AVRM & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

E-17, 1st Floor, East of Kailash
New Delhi-110065
Tel. 011-41077177

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of **M/s. Purander Buildcon Private Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of **M/s. Purander Buildcon Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affair (financial position) and Profit or loss (financial performance) of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section143 of the Act, are not applicable to the company.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that :

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

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(c) The balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the applicable Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors, as on 31st March 2019 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial control over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A" and

(g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

For: **AVRM & ASSOCIATES**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REG. NO: 003705N

(A.K.AGGARWAL)
PARTNER, F.C.A.
M. No. 082695
UDIN: 19082695AAAAFA6419

Place: **NEW DELHI**
Date:
20.08.19

"Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report "

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **M/s. Purander Buildcon Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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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 31st March 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.

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

For: **AVRM & ASSOCIATES**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REG. NO. : 003705N

(A.K.AGGARWAL)
PARTNER, F.C.A.
M. No.082695

Place: **NEW DELHI**
Date:
20.08.19

PURANDER BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: 70101DL2006PTC149134
LGF-10, VASANT SQUARE MALL, PLOT-A, SECTOR-B, POCKET-V, COMMUNITY CENTRE, VASANT KUNJ, NEW DELHI-110070

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A. Shareholders' Fund			
a) Share Capital	1.	1,50,000	1,50,000
b) Reserves and Surplus	2.	(34,554)	(36,758)
		1,15,446	**1,13,242**
B. Current Liabilities			
a) Short Term Borrowings	3.	5,17,45,823	3,19,76,582
b) Other Current Liabilities	4.	27,62,694	1,30,64,398
c) Short Term Provisions	5.	5,000	5,000
		5,45,13,517	**4,50,45,980**
TOTAL (A+B)		**5,46,28,963**	**4,51,59,222**
ASSETS			
A. Current Assets			
a) Inventories	6.	4,41,26,679	3,44,96,366
b) Cash & Bank Balances	7.	1,89,749	3,50,321
c) Short Term Loans & Advances	8.	1,03,12,535	1,03,12,535
		5,46,28,963	**4,51,59,222**
TOTAL (A)		**5,46,28,963**	**4,51,59,222**
Significant Accounting Policies & Notes On Accounts	A & B		

Auditor's Report
As Per Our Separate Report of Even Date Annexed
For AVRM & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO.: 003705N

AVRM & Associates ★ New Delhi ★ Chartered Accountants

A.K. AGGARWAL
Partner, FCA
M.No.: 82695

PLACE : NEW DELHI
DATE : 20.08.19

For and on behalf of the Board of :
PURANDER BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED

N.goel
DIRECTOR
NAMRATA GOEL
DIN : 06928514

Soumen Das
DIRECTOR
SOUMEN DAS
DIN : 08295982

PURANDER BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70101DL2006PTC149134
LGF-10, VASANT SQUARE MALL, PLOT-A, SECTOR-B, POCKET-V, COMMUNITY CENTRE, VASANT KUNJ, NEW DELHI-110070

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations	9.	7,500	5,000
Other Income	10.	2,554	5,678
(A) Total Revenue		**10,054**	**10,678**
Expenses:			
Cost Of Land/ Development/ Work-In-Progress	11.	-	-
Other expenses	12.	7,850	6,599
(B) Total Expenses		**7,850**	**6,599**
Profit before tax		2,204	4,079
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**2,204**	**4,079**
Earning per equity share:			
Basic		0.15	0.27
Significant Accounting Policies & Notes On Accounts	A & B		

Auditor's Report
As Per Our Separate Report of Even Date Annexed
For AVRM & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO.: 003705N

AVRM & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(A.K. AGGARWAL)
PARTNER, FCA
M.No.: 82695

PLACE : NEW DELHI
DATE :
20.08.19

For and on behalf of the Board of :
PURANDER BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED

NGoel
DIRECTOR
NAMRATA GOEL
DIN : 06928514

Soumen Das
DIRECTOR
SOUMEN DAS
DIN : 08295982

A. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS, CONVENTIONS & SYSTEMS

The Financial Statements are prepared on the basic concept of Going Concern under Historical Cost convention on Accrual Basis by following the Mercantile System of Accounting. These financial statements have been prepared to comply with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.The company follows mercantile system of accounting and recognized income and expenditure on accrual basis except those with significant uncertainty.

2. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liability on the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting periods. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates and revisions, if any, are recognized in the current and future periods.

3. PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT & DEPRECIATION

a) Tangible and Intangible Property, Plant & Equipment

- Property, Plant & Equipment are shown at Cost less Accumulated Depreciation. Costs include all expenses incurred to bring the asset to its present location and condition.

b) Depreciation and Amortization

- Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on the Written Down Value (WDV) Method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

4. INVESTMENTS

a) Investments are classified as non-current or current, based on management's intention at the time of purchase. Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current investments.

b) Trade investments are the investments made for or to enhance the company's business interests.

c) Non-Current Investments are stated at cost including directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. Provision for diminution in value of long term investment is made, if the diminution is not temporary in nature.

d) Current Investments are valued at lower of Cost or Realizable value. Realizable Value means the net value which can be realized in ordinary course of business.

5. VALUATION OF INVENTORIES

a) Raw materials are valued at Cost.
b) Tools & Implements etc are treated as consumables and claimed for in the year of purchase.
c) Finished stock, W.I.P. and stores are valued at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value.

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6. REVENUE RECOGNITION:

i. <u>Revenue from sale of Constructed Projects:-</u>

The Company was following the "Percentage of Completion Method" of accounting for its constructed projects if the actual project cost incurred is 30% or more of the total estimated project cost. As per this method, revenue from sale of properties is recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss in proportion to the actual cost incurred as against the total estimated cost of projects under execution with the Company on transfer of significant risk and rewards to the buyer. This policy of revenue recognition shall continue to be followed in respect of those projects in which revenue was already recognized on or before 31.03.2012.

All projects commencing on or after 01.04.2012 or projects which have already commenced, but where the revenue is recognized for the first time on or after 01.04.2012, the revenue shall be recognized by following percentage of completion method on the basis of "Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions (Revised 2012)", issued by ICAI provided the following thresholds have been met:

a. All critical approvals necessary for the commencement have been obtained;
b. The expenditure incurred on construction and development costs is not less than 25 percent of the total estimated construction and development costs;
c. At least 25 percent of the saleable project area is secured by contracts or agreements with buyers; and
d. At least 10 percent of the agreement value is realized at the reporting date in respect of such contracts and it is reasonable to expect that the parties to such contracts will comply with the payment terms as defined in the contracts.

Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentages of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of projects income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The effect of changes, if any, to estimated is recognized in the financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined. Losses, if any, are fully provided for immediately.

ii. <u>Revenue from sale of plots/ land etc. with development:-</u>

The Company was recognizing revenue from sale of plots/ land etc. where only development work was carried out either when the substantial risks and rewards to ownership are transferred in favour of the buyer/customer or on execution of documents conveying title whichever is earlier. This policy of revenue recognition shall continue to be followed in respect of those projects in which revenue was already recognized on or before 31.03.2012

All projects commencing on or after 01.04.2012 or projects which have already commenced, but where the revenue is recognized for the first time on or after 01.04.2012, the revenue shall be recognized by following percentage of completion method on the basis of "Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions (Revised 2012)", issued by ICAI provided the following thresholds have been met:

a. All critical approvals necessary for the commencement have been obtained;
b. The expenditure incurred on construction and development costs is not less than 25 percent of the total estimated construction and development costs;
c. At least 25 percent of the saleable project area is secured by contracts or agreements with buyers; and
d. At least 10 percent of the agreement value is realized at the reporting date in respect of such contracts and it is reasonable to expect that the parties to such contracts will comply with the payment terms as defined in the contracts.

Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentages of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of projects income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The effect of changes, if any, to estimated is recognized in the financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined. Losses, if any, are fully provided for immediately.

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Director/Authorised Signatory

Director/Authorised Signatory

iii. **Revenue from sale of properties/plots/land without carrying out any development/ construction etc. :-**

Revenue from sale of properties/ plots/ land without carrying out any development/ construction etc. are recognized either when the substantial risks and rewards to ownership are transferred in favour of the buyer/customer or on execution of documents conveying title whichever is earlier.

iv. **Revenue from rendering services:-**

Revenue from rendering services has been accounted for on accrual basis i.e. at the time of rendering of services.

v. **Revenue from interest on FDR:-**

Interest on FDR with banks has been accounted on accrual basis.

vi. **Revenue from Dividend Income:-**

Dividend Income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.

vii. **Revenue from other receipts:-**

Revenue in respect of certain receipts like Compensation & royalty received against acquisition of land by government authorities, Interest on income tax refund and other receipts of similar nature are accounted for on receipt basis

7. COST OF REVENUE:-

i. Cost of constructed properties / Cost of land with development includes cost of land, estimated internal development costs, external development charges, other related government charges, construction costs and development / construction materials, which is charged to the statement of profit and loss proportionate to the revenue recognized as per accounting policy, in consonance with the concept of matching cost and revenue. Final adjustment is made on completion of the applicable projects.

ii. Cost of land without any development includes actual acquisition cost and other incidental cost related to acquisition, which is charged to the statement of profit and loss proportionate to Cost of land in respect of which revenue is recognized as per accounting policy, in consonance with the concept of matching cost and revenue.

8. BORROWING COST

a) Borrowing cost directly attributable to such project, which shall be ready for sale or disposal after Substantial period of time, shall be treated as cost of Work in Progress (WIP) along with other cost of the said project.

b) All other borrowing costs are charged to statement of profit and loss at the time when they are incurred.

9. ACCOUNTING FOR TAXES ON INCOME

a) Taxes on Income are accounted for in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS)-22 issued by ICAI. Taxes comprise both Current and Deferred Tax.

b) Current Tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid/recovered from the revenue authorities using the applicable tax rate and laws.

c) The tax effect of the timing difference that results between taxable and accounting income and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods are recorded as a deferred tax assets or deferred tax liability. Deferred Tax Assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequence attributable to timing difference. They are measured using the substantive enacted tax rates and tax regulations.

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10. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Foreign Currency transactions are recorded at the equivalent rupee value prevailing on the date of transaction.

11. PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS

a) The Company's contribution to Provident Fund is deposited with the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). These are charged to the statement of profit and loss when the contribution to the fund is due.

b) Gratuity is a post-employment benefit and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit / obligation is calculated at or near the balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

c) Liability in respect of compensated absences is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an Independent Actuary using the projected unit credit method.

12. LEASES

Lease arrangements where the risk and rewards incident to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognized as operating lease. Lease rent under operating leases are charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease term in accordance with lease agreement.

Assets given under operating leases are included in property, plant & equipment. Lease income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Costs including depreciation are recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's EPS comprises the net profit after tax. The number of shares used in computing basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The weighted diluted earnings per equity share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the period.

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash on deposit with banks and corporations. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to know amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

16. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The company identifies impairable property, plant & equipment based on cash generating unit concept at the end in accordance with Accounting Standard – 28 issued by ICAI for the purpose of arriving at impairment loss thereon, if any, being the difference between the book value and recoverable value of relevant assets. Impairment Loss when crystallizes is charged against revenue of the year.

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20/08/19

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B. NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorized		
50000 (50000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,00,000	5,00,000
	5,00,000	**5,00,000**
Issued, subscribed & Fully Paid up		
15000 (15000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,50,000	1,50,000
	1,50,000	**1,50,000**

(a) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

1 The company has only One class of shares referred to as Equity Shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share.

2 Each holder of equity shares is entitled to One vote per share and dividend in proportion to the capital paid up by each shareholder depending upon recommendation of Board of Directors and declaration by the members in the AGM.

3 In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all the preferential payments, in proportion to the capital paid up by the shareholders.

(b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year: -

(Amount in ₹)

	As at			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Equity Shares	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning	15,000	1,50,000	15,000	1,50,000
Add: Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Less: Bought back during the period	-	-	-	-
At the end	15,000	1,50,000	15,000	1,50,000

(c) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Name of the shareholder	**No. of Shares**	**% held**	**No. of Share**	**% held**
Tarun Aggarwal	5,000	33.33	5,000	33.33
Susheel Property LLP	5,000	33.33	5,000	33.33
Sulochna Devi	2,000	13.33	5,000	33.33
Namrata Goel	1,500	10.00	-	-
Mansi Goel	1,500	10.00	-	-

AVRM & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

20/08/19

N. Goel

Director/Authorised Signatory

For SURANDER BUILDCON

Director/Authorised Signatory

2. Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Surplus		
Opening Balance	(36,758)	(40,837)
Add: - During year after tax	2,204	4,079
Less: - Appropriations	-	-
Closing Balance	(34,554)	(36,758)
Total	**(34,554)**	**(36,758)**

3. Short Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
UnSecured		
Loans repayable on demand-from Related parties	1,52,04,997	-
Loans repayable on demand-from other parties	3,65,40,826	3,19,76,582
Total	**5,17,45,823**	**3,19,76,582**

4. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Amount Payable	25,000	10,000
Amount Refundable	-	1,06,42,000
Duties & Taxes Payable	3,87,694	62,398
Advance Against Booking/ for Providing Land	23,50,000	23,50,000
Total	**27,62,694**	**1,30,64,398**

5. Short Term Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for Audit Fees	5,000	5,000
Total	**5,000**	**5,000**

6. Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
WIP-Valued at Cost or Market Value whichever is less	4,41,26,679	3,44,96,366
Total	**4,41,26,679**	**3,44,96,366**

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20/08/19

Director/Authorised Signatory

Director/Authorised Signatory

7. Cash & Bank Balances

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Balances with Banks			
Current Account		1,48,349	3,40,571
Cash In hand		41,400	9,750
	Total	**1,89,749**	**3,50,321**

8. Short Term Loans & Advances

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, Considered Good			
Amount recoverable in cash or in kind		1,03,12,535	1,03,12,535
	Total	**1,03,12,535**	**1,03,12,535**

9. Revenue From Operations

Particulars		For the period ended March 31, 2019	For the period ended March 31, 2018
Revenues from Sale of services			
Income From Acting As Agent		7,500	5,000
	Total	**7,500**	**5,000**

10. Other Income

Particulars		For the period ended March 31, 2019	For the period ended March 31, 2018
Dividend Income		2,554	4,178
Other non-operating income		-	1,500
	Total	**2,554**	**5,678**

11. Cost Of Land/ Development/ Work-In-Progress

	Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	For the period ended March 31, 2018
A.	**Opening Balance of Work in Progress**	3,44,96,366	3,11,68,683
B.	**Incurred during the year:**		
	Financial Expenses	38,81,935	29,99,978
	External/Infrastructure Development Charges	49,62,878	-
	License/Scrutiny/Conversion Charges	-	3,27,705
	Other Expenses	7,85,500	-
		96,30,313	33,27,683
C.	**Less:**		
	Cost of Sales of Work in Progress Amortised to Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-
	Closing Balance of Work in Progress Carried to Balance Sheet (A+B-C)	**4,41,26,679**	**3,44,96,366**

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12. Other Expenses

Particulars		For the period ended March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Audit Fees		5,000	5,000
Bank Charges		-	115
Legal Expenses & Filing Fees		2,850	1,484
	Total	7,850	6,599

13. Related Party Disclosure

Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding Company :
NIL

Subsidiary Company :
NIL

Fellow Subsidiary Company :
NIL

Associates :
NIL

Directors / Key Management Personnel :
Sh. Soumen Das
Smt. Namrata Goel

Relatives of Directors / Key Management Personnel :
Nil

Other Related parties :
M/s. Suncity Projects Pvt. Ltd.
M/s. Suncity Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.

Transactions:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured loan received	1,62,75,000	3,14,15,000
Interest on Unsecured Loan(Net of Tds)	34,94,241	26,99,980
Repayment of Unsecured Loan	-	2,45,82,484

Balances:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured loan received	5,17,45,823	3,19,76,582

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N. goel

Soumen Das

14. Earning Per Share

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	For the period ended March 31, 2018
Net Profit after tax	2,204	4,079
Weighted average no. of Equity Shares (Nos.)	15,000	15,000
Nominal Value of Equity Shares	10	10
Basic Earning Per Share	0.15	0.27

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N. Goel
Director/Authorised signatory

Director/Authorised signatory

15. Revenue Recognition

i. Since during the year under consideration the company has not undertaken any construction project, the question of recognizing revenue in this respect does not arise. The company is engaged in the business of aggregation of land. Since the whole land could not be purchased and/or license for change of land use could not be applied / obtained, the stage of transfer of risk & reward does not arise, therefore, question of recognizing revenue in respect of non-constructed project does not arise during the year under consideration.

ii. Revenue from rendering services has been accounted for on accrual basis i.e. at the time of rendering of services.

iii. Dividend Income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.

16. Contingent Liabilities

There is no contingent liability at the end of the reporting period

17. Estimated amount of contracts on Capital Accounts to be executed but not provided for are NIL.

18. The Company is a Small & Medium sized Company in (SMC) as defined in the general instruction in respect of Accounting Standards, certified under the Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. According the Company has complied with the Accounting Standard as applicable to a Small & Medium size Company.

19. The Company is a Small Company as per section 2(85) of the Company Act, 2013, hence Cash flow statement is not applicable and not included in the "financial statement" of the Company.

20. There are no Micro and Small Scale Business Enterprises, to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March 31, 2019. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

21. Segment reporting

Since the company does not fall under any of the categories mentioned in the 'applicability' paragraph of AS -17 on Segment Reporting, the disclosure requirements as per Accounting Standard 17 are not applicable.

22. Balances are Subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any.

23. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with current year's figures.

AVRM & Associates
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of:
PURANDER BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED

N. Goel

DIRECTOR
NAMRATA GOEL
DIN: 06928514

Soumen Das

DIRECTOR
SOUMEN DAS
DIN: 08295982

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE:
20.08.19