

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

**To the Members of Mahadev Vypaar Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Mahadev Vypaar Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for the year ended on that date (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

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

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

### **Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), Profit or Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity 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.

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

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility 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.

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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

Further to our comments in the annexure referred to in the paragraph above, 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 it appears from our examination of those books;
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 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 controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 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 no pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements
  - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts and
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Bihani Rashmi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's ICAI Registration No. 328058E

  
Rashmi Bihani  
(Proprietor)  
Membership No.: 064298

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 03.05.2019

**Annexure- A to the Auditors' Report The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:**

- I.
  - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets
  - (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of fixed assets by which fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- II. The Company is a non-manufacturing/non trading Company, primarily rendering rental services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- III. The Company has not granted loans to anybody corporate covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Thus, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- IV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- V. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- VI. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- VII.
  - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance and duty of excise.  
  
According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no material dues of duty of custom, income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, duty of excise, service tax and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.



- VIII. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- IX. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- X. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- XI. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- XII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- XIII. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- XIV. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year
- XV. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- XVI. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 03.05.2019

For Bihani Rashmi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's ICAI Registration No. 328058E

  
Rashmi Bihani

(Proprietor)  
Membership No. 064298



**Annexure - B 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 Mahadev Vypaar Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

**Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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



### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

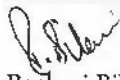
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal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

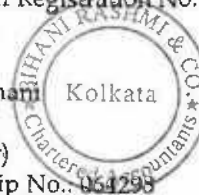
### Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 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.

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 03.05.2019

For Bihani Rashmi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's ICAI Registration No. 328058E

  
Rashmi Bihani, Kolkata  
(Proprietor)  
Membership No.: 964298



**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	19,43,89,191	19,49,37,520
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loan	3	18,89,533	18,89,533
(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)	15	3,34,299	3,18,959
<b>Total Non - Current Assets</b>		<b>19,66,13,023</b>	<b>19,71,46,012</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	45,771	5,40,014
(c) Other current assets	5	4,43,630	3,60,000
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>4,89,401</b>	<b>9,00,014</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>19,71,02,424</b>	<b>19,80,46,026</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share capital	6	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	7	16,01,09,054	15,92,19,504
<b>Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the company</b>		<b>16,02,09,054</b>	<b>15,93,19,504</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	3,62,43,185	3,81,44,185
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>3,62,43,185</b>	<b>3,81,44,185</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	9	6,50,185	5,82,337
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>6,50,185</b>	<b>5,82,337</b>
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>19,71,02,424</b>	<b>19,80,46,026</b>
<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	1		

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

In terms of our report of even date

For BIHANI RASHMI &amp; CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 328058E

(RASHMI BIHANI)

Proprietor

Membership No: 064298

Place : Kolkata

Date : 3rd May, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mr. Indira chand Maheswari

Director

(DIN: 07549945)

Mr. Manish R Bhat

Director

(DIN: 00523945)



**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Rs.	
		Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue From Operations	10	18,00,000	18,00,000
Other Income	11	-	29,319
<b>Total income</b>		<b>18,00,000</b>	<b>18,29,319</b>
Expenses			
Depreciation	2	5,48,329	6,33,369
Other Expenses	12	81,196	1,02,285
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>6,29,525</b>	<b>7,35,654</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>11,70,475</b>	<b>10,93,665</b>
Income tax expenses	15		
- Current tax		2,94,463	2,76,919
- For earlier years		1,802	-
- Deferred tax		(15,340)	(24,985)
<b>Total Tax Expense</b>		<b>2,80,924</b>	<b>2,51,934</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>8,89,550</b>	<b>8,41,731</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>8,89,550</b>	<b>8,41,731</b>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	13	88.96	84.17
Basic and Diluted (Face Value of Rs. 10 each)		10,000	10,000
Significant accounting policies	1		

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

In terms of our report of even date

For BIHANI RASHMI & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 328058E

*P. Bhanu*  
(RASHMI BIHANI)  
Proprietor  
Membership No: 064298  
Place : Kolkata  
Date : 3rd May, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Mr. Indra chand Maheswari*  
Mr. Indra chand Maheswari  
Director  
(DIN: 07549945)

*Mr. Manish R Bhat*  
Mr. Manish R Bhat  
Director  
(DIN: 00523945)

**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	8,89,550	8,41,731
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	2,80,924	2,51,934
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	5,48,329	6,33,369
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(83,630)	4,64,035
(Decrease)/ increase in other liabilities	67,848	3,38,869
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>17,03,022</b>	<b>25,29,938</b>
Income taxes paid	(2,96,265)	(2,76,919)
<b>Net cash (used in)/ generated by operating activities</b>	<b>14,06,757</b>	<b>22,53,019</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from borrowings	(19,01,000)	(17,44,900)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(19,01,000)</b>	<b>(17,44,900)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (A+B)</b>	<b>(4,94,243)</b>	<b>5,08,119</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1st April	5,40,014	31,895
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31st March (refer note no.4)	45,771	5,40,014

The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set in Ind AS 7, "Statement of Cash Flows" as notified under Companies Act 2013.

In terms of our report of even date

**For BIHANI RASHMI & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 328058E

(RASHMI BIHANI)

Proprietor

Membership No: 064298

Place : Kolkata

Date : 3rd May, 2019



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

*h.c. Maheswari*

Mr. Indra chand Maheswari  
Director  
(DIN: 07549945)

*Mr. Manish R Bhat*

Mr. Manish R Bhat  
Director  
(DIN: 00523945)

**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

**A. Equity Share Capital**

	Notes	Rs.
As at 1 April 2017		1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2018		1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2019		1,00,000

**B. Other Equity**

	Notes	Reserve and surplus			Total
		Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2017				15,83,77,773	15,83,77,773
Profit for the year	14.c	-	-	8,41,731	8,41,731
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018		-	-	15,92,19,504	15,92,19,504
Balance at 1 April 2018		-	-	15,92,19,504	15,92,19,504
Profit for the year		-	-	8,89,550	8,89,550
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019		-	-	16,01,09,054	16,01,09,054

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

In terms of our report of even date

For BIHANI RASHMI & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 328058E

*R. Bilani*  
(RASHMI BIHANI)  
Proprietor  
Membership No: 064298  
Place : Kolkata  
Date : 3rd May, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*I. C. Maheswari*  
Mr. Indra chand Maheswari  
Director  
(DIN: 07549945)

*Mr. Manish R Bhat*  
Mr. Manish R Bhat  
Director  
(DIN: 00523945)

**Mahadev Vyapaar Private Limited**  
**Notes on Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019**

**Note 1**

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Explanatory Notes to Financial Statements**

The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at G. K. Tower, Ground Floor, 19 Camac Street, Kolkata - 700017. The principal activity of company is renting of immovable property.

**1.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis excepting certain financial instruments which are measured in terms of relevant Ind AS at fair value/ amortized costs at the end of each reporting period and certain class of Property, Plant and Equipment which as on the date of transition have been fair valued to be considered as deemed cost.

Historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

As the operating cycle cannot be identified in normal course, the same has been assumed to have duration of 12 months. All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees.

**1.2 Use of estimates**

The Preparation of financial statements require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and reported amount of revenue and expense during the year.

Contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability will be incurred and the amounts can reasonably be estimated. Differences between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known/ materialized.

**1.3 Fair Value Measurement**

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 under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed for such measurement:

- a Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- b Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly or
- c Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data.

**1.4 Revenue Recognition**

Items of Income/Expenditure are recognised on accrual basis, except specifically stated otherwise.

**1.5 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or deemed cost on the date of transition and subsequent improvements thereto less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or its construction cost including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, inward freight, dismantling costs, installation expenses



**Mahadev Vyapaar Private Limited**

**Notes on Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019**

**1.6 Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets**

Depreciation on Fixed Assets is provided on Written down value (WDV) method in the manner specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current period are as follows

Category	Useful Life
Buildings	
Factory Building	30 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.

**1.7 Provision For Income Tax**

Income tax expense representing the sum of current tax expenses and the net charge of the deferred taxes is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is provided on the taxable income and recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) measured in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability and such benefit can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with same will be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

**1.8 Impairment of Tangible Assets**

Tangible and Intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for impairment. In case events and circumstances indicate any impairment, recoverable amount of assets is determined. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, whenever the carrying amount of assets either belonging to Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or otherwise exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of assets' fair value less cost to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the use of the assets are discounted to their present value at appropriate rate.

Impairment losses recognized earlier may no longer exist or may have come down. Based on such assessment at each reporting period the impairment loss is reversed and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In such cases the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

**1.9 Provisions, Contingencies and Contingent Assets**

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made, of the amount of obligation. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes.

**1.10 Financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and financial liabilities (financial instruments) are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be realised or settled within operating cycle of the company or otherwise these are classified as non-current.



**Mahadev Vyapaar Private Limited**

**Notes on Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019**

The classification of financial instruments whether to be measured at Amortized Cost, at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) depends on the objective and contractual terms to which they relate. Classification of financial instruments are determined on initial recognition.

**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

All highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into determinable amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and are having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, are considered as cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents includes balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

**(ii) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Financial Assets held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at amortized cost.

The above Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities subsequent to initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including all fees and points paid or received, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the Financial Asset or Financial Liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

**(iii) Financial Asset at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**

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

**(iv) Impairment of financial assets**

A financial asset is assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

The company measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

However, for trade receivables or contract assets that result in relation to revenue from contracts with customers, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

1.11 Figures for Previous period have been rearranged and/or regrouped wherever considered necessary.



**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

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

**Note :2 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Total
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018</b>			
<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>			
As at 1 April 2017	18,89,03,848	84,63,551	19,73,67,399
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	18,89,03,848	84,63,551	19,73,67,399
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2017	-	17,96,510	17,96,510
Depreciation charge during the year	-	6,33,369	6,33,369
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	24,29,879	24,29,879
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	18,89,03,848	66,67,041	19,55,70,889
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	18,89,03,848	60,33,672	19,49,37,520
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
As at 1st April 2018	18,89,03,848	84,63,551	19,73,67,399
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	18,89,03,848	84,63,551	19,73,67,399
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	24,29,879	24,29,879
Depreciation charge during the year	-	5,48,329	5,48,329
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	29,78,208	29,78,208
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2018	18,89,03,848	60,33,672	19,49,37,520
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	18,89,03,848	54,85,343	19,43,89,191



**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

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

Note 3 :Loans		Amount in Rs.	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	
Unsecured, considered goods			
Security Deposits (with WBSEDCL)	18,89,533	18,89,533	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,89,533</b>	<b>18,89,533</b>	

Note 4 :Cash and Cash Equivalents		Amount in Rs.	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	
(a) Balances with banks			
(i) In Current Account	44,200	5,38,443	
(b) Cash in hand	1,571	1,571	
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>45,771</b>	<b>5,40,014</b>	

Note 5 Other Current assets		Amount in Rs.	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	
<u>TDS Receivable</u>			
A.Y.17-18	-	1,80,000	
A.Y.18-19	1,80,000	1,80,000	
A.Y.19-20	1,80,000	-	
Self Assessment tax (AY 18-19)	30,200	-	
Advance Tax (AY 19-20)	51,000	-	
Input Credit (GST)	2,430	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,43,630</b>	<b>3,60,000</b>	





**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

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

**Note 6: Equity Share Capital****Authorised Share Capital**

Equity Shares	
No. of Shares	Rs.
At 1st April 2017	20,000 2,00,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	- -
At 31st March 2018	20,000 2,00,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	- -
At 31st March 2019	20,000 2,00,000

**Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**Issued equity capital****Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid**

	No. of Shares	Rs.
At 1st April 2017	10,000	1,00,000
Changes during the period	-	-
At 31st March 2018	10,000	1,00,000
Changes during the period	-	-
At 31st March 2019	10,000	1,00,000

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Electrosteel Castings Limited	9,900	99%	9,900	99%



MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED  
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

Note 7 Other Equity		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Retained earnings	16,01,09,054	15,92,19,504
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,01,09,054</b>	<b>15,92,19,504</b>

7.1 Refer Statement of changes in Equity for movement in balances of reserves.

Note 8 Borrowings		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
(i) From Holding company	3,62,43,185	3,81,44,185
<b>Total Non-Current Borrowings</b>	<b>3,62,43,185</b>	<b>3,81,44,185</b>

Note 9 Other financial liabilities		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Expenses Payable	35,000	75,000
Audit Fees	15,000	30,000
GST Payable	27,000	27,000
Provision For Income Taxes	5,73,185	4,50,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,50,185</b>	<b>5,82,337</b>

Note 10 Revenue from Operations		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Rental Income	18,00,000	18,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,00,000</b>	<b>18,00,000</b>

Note 11 Other Income		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Interest on Income Tax refund	-	29,319
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,319</b>

Note 12 Other Expenses		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Audit Fees	15,000	15,000
General Charges	1,654	374
Legal & Professional Fees	35,000	74,293
Roc Filling Fees & XBRL	20,274	10,750
Bank and Interest Charges	18	18
Late fees for GST	4,750	1,850
Misc. Expenses	4,500	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,196</b>	<b>1,02,285</b>



**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

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

Note 13 Earning Per Share		Amount in Rs.	
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018	
(a) Net profit for basic and diluted earnings per share as per Statement of Profit and Loss	8,89,550	8,41,731	
<b>Net profit for basic and diluted earnings per share</b>	<b>8,89,550</b>	<b>8,41,731</b>	
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (Face value Re. 10/- per share)			
Number of equity shares outstanding as on 31st March	10,000	10,000	
Number of equity shares considered in calculating basic and diluted EPS	10,000	10,000	
(c) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	10,000	10,000	
d) Earnings per share (EPS) of Equity Share of Re. 10 each:			
i) Basic (Rs.)	88.96	84.17	
ii) Diluted (Rs.)	88.96	84.17	

**Note - 14 Related Party Disclosure**

Name of the related parties and description of relationship

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Electrosteel Castings Limited	Holding Company
Indra Maheswari Chand	
Manish Ramesh Bhat	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)
Arun Garodia	

**Related Party Transactions**

Nature of Transaction	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Electrosteel Castings Limited		
Rent Received (excluding taxes)	18,00,000	18,00,000
Advances Repaid	19,01,000	17,44,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,01,000</b>	<b>35,44,900</b>

**Amount outstanding as at year end**

Name of The Related Party	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>Short Term Borrowings</b>		
Electrosteel Castings Limited	3,81,44,185	3,98,89,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,81,44,185</b>	<b>3,98,89,085</b>



**MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

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

**Note 15: Income tax expense**

**A) Income tax expense**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	2,94,463	2,76,919
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	1,802	-
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	<b>2,96,265</b>	<b>2,76,919</b>
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	(69,213)	(68,521)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	53,873	43,536
<b>Total deferred tax expense (benefit)</b>	<b>(15,340)</b>	<b>(24,985)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>2,80,924</b>	<b>2,51,934.20</b>

**B) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Profit/ (loss) before tax	11,70,475	10,93,665
Tax rate	26.00%	25.75%
<b>Tax @ 26%/25.75%</b>	<b>3,04,323</b>	<b>2,81,619</b>
<b>Increase/Reduction in taxes on account of:</b>		
Previous Year Tax Adjustment		
Deferred tax not on account of timing difference	(23,399)	(29,685)
carry forward of losses		
Other items		-
<b>Income tax expenses</b>	<b>2,80,924</b>	<b>2,51,934</b>

The tax rate used for reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 26%/25.75% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax laws.

C) Deferred tax liability for the current has been recognised on temporary differences wrt to depreciation as these temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future.



# MAHADEV VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended for the year ended 31st March 2019

### Note 16 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Capital	16,02,09,054	15,93,19,504	15,83,77,773
Long term Term Debts	-	-	-
Gearing ratio	100%	100%	100%

### Note 17 Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

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

#### 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.

#### Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

### Note 18 Financial Instruments

Particulars	Amount in Rs.			
	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets (Current and Non-Current)</b>				
<b>Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	45,771	45,771	5,40,014	5,40,014
Other Financial Assets	18,89,533	18,89,533	18,89,533	18,89,533

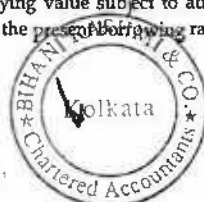
#### Fair Valuation Techniques

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, current trade receivables and payables, current financial liabilities and assets and borrowings approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at nominal cost/amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Fair value of variable interest rate borrowings approximates their carrying value subject to adjustments made for transaction cost. In respect of fixed interest rate borrowings, fair value is determined by using discount rates that reflects the present borrowing rate of the company.



#### Note 19 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise short-term borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and deposits.

The Company is exposed to market risk credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

##### a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: Interest risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade payables, trade receivables, investment etc.

##### (i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short-term debt obligations with interest rates.

##### b) Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and companies and other financial instruments.

##### c) Liquidity Risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operation. The Company believes that the working capital and future business strategies are sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly risk is perceived.

#### Note 20

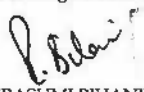
The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 11 August 2014 had approved the Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of its wholly owned subsidiary, Mahadev Vyapaar Pvt Ltd with the Company with effect from 1 April 2014 ("Appointed Date"). Mahadev Vyapaar Pvt Ltd had filed an application before the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta, which has sanctioned the said Scheme. The application filed by the Company before the Hon'ble High Court at Orissa will be taken up by the National Company Law Tribunal, Cuttack Bench ("NCLT, Cuttack") as per Notification No. S.O. 3677(E) dated 7 December 2016 and Rule 3 of Companies (Transfer of Pending Proceedings) Rules, 2016. However, the application filed before the Hon'ble High Court at Orissa has not yet been transferred to NCLT, Cuttack."

In terms of our report of even date

For BIHANI RASHMI & CO.

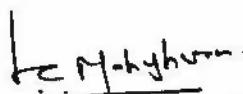
Chartered Accountants

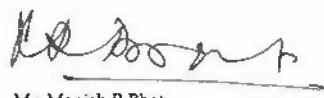
Firm Registration No. 328058E

  
(RASHMI BIHANI)  
Proprietor  
Membership No: 064128  
Place : Kolkata  
Date : 3rd May, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Mr. Indira chand Maheswari  
Director  
(DIN: 07549945)

  
Mr. Manish R Bhat  
Director  
(DIN: 00523945)