

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

OPINION

We have audited the standalone financial statements of M/s. Jogindra Exports Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the statement of profit and loss and the cash flow statement for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 March 31, 2020, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS OF OPINION

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

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON :

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

OPINION

We have audited the standalone financial statements of M/s. Jogindra Exports Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the statement of profit and loss and the cash flow statement for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 March 31, 2020, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS OF OPINION

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

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON :

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS :

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

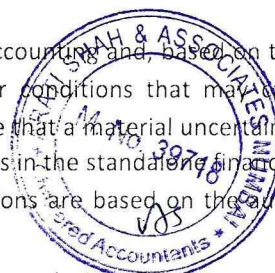
The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone 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

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



- 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements..
 - 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.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

For Arati Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 100530W

A Shah

Arati Shah

Proprietress

Membership number: 039718

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29th July, 2020

UDIN: 20039718AAAAAX1711



Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Jogindra Exports Limited 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 M/s. Shah Construction Company Limited ('the Company'), as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 (the "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 respective 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

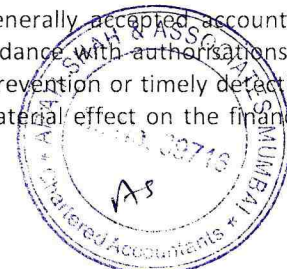
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal financial 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 ICAI.

For Arati Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 100530W

A Shah

Arati Shah

Proprietress

Membership number: 039718

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29th July, 2020

UDIN: 20039718AAAAAX1711



ANNEXURE – “B” TO THE AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Jogindra Exports Limited of even date)

1. In respect of its fixed assets:

The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative detail and situation of fixed assets.

As explained to us, the physical verification of the fixed assets was conducted by the management during the year, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. There was no material discrepancies noticed on such verifications.

2. In respect of its inventories:

- a) The inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals.
- b) No material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

3. In respect of loan given:

According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to the parties covered under the register maintained u/s.189 of the Companies Act,2013 (The Act). Accordingly paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

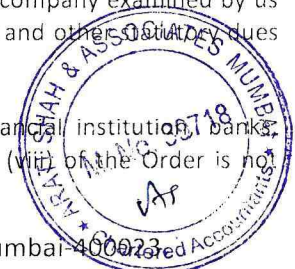
4. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, during the year, the Company has not granted any loans, guarantees or security covered under section 185 of the Companies Act,2013.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

5. The company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to the extent notified.
6. We have been informed by the management that the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act.
7. In respect of statutory dues:

- a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods & Service Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
- b) According to the Information and Explanations given to us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods & Service Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us there are no any dues of Goods & Service Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

8. According to the records of the company, the company has not borrowed from any financial institution, banks, government or issued debenture till the end of the financial year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (vii) of the Order is not applicable.



9. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Nor has the company obtained any term loan accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
10. 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.
11. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration and Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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 and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
15. 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 and hence provision of section 192 of the Companies Act,2013 are not applicable.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Arati Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 100530W

A Shah

Arati Shah

Proprietress

Membership number: 039718

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29th July, 2020

UDIN: 20039718AAAAAX1711



JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

PARTICULARS	2019-2020		2018-2019	
A. Cash Flow arising from Operating Activities:				
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation		-		0
Add/(less) : Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		-		0
Adjustment for:				
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(19,03,982)		(15,43,078)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current assets	(4,88,159)		32,915	
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Current assets	2,85,742		(80,151)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(5,400)		(95,878)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowings	25,77,141		16,48,455	
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current liabilities	15,049		52,348	
		4,80,390		14,611
		4,80,390		14,611
Less: Income Tax for the Year	-		210	
		-		210
Net Cash inflow/(Outflow) in course of Operating Activities:		4,80,390		14,401
B. Cash Flow Arising from Investing Activities:				
Adjustment for:				
		-		-
Net Cash inflow/(Outflow) in course of Investing Activities:				
C. Cash Flow Arising from Financial Activities:				
Cash Inflow				
		-		-
Net Cash inflow/(Outflow) in course of Financial Activities:				
		-		-
Net Cash outflow (A+B+C):		4,80,390		14,401
Add: Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		80,225		65,824
closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		5,60,615		80,225

Per our report of even date attached

For Arati Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 100530W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A Shah

Arati Shah

Proprietor

M.No.: 039718

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 29th July 2020

UDIN: 20039718AAA AAX 1711



Dinesh K. Poddar

Dinesh K. Poddar

Director

DIN No.: 00158597

S H Shah

Sunil H. Shah

Director

DIN No.: 02775683

JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED

Balance Sheet As At March 31, 2020

Particulars	Note	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
I ASSETS			
(1) Non Current Assets			
[a] Property Plant and Equipment	1	7,30,495	9,32,661
[b] Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	2	91,180	91,180
[c] Other non current assets	3	5,00,01,608	5,02,87,350
Total non-current assets		5,08,23,282	5,13,11,190
(2) Current Assets			
[a] Inventories	4	31,75,90,649	31,54,84,500
[b] Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,60,615	80,225
[c] Other current assets	6	4,92,538	4,379
Total current assets		31,86,43,802	31,55,69,104
Total assets		36,94,67,084	36,68,80,294
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) EQUITY			
[a] Equity Share Capital	7	5,00,000	5,00,000
[b] Other Equity	8	61,832	61,832
Total equity		5,61,832	5,61,832
LIABILITIES			
(2) Current Liabilities			
[a] Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	36,85,65,281	36,59,88,140
(ii) Trade Payables	10	2,65,705	2,71,105
[b] other current liabilities	11	74,266	59,217
Total current liabilities		36,89,05,252	36,63,18,462
Total liabilities		36,89,05,252	36,63,18,462
Total equity and liabilities		36,94,67,084	36,68,80,294

Notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Arati Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 100530W

A Shah

Arati Shah

Proprietor

M.No.: 039718



Place : Mumbai

Dated : 29th July 2020

UIN: 20039218AAAAA1711

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dinesh K. Poddar

Dinesh K. Poddar

Director

DIN No.: 00158597

S H Shah

Sunil H. Shah

Director

DIN No.: 02775683

JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED

Statement of Profit and loss for the year 2019-2020

Particulars	Note	2019-20	2018-19
I Revenue from Operations		-	-
II Other Income		-	-
III Total Income (I+II)		-	-
IV Expenses			
[a] Project Expenses	12	21,06,149	18,01,363
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and			
[b] work in progress	13	-21,06,149	(18,01,363)
Total Expenses		-	-
V Profit / (Loss) before tax (III - IV)		-	0.00
VI Tax Expense			
[i] Current tax		-	-
[ii] Income Tax of Earlier Years		-	210
Total tax expense		-	210
VII Profit / (Loss) for the year from continuing operations (V - VI)		-	(210)
VIII Profit / (Loss) from discontinued Operations		-	-
IX Tax expense from discontinued operation		-	-
X Profit / (Loss) from discontinuing operations (VIII - IX)		-	-
XI Profit / (Loss) for the year (VII + X)		-	(210)
XII Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
[a] Items that will not be re-classified to profit or loss			
(i) Measurement of defined employee benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Changes in fair value of equity instruments carried at fair value through OCI		-	-
income tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to			
[b] profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-
XIII Total Comprehensive income (XI + XII)		-	(210)
XIV Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)			
(1) Basic		-	(0.04)
(2) Diluted		-	(0.04)
XV Earnings per equity share (for discontinuing operations)			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
XVI Earnings per equity share for continuing and discontinuing operations			
(1) Basic		-	(0.04)
(2) Diluted		-	(0.04)

Notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Arati Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 100520W

A Shah

Arati Shah

Proprietor

M.No.: 039718



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dinesh K. Poddar

Dinesh K. Poddar

Director

DIN No.: 00158597

S H Shah

Sunil H. Shah

Director

DIN No.: 02775683

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 29th July 2020

U.O.N: 20039718AAAAX1711

JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED

Statement of Profit and loss for the year 2019-2020

Particulars	Note	2019-20	2018-19
I Revenue from Operations		-	-
II Other Income		-	-
III Total Income (I+II)		-	-
IV Expenses			
[a] Project Expenses	12	21,06,149	18,01,363
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and			
[b] work in progress	13	-21,06,149	(18,01,363)
Total Expenses		-	-
V Profit / (Loss) before tax (III - IV)		-	0.00
VI Tax Expense			
[i] Current tax		-	-
[ii] Income Tax of Earlier Years		-	210
Total tax expense		-	210
VII Profit / (Loss) for the year from continuing operations (V - VI)		-	(210)
VIII Profit / (Loss) from discontinued Operations		-	-
IX Tax expense from discontinued operation		-	-
X Profit / (Loss) from discontinuing operations (VIII - IX)		-	-
XI Profit / (Loss) for the year (VII + X)		-	(210)
XII Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
[a] Items that will not be re-classified to profit or loss			
(i) Measurement of defined employee benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Changes in fair value of equity instruments carried at fair value through OCI		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to			
[b] profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-
XIII Total Comprehensive income (XI + XII)		-	(210)
XIV Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)			
(1) Basic		-	(0.04)
(2) Diluted		-	(0.04)
XV Earnings per equity share (for discontinuing operations)			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
XVI Earnings per equity share for continuing and discontinuing operations			
(1) Basic		-	(0.04)
(2) Diluted		-	(0.04)

Notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Arati Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 100530W

Arati Shah

Proprietor

M.No.: 039718

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shreyas

Dinesh K. Poddar

Director

DIN No.: 00158597

S H Shah

Sunil H. Shah

Director

DIN No.: 02775683

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 29th July 2020

JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	
Balance as at April 01, 2018	5,00,000
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	5,00,000
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	5,00,000

B Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI		Total
	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through OCI	Remeasurements of employee benefits expense	
Balance as on April 01, 2018	-	62,042	-	-	62,042
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(210)	-	-	(210)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(210)	-	-	(210)
Dividends including tax on dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2019	-	61,832	-	-	61,832
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends including tax on dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2020	-	61,832	-	-	61,832



JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED

Notes

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

JOGINDRA EXPORTS LIMITED (the company) is a limited company incorporated under the provisions of the companies Act, 2013 UNDER CIN: LS1900MH1995PLC090079 engaged in the business of construction of Building and development of land as builders and developers. Hindustan Appliances Ltd is holding 100% of the paid up share capital of the Company.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This Note provides a list of significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and the Guidance Notes and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

(b) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. The standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Freehold Land is not depreciated. The depreciation has been provided on the written down value basis in accordance with the requirement of the schedule-II of the companies Act, 2013.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit and loss within other expenses or other income, as applicable.

(b) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI 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.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

(iii) Derecognition

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

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

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.



(iv) Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables based on historical data. The said estimation is based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables duly adjusted for forward looking estimates.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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 including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement:

This is dependent upon the classification thereof as under:

Loans and Borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings repayable on demand are carried at their carrying amount. Any interest incurred and/or paid is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) 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.

(c) Inventories:

Stores are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Work in Progress is valued at direct cost incurred at every construction site. Non-overhead expenses are added thereon.

(d) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The Company recognizes revenue from sale of goods when:

- (i) the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risk and reward of ownership of goods
the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with the ownership nor
- (ii) effective control over the goods sold.
- (iii) the amount of revenue can be reliably measured
- (iv) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed.

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods, services, service tax, excise duty and adjusted for discounts (net), and gain/loss on corresponding hedge contracts.

Revenue from construction business is recognized on the basis of Project Completion method subject to transfer of significant risk and rewards to the buyer, reliable estimation of the outcome of the real estate project and completion of the project reaching at 100% of total project.

(e) Employee Benefit Schemes

(i) Short-term benefits:

Employee benefits payable within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and exgratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employee.

(ii) Post -Employment Benefits:

Gratuity:

The Company has no defined benefit plan (the' Gratuity Plan'). Hence the Company does not accrue for its Gratuity and it is booked on payment basis.

Defined Contribution Plans - Provident Fund , Employee State Insurance Plan :

The company doesnot have any defined contributions plans such as contributions to provident fund and employee state insurance schemes.

(f) Impairment of Assets:

An assets is treated as impaired when carrying cost of assets exceeds its recoverable value. The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. An Impairment loss is recognised in statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an assets are identified as impaired.



(g) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an out flow of resources. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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 disclosed , where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(h) Tax Expense

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income respectively.

Current Tax:

Current tax charge is based on taxable profit for the year. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted , at the reporting date where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation . It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised 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 assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled , based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each 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.

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency) . The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹) , which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

C. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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 judgements are continually evaluated. The areas involving critical estimates and judgement are:

(i) Estimation of fair values of Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(ii) Estimation of current tax expense and deferred tax

The calculation of the Company's tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits/losses and/or cash flows. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

NOTE	NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS	OTHER	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
2	FINANCIAL ASSETS			
	(Unsecured & Considered Good)			
	Security Deposits		91,180	91,180
	TOTAL		91,180	91,180
3	OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
	(Unsecured & Considered Good)			
	Advance payment of taxes (Net of Provisions)		1,608	1,054
	Balance with Revenue Authorities		-	2,86,296
	Advances to Suppliers		5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	TOTAL		5,00,01,608	5,02,87,350



NOTE	4	INVENTORIES	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
		(Unsecured & Considered Good)		
		Construction Work-in-Progress	31,75,90,649	31,54,84,500
		TOTAL	31,75,90,649	31,54,84,500

NOTE	5	CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
		a) Cash on Hand	27,399	28,111
		b) Balance with Bank		
		1) Current Account	33,216	52,114
		2) Fixed Deposit With Bank	5,00,000	
		TOTAL	5,60,615	28,111

NOTE	6	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
		(Unsecured & Considered Good)		
		Other Advances	4,92,538	4,379
		TOTAL	4,92,538	4,379

NOTE	7	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	As At March 31, 2020		As At March 31, 2019	
			Units	Amount	Units	Amount
		AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL				
		Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each	5,000	5,00,000	5,000	5,00,000
		ISSUED SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP				
		Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each fully paid-up	5,000	5,00,000	5,000	5,00,000
		TOTAL	5,000	5,00,000	5,000	5,00,000

Details of Share Holders holding more than 5% Equity shares in the company at the end of the Year.

NAME OF SHAREHOLDERS	As At March 31, 2020		As At March 31, 2019	
	%	No of Shares	%	No of Shares
1) Hindustan Appliances Limited	100.00	5,000	100.00	5,000

Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having par value of ₹ 10/- per shares. Each shareholders of equity shares is ent in the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their share holding.

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding :

PARTICULARS	As At March 31, 2020		As At March 31, 2019	
	No of Shares		No of Shares	
Equity shares at beginning of the year		5,000		5,000
Shares Issued during the year		-		-
Shares bought back during the year		-		-
Equity Shares at the end of the year		5,000		5,000

NOTE	8	OTHER EQUITY	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
			No of Shares	No of Shares
		a) Retained Earnings		
		As per last balance sheet	61,832	62,042
		Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	(210)
		TOTAL	61,832	61,832

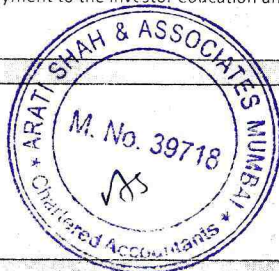
NOTE	9	BORROWINGS	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
		a) Loan from Holding Company	2,06,55,000	1,95,55,000
		b) Loan from Corporate Bodies	34,79,10,281	34,64,33,140
		TOTAL	36,85,65,281	36,59,88,140

NOTE	10	TRADE PAYABLES	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
		Trade Payables	2,65,705	2,71,105
		TOTAL	2,65,705	2,71,105

NOTE	11	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
		a) Statutory Dues	12,610	1,810
		b) Other Payables	61,656	57,407
		TOTAL	74,266	59,217

There are no amounts due for payment to the investor education and protection fund under section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 as at the year end.

NOTE	12	PROJECT EXPENSES	2019-2020	2018-2019
		Building Material Purchased	13,714	8,979
		Labour Charges	2,57,700	2,46,000
		Rates & taxes	7,06,798	3,00,264
		Site Admn Expenses	8,57,298	9,74,144
		Legal & Professional	74,000	19,000
		Depreciation	2,02,166	2,58,285
		Less : Misc. Income	-5,523	(5,308)
		TOTAL	21,06,149	18,01,363



NOTE	13	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK IN TRADE AND WORK	2019-2020	2018-2019
		Inventories at the end of the Year		
		Construction Work-in-Progress	31,75,90,649	31,54,84,500
		Inventories at the beginning of the Year		
		Construction Work-in-Progress	31,54,84,500	31,36,83,137
		TOTAL	21,06,149	18,01,363

NOTE	14	EARNING PER SHARE	2019-2020	2018-2019
		Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	-	(210)
		Weighted average No. of Shares	5,000	5,000
		Nominal value per Share (₹)	10	10
		Earnings per Share	-	(0.04)
		Diluted Earnings per Share	-	(0.04)

NOTE 15 In the opinion of the management, Loans & Advances and trade receivables have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the books of accounts.

NOTE 16 Provision for accruing of liabilities for gratuity in terms of Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" issued by The Institute of Chartered Accounts of India has not been made in the accounts. The figure of which is not ascertainable. However same is accounted on cash basis.

NOTE 17 The Company is engaged in single operational Business and hence Segment reporting is not applicable to the company.

NOTE	18	IMPORTS (VALUES ON CIF)	2019-2020	2018-2019
		CIF value of Imports	Nil	Nil

NOTE	19	FOB VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED	2019-2020	2018-2019
		FOB value of goods exported	Nil	Nil

NOTE	20	ACTIVITY IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	2019-2020	2018-2019
		Earnings in Foreign currency	Nil	Nil
		Expenditure in Foreign currency	Nil	Nil

NOTE	21	REMITTANCE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	2019-2020	2018-2019
		For payment of Dividend	Nil	Nil

NOTE 22 As the Company does not fulfill the criteria specified in section 135 of the companies Act read with rule 3 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rule, 2014 ('CSR Rules') for three consecutive Financial Years, CSR Provisions is not applicable to the company.

NOTE 23 Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes re-measurements of defined benefit plans and fair values or (losses) on FVOCI equity instruments. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

NOTE 24 The previous year's figures have been regrouped & recast wherever necessary to make them comparable.

NOTE 25 Related Party Transactions
Related party disclosure in accordance with the Accounting Standard 18-issued by the Institute of chartered Accountants of

NAME OF THE RELATED PARTY	RELATIONSHIP	
M/s. Hindustan Appliances Limited	Holding Company	
Shri Sunil Hirji Shah	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	
Shri Dinesh K. Poddar	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	
Shri Rubin Sanjay Desai	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	(₹ in Lakhs)
The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business.		
Nature Of Transaction	Holding Co.	KMP
Loan Taken	13.00	-
	21.00	-
Loan Repaid	2.00	-
	0.60	-
Closing Balance (Cr)	206.55	-
	195.55	-

Figures in brackets refers to previous year figures.

26 The Global spread of Covid-19 has led to an uncertain and unpredictable path ahead for all of us. Amidst the tumult of this unprecedented period, our priority has been to safeguard the health and well-being of our customers, employees and our communities while continuing our business operations. As the lockdown continues further, we are seeing reduced sales and services and lower footfall in our venue. reduction in variable costs will trail sales drop, abetted by higher cost of hygiene and sanitation at all our locations apart from higher absenteeism due to transport restriction. The full extent to which the pandemic will impact our future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain including any new information concerning the severity of the pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread as advised by local authorities.

For Arati Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 100530W

A Shah
Arati Shah
Proprietor
M.No.: 039718
Place : Mumbai
Dated : 29th July 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dinesh K. Poddar
Director
DIN No.: 00158597

Sunil H. Shah
Director
DIN No.: 02775683

Uo m: 20 03 9218 AMMA x 1711

NOTE 1 : PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property Plant and Equipment				
	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Total	
A	Gross Block			
	Deemed costs as at April 01, 2019	54,54,142	43,680	54,97,822
	Additions	-	-	-
	Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
	As At March 31, 2020	54,54,142	43,680	54,97,822
B	Accumulated depreciation			
	As at April 01, 2019	45,23,665	41,496	45,65,161
	Depreciation for the year	2,02,166	-	2,02,166
	Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
	As At March 31, 2020	47,25,831	41,496	47,67,327
C	Net Block			
	As at March 31, 2019	9,30,477	2,184	9,32,661
	As at March 31, 2020	7,28,311	2,184	7,30,495

