

ADWANI PESHAVARIA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A-428, 4th Floor, Sumel Business Park-III, Opp. New Cloth Market, Kankaria Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 002 • (O) 079-22191895 • Email: apc6613@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Dermot Infracon Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Dermot Infracon Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 and presentation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

ADWANI PESHAVARIA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A-428, 4th Floor, Sumel Business Park-III, Opp. New Cloth Market, Kankaria Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 002 • (O) 079-22191895 • Email: apc6613@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Dermot Infracon Private Limited (Continue)

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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 financial controls 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may 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 section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

ADWANI PESHAVARIA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A-428, 4th Floor, Sumel Business Park-III, Opp. New Cloth Market, Kankaria Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 002 • (O) 079-22191895 • Email: apc6613@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Dermot Infracon Private Limited (Continue)

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 it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the 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';
 - 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 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.
3. **With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided except for Director Sitting Fees. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

Place: Ahmedabad

Date:

Dhaval V Peshavaria
Partner
(Membership No. 147712)
UDIN -

ADWANI PESHAVARIA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A-428, 4th Floor, Sumel Business Park-III, Opp. New Cloth Market, Kankaria Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 002 • (O) 079-22191895 • Email: apc6613@gmail.com

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Dermot Infracon Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020, we report that:

- (i)
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a program of physically verifying its fixed assets in a phased manner designed to cover all assets, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its business. Accordingly, during the year the management had carried out physical verification for assets and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not hold Inventory, accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under Section 185 & Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the products manufactured or services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (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 income tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues have generally been deposited regularly during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax, Value added tax, service tax, and other material statutory dues.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues as referred above were in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) According to the records of the Company and representations made by the Management, there are no statutory dues as mentioned in paragraph 3(vii)(a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

ADWANI PESHAVARIA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A-428, 4th Floor, Sumel Business Park-III, Opp. New Cloth Market, Kankaria Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 002 • (O) 079-22191895 • Email: apc6613@gmail.com

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Dermot Infracon Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to its bankers. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures or dues to any financial institutions or government during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have been applied for the purpose for which they are raised.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid/ provided. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013 and all the details have been disclosed in Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any debenture during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any director or any person connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

Place: Ahmedabad

Date:

Dhaval V Peshavaria

Partner

(Membership No. 147712)

UDIN -

ADWANI PESHAVARIA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A-428, 4th Floor, Sumel Business Park-III, Opp. New Cloth Market, Kankaria Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 002 • (O) 079-22191895 • Email: apc6613@gmail.com

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report

RE: Dermot Infracon Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

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 the company as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibilities 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

ADWANI PESHAVARIA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A-428, 4th Floor, Sumel Business Park-III, Opp. New Cloth Market, Kankaria Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 002 • (O) 079-22191895 • Email: apc6613@gmail.com

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report

RE: Dermot Infracon Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

Place: Ahmedabad

Date:

Dhaval V Peshavaria

Partner

(Membership No. 147712)

UDIN -

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942
Total Non-Current Assets		1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	96,021	134,315
Other Current Assets	5	1,200	-
Total Current Assets		97,221	134,315
Total assets		1,359,571,163	1,359,608,257
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	6	100,000	100,000
Perpetual Debt	7	1,361,000,000	-
Other Equity	8	(1,716,311)	(249,200)
Total Equity		1,359,383,689	(149,200)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	9	-	1,359,700,000
		-	1,359,700,000
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade and other payables	10	170,702	14,000
Other Current Liabilities	11	16,772	43,457
Total Current Liabilities		187,474	57,457
Total Liabilities		187,474	1,359,757,457
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,359,571,163	1,359,608,257

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements
As per our report of even date

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DERMOT INFRACON PRIVATE LIMITED

Dhaval V Peshavaria
Partner
(Membership No.147712)

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Jai Singh Khurana
Director
DIN : 05140233

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place: Chennai
Date : April 18, 2020

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Income			
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance Costs	12	177	-
Other Expenses	13	1,466,934	221,682
Total Expenses		1,467,111	221,682
Loss before tax		(1,467,111)	(221,682)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		(1,467,111)	(221,682)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Loss for the Year	(A)	(1,467,111)	(221,682)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax impact, (charge)		-	-
Net Gains on FVTOCI Equity Investments		-	-
Income tax impact, credit / (charge)		-	-
Net Other Comprehensive Income for the year not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	(B)	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year net of tax	(A)+(B)	(1,467,111)	(221,682)
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ` 10 each)			
Basic & Diluted	14	(146.71)	(22.17)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements
As per our report of even date

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

Dhaval V Peshavaria
Partner
(Membership No.147712)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

DERMOT INFRACON PRIVATE LIMITED

Sandeep Mehta **Jai Singh Khurana**
Director Director
DIN : 06367909 DIN : 05140233

Place : Ahmedabad Place: Chennai
Date : April 18, 2020 Date : April 18, 2020

(Amount in Rupees)

Part A : Equity		Equity Share Capital
	Particulars	
As at April 1, 2018		100,000
Addition / reduction during the year		-
As at March 31, 2019		100,000
Addition / reduction during the year		-
As at March 31, 2020		100,000

Part B : Other Equity		Other Equity	
	Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Equity component of
		Retained earnings	perpetual debt
As at April 1, 2018		(27,518)	-
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019		(221,682)	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the period		-	-
As at March 31, 2019		(249,200)	-
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020		(1,467,111)	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year		-	1,361,000,000
As at March 31, 2020		(1,716,311)	1,361,000,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DERMOT INFRACON PRIVATE LIMITED

Dhaval V Peshavaria
Partner
(Membership No.147712)

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Jai Singh Khurana
Director
DIN : 05140233

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place: Chennai
Date : April 18, 2020

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(1,467,111)	(221,682)
Adjustments:		
Interest expense	-	-
Loss before working capital changes	(1,467,111)	(221,682)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1,200)	-
Increase in trade payables	-	52,457
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(26,685)	-
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	156,702	-
Cash generated from operations	(1,338,294)	(169,225)
Direct taxes (paid)		
Net cash (used in) from operating activities (A)	(1,338,294)	(169,225)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(1,359,473,942)
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	-	(1,359,473,942)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipt From Borrowings	1,300,000	1,359,645,000
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	1,300,000	1,359,645,000
Net (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(38,294)	1,833
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	134,315	132,482
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	96,021	134,315

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

Notes:

(1) Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

(2) The Company considers deposits of original maturity of less than 3 months as a part of cash and cash equivalents.

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DERMOT INFRACON PRIVATE LIMITED**

Dhaval V Peshavaria
Partner
(Membership No.147712)

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Jai Singh Khurana
Director
DIN : 05140233

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place: Chennai
Date : April 18, 2020

1 Corporate information

Company has incorporated under the provisions of the company act, 2013 on 11th November 2016 with object of construction, maintenance and acquisition of land, Properties, estates etc.

2 Basis of preparation

- 2.1** These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

In addition, the financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Inventories

Inventories comprises of completed property for sale, transferable development rights, Floor space Index and projects in progress. (refer note 6)

i) Completed property for sale and transferable development rights are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost formulae used are "First- in- First-out". Cost includes cost of land, land development rights, acquisition of tenancy rights, materials, services, borrowing costs and other related overheads as the case may be.

ii) Project in progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost formulae used are "First- in- First-out". Cost includes cost of land, land development rights, acquisition of tenancy rights and other related overheads. Cost incurred/ Items purchased specifically for projects are taken as consumed as and when incurred / received.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, The company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred. (refer note 6).

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Further, pursuant to the notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective 01st April, 2014, the management has internally reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation, to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

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

e) Earnings per share

Basic earning per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

f) Related Party Transactions

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind-As 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out in a separate note. Related parties as defined under Ind-As 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of The Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at year end at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

h) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

i) Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except

> When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

> When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that The company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. Deferred tax include MAT Credit Entitlement.

i) Provisions (other than employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed as at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

j) Expenditure

Expenditures are accounted net of taxes recoverable, wherever applicable.

k) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- > Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- > Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- > Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with The Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per The Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.

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

l) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- > Debt instruments at amortised cost.
- > Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
- > Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- > Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model 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.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss, except for those equity instruments for which the company has elected to present value changes in "other comprehensive income". If an equity instrument is not held for trading, the company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure ;

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17.
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

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

- > Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- > All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk said initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head " Other Expense" in the P&L.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of profit and loss. However, The Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

m) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for annual reporting period commencing from April 01, 2018:-

• **Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers:**

The core principle of the standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach).

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the financial statement of the Company.

• **Amendment to Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance**

The amendment clarifies that where the government grant related to assets, including non-monetary grant at fair value, shall be presented in balance sheet either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Prior to the amendment, IND AS 20 did not allow the option to present asset related grant by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the assets. These amendments do not have any impact on the financial statements.

• **Appendix B, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates**

The Appendix B to Ind AS 21 clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

- The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
- The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The interpretation does not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

• **Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount. Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

• **Amendment to Ind AS 40, Investment Property**

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

• **Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The amendments clarify that a venture capital organisation or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities may elect, at initial recognition, to measure investments in an associate or joint venture at fair value through profit or loss separately for each associate or joint venture. Further, Ind AS 28 permits an entity that is not an investment entity to retain the fair value measurement applied by its associates and joint venture (that are investment entities) when applying the equity method. Therefore, this choice is available, at initial recognition, for each investment entity associate or joint venture.

• **Ind AS 112, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities**

The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in Ind AS 112, other than those in paragraphs B10-B16, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) that is classified (or included in a disposal Company that is classified) as held for sale.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting 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.

Taxes

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

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 judgment 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.

Reclassification

Change in expected use of inventory of land due to change in business estimate is reclassified to property, plant and equipment as free hold land.

3 Property, Plant and Equipment		<i>(Amount in Rupees)</i>	
Particulars	Property, Plant & Equipments		
	Freehold Land	Total	
Year Ended 31st March 2019			
Gross Carrying Value			
Opening Gross Carrying Value	-	-	
Addition during the year	1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942	
Deduction during the year	-	-	
Closing Gross Carrying Value	1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942	
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	
Depreciation during the year	-	-	
Deduction during the year	-	-	
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	
Net Carrying Amount	1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942	
Year Ended 31st March 2020			
Gross Carrying Value			
Opening Gross Carrying Value	1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942	
Addition during the year	-	-	
Deduction during the year	-	-	
Closing Gross Carrying Value	1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942	
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	
Depreciation during the year	-	-	
Deduction during the year	-	-	
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	
Net Carrying Amount	1,359,473,942	1,359,473,942	
4 Cash and cash equivalents		<i>(Amount in Rupees)</i>	
Particulars	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
Cash and cash equivalents			
Balance in current account	96,021	134,315	
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-	
	96,021	134,315	
5 Other Current Assets		<i>(Amount in Rupees)</i>	
Particulars	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	1,200	-	
	1,200	-	

6 Share capital

Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)	
	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Rupees
Authorised share capital		
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	100,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000

Note :

The company is incorporated on 11th November, 2016 hence five years is not completed as on 31st March, 2020. The company has not :

- (i) Allotted any fully paidup equity shares by way of bonus shares;
- (ii) Allotted any equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash;
- (iii) Brought back any equity shares.

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

Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
At the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

(ii) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The authorised share capital of the company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. The rights and privileges to equity shareholders are general in nature and defined under the articles of association of the company as allowed under the companies act, 2013 to the extent applicable.

The equity shareholders have :

(i) Right to vote in shareholder's meeting. Where voting is to be made on a show of hands, every member present in person and holder of equity share, shall have one vote and in case of poll, the voting rights shall be in proportion to the shares in the paid up capital of the company.

(ii) Right to receive dividend in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held;

The shareholders are not entitled to exercise any voting right either personally or proxy at any meeting of the company in cases calls or other sums payable have not been paid.

(iii) 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.

(iii) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
<u>The holding company</u>				
Adani Logistics Limited	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
(Holding Company with its nominees)	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos	% holding	Nos	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
Adani Logistics Limited	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

7 Perpetual debt		(Amount in Rupees)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Opening balance	-	-	
Add : New securities issued during the year	1,361,000,000	-	
Closing balance	1,361,000,000	-	

Note:

During the year, the Company has taken shareholder loan from Adani Logistics Limited (the parent company) of Rs. 1,361,000,000/- repayable on discretion of Company. As this loan is perpetual in nature and the company does not have any repayment obligation, these have been classified as Equity.

8 Other equity		(Amount in Rupees)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Surplus / Deficit in the statement of profit and loss			
Balance as per beginning of the year	(249,200)	(27,518)	
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1,467,111)	(221,682)	
Closing balance	(1,716,311)	(249,200)	

9 Borrowings		(Amount in Rupees)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Unsecured-Term loan from Holding company	-	1,359,700,000	
	-	1,359,700,000	

10 Trade and Other Payables		(Amount in Rupees)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	
Other trade payables	170,702	14,000	
	170,702	14,000	

11 Other liabilities		(Amount in Rupees)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
Current			
Statutory liability	16,772	43,457	
	16,772	43,457	

12 Finance cost	<i>(Amount in Rupees)</i>		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019	
Interest expense	177	-	
	177	-	

13 Other expenses	<i>(Amount in Rupees)</i>		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019	
Rates & Taxes	1,140,841	-	
Legal & professional fees	150,204	136,125	
Interest Expense	-	36,816	
Bank charges	-	6,649	
Miscellaneous expenses	2,275	31,092	
Payment to auditors			
For statutory audit	10,000	10,000	
For Other Service	-	1,000	
	1,466,934	221,682	

14 Earnings Per Equity Share	<i>(Amount in Rupees)</i>		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019	
Loss after tax	(1,467,110.52)	(221,682.30)	
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in `)	(146.71)	(22.17)	

15 Related party disclosures

Ultimate Holding Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Holding Company	Adani Logistics Limited (w.e.f. 29th March 2019)
Directors	Mr. Sandeep Mehta [w.e.f March 23 2019] Mr. Amit Malik [w.e.f March 23 2019] Mr. Jai Khurana [w.e.f March 23 2019]

Nature And Volume of Transactions with Related Parties:

(Amount in Rupees)

Nature of Transaction	Name of the Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Loan Received	Adani Logistics Limited	-	1,359,700,000
Perpetual Securities	Adani Logistics Limited	(1,361,000,000.00)	

Note: Loan received from Adani Logistics Limited before acquisition

Contingent Liabilities & Commitments

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Contingent Liabilities to the extent not provided for	NIL	NIL
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital amount (net of	NIL	NIL

16 Previous Year Comparatives

Previous year's figures have been recast, regrouped and rearranged, wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification. Further, the figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

17 Financial Instruments, Financial Risk and Capital Management :

17.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2020 is as follows: (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	96,021	96,021
Total	-	-	96,021	96,021
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	170,702	170,702
Total	-	-	170,702	170,702

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2019 is as follows: (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	134,315	134,315
Total	-	-	134,315	134,315
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	1,359,700,000	1,359,700,000
Trade & other payables	-	-	14,000	14,000
Total	-	-	1,359,714,000	1,359,714,000

17.2 Financial risk objective and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations/projects. The company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements (interest rate risk) and other price risks such as business risk.

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The company manages its interest rate risk by regularly reviewing the debt market.

Credit risk

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 operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the company's treasury department in accordance with the company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the company's board of directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the group's finance committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The company is dealing with only one customer i.e. FCI, a public sector undertaking under the control of Central Government. Since, the creditworthiness of Government backed organization is good, the management of the company believes that the credit risk is negligible.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

Based on internal evaluation, the credit risk of all Financial Assets has not increased significantly after initial recognition. Therefore, allowance is measured

using 12 months Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and full life time expected credit loss model is not used to measure the allowance for any Financial Asset.

The company has not recognised any loss allowance under 12 months expected credit loss (ECL) model.

Liquidity risk

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

Capital management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total capital plus net debt.

18 Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Bank guarantees	-	-
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (Net of capital advances)	-	-

- 19** Management represents that, based on the information available, the company has not been informed by any supplier of being covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. As a result, no interest provision or payments have been made by the company to such suppliers, if any and no related disclosures are made in these accounts.
- 20** In the last week of March 2020, an outbreak situation arose in India on account of COVID-2019. The Company has considered such outbreak situation as subsequent event to the Balance Sheet date i.e., March 31, 2020 in terms of Ind AS 10 "Reporting on Event After Balance Sheet Date" and has assessed the operational and financial risk on going forward basis though Company's operations continued in the given situation.

In assessing the impact on the recoverability of financial and non-financial assets, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts whereby it expects to recover the carrying amounts of the assets. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used on assessing the impact on the Company's operations. On overall basis, the management does not see any medium to long term risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due, and compliance with the debt covenants, as applicable.

The impact on the operations and earnings/ cashflows of the Company due to COVID- 2019 outbreak may be different from that estimated as at date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

21 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of condensed financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of board meeting date, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

The explanatory notes form an integral part of financials statements.

For, Adwani Peshavaria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 137123W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DERMOT INFRACON PRIVATE LIMITED

Dhaval V Peshavaria
Partner
(Membership No.147712)

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Jai Singh Khurana
Director
DIN : 05140233

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 18, 2020

Place: Chennai
Date : April 18, 2020