECTION	38,255	38,255
MPMKVVCL - Temporary HT Connection	16,86,000	16,86,000
Total	20,43,326	20,43,326

Financial Assets: Loans - Current - Deposits

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Geeta Chaturvedi	1,400	1,400
Hardip Singh	3,30,000	3,30,000
Total	3,31,400	3,31,400

Other Financial Assets - Other Receivable

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
VAT on sold property demand	1,33,12,697	1,33,12,697
VAT on sold property received	(1,35,30,506)	(1,21,45,857)
Service Tax Recoverable on CLD	99,58,281	99,58,281
ST on Adv Receipts (Recoverable From Customer)	18,89,910	18,89,910
Sundry Debtors for Electricity Expenses	58,61,338	33,43,593
Advance - Prime security	1,137	1,137
Advance - Eagle Tech Comm. Pvt Ltd	1,84,346	1,84,346
Advance - Filmore Services Centre	10,000	10,000
Advance - Abdul Waseem Qureshi	2,713	2,713
Mob. Advance for Elevators - Gammon India Limited	44,66,297	44,66,297
Commission from Bank	15,390	15,390
Total	2,21,71,602	2,10,38,506



Deepmala Infrastructure Private Limited

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Groupings of financial statements for year ended 31st March 2019

Others Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest Receivable	7,538	-
Madhya Pradesh Housing Board	33,80,00,000	-
Total	33,80,07,538	-

Balances with Bank

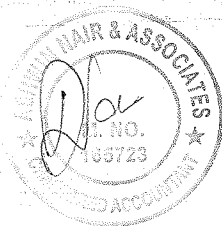
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Axis Bank - Bhopal	8,42,594	3,93,464
Axis Bank (Escrow A/c) - Mumbai	38,42,071	-
Axis Bank - Mumbai	4,382	68,74,382
Canara Bank - Mumbai	18,814	18,814
HDFC Bank - Mumbai	-	4,03,189
State Bank of India - Bhopal	38,711	39,537
Syndicate Bank - Mumbai	1,74,758	1,52,754
Total	49,21,330	78,82,140

Balance with Tax Authority - Non-current

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
TDS on Interest Income A.Y. 2016-17	14,15,110	14,15,110
Advance Tax - A.Y. 2016-17	24,53,837	24,53,837
TDS ON INTEREST	18,940	18,940
TDS ON INTEREST (AY 2014-15)	20,458	20,458
TDS on Interest Income A.Y. 2014-15	6,701	6,701
TDS on Interest Income A.Y. 2015-16	9,08,698	9,08,698
TDS on Interest Income A.Y. 2017-18	8,77,516	8,77,516
TDS on Interest Income A.Y. 2018-19	2,23,416	2,23,416
TDS on Interest Income A.Y. 2019-20	3,315	-
TDS ON SALE OF PROPERTY (194IA) A Y 2014-15	10,27,233	10,27,233
TDS ON SALE OF PROPERTY (194 IA) A Y 2015-16	71,17,596	71,17,596
TDS ON SALE OF PROPERTY 194IA (AY 2016-17)	48,49,710	48,49,710
Interest on Income Tax Refund AY 2016-17	1,68,975	1,68,975
TDS ON SALE OF PROPERTY 194IA-(AY 2017-18)	2,35,544	2,35,544
TDS ON SALE OF PROPERTY 194IA-(AY 2018-19)	82,23,373	82,23,373
TDS ON SALE OF PROPERTY 194IA-(AY 2019-20)	1,67,722	-
TDS RECIEVABLE FY 2016-17	4,56,699	4,56,699
TDS RECIEVABLE FY 2017-18	9,65,146	9,65,146
TDS RECIEVABLE FY 2018-19	47,81,465	-
TDS RECIEVABLE AY 2019-20	3,432	-
TDS on Rent Income F.Y. 2016-17	6,84,653	6,84,653
Income Tax Provision - A.Y. 2015-16	(40,00,000)	(40,00,000)
Income Tax Provision - A.Y. 2016-17	(67,00,000)	(67,00,000)
Total	2,39,09,539	1,89,53,605

Balance with Tax Authority - Current

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Entry Tax	5,06,692	5,06,692
Input credit - Service Tax	42,416	42,416
Input credit - GST	2,46,20,007	2,36,80,051
14% VAT on Purchases	3,28,434	3,28,434
5% VAT on Purchases	10,67,046	10,67,046
VAT on Markup Basis	33,40,390	33,40,390
Output VAT Paid	9,02,648	9,02,648
Staff welfare fund	(1,400)	-
TDS Payable on Behalf of Customers	3,21,092	3,21,092
TDS Refundable	4,68,169	4,68,169
TDS 96C-Income From Foreign Currency Bonds Or Shares	275	275
Total	3,15,95,769	3,06,57,213



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Groupings of financial statements for year ended 31st March 2019

Duty & Taxes Payable

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
GST	9,06,745	33,675
12.5% VAT ON PURCHASES	46,969	46,969
Staff ESIC Payble	1,96,072	54,766
SWACH BHARAT CESS @ 0.50%	1,514	1,514
STAFF INCOME TAX-H.O.	(20,404)	2,436
TDS ON CONTRACT/ SUB CONTRACT	6,22,506	6,35,265
TDS ON HIRE CHARGES	917	5,713
TDS ON PROFESSIONAL FEES	26,242	-
TDS ON INTEREST PAYABLE	5,07,500	5,07,500
TDS ON RENT	22,950	15,950
LABOUR WELFARE FUND	662	762
PROVIDENT FUND-EMPLOYEE	20,116	1,629
PROVIDENT FUND PAYBLE	80,877	37,676
Staff Professional Tax - Employee	46,017	11,991
Total	24,58,683	13,55,846

Trade Payables - Others

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade payables-	26,46,52,678	29,70,03,707
Total	26,46,52,678	29,70,03,707

Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
ATUL KUMAR SHUKLA	1,000	1,000
AUDIT FEES PAYABLE	4,32,000	2,70,000
BONUS/EXGRATIA PAYABLE	3,515	3,515
BONUS PAYBLE	-	6,48,911
ELE/WATER/FORMATION/DEVELOPMENT DEMAND	4,08,72,427	4,08,72,427
EXGRATIA PAYABLE	3,07,469	3,07,469
GUEST HOUSE RENT PAYABLE	1,89,000	63,000
Gammon Engineers and Contractors Pvt Ltd	33,80,00,000	-
IFMA FOR 2 YEARS DEMAND	1,75,58,351	1,75,58,351
Maintenance Demand - Shopping Arcade	2,01,008	1,98,008
SALARY PAYABLE	5,54,503	14,95,858
SOCIETY DEPOSIT DEMAND	3,89,50,000	3,89,50,000
Total	43,70,69,273	10,03,68,539

