

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of "Ravinder Heights Limited"

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Ravinder Heights Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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, 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *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 together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 standalone Financial Statements.



Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the company are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the standalone financial statements.

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 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.



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 of the aforesaid standalone financial statement.
- 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, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind As specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 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 A".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the -Act.



- h. 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 on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
1. 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.

For Sudhir Sunil & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 08345N



Sudhir Kapoor
Partner

Membership No.: 086840



Place: New Delhi

Date: 27th June, 2020

UDIN: 20086840AAAAAJ6783

**ANNEXURE –A” TO THE INDEPENDENTAUDITOR’S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of “Ravinder Heights Limited” (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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, and the Guidance Note 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 were 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 (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 March 31, 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 Sudhir Sunil & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 08345N



Sudhir Kapoor
Partner
Membership No.: 086840



Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th June, 2020
UDIN: 20086840AAAAAJ6783

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Rs. As at 31st March, 2020
I. ASSETS		
(1) Non-current assets		-
(i) Property, Plant & Equipments		-
(ii) Other Non-Current Assets		-
(2) Current assets		-
(a) Inventories		-
(b) Financial Assets	1	51,536
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2	10,000
(c) Other Current Assets		61,536
Total Assets		61,536
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
(1) Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	3	100,000
(b) Others Equity	4	(138,044)
		(38,044)
Liabilities		
(2) Non Current Liabilities		-
(a) Financial Liabilities		-
(a) Other Non Current Liabilities		-
(3) Current liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		66,880
(i) Trade payables	5	32,700
(ii) Other financial liabilities	5	99,580
Total Equity & Liabilities		61,536
Summary of significant accounting policies		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 8345N


(SUDHIR KAPOOR)
Partner
Membership No.086840

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ravinder Heights Limited


SUMIT JAIN
Director
DIN: 00014236


SUNANDA JAIN
Director
DIN: 03592692

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 27.06.2020

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partner

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED

Statement of Profit & Loss for the Period from 15th April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2020
Continuing Operations		
Revenue From Operations		-
Other Income	6	-
Total Income (I)		-
Expenses		
Other expenses	7	138,044
Total Expenses (II)		138,044
Profit / (loss) before Tax (I) - (II)		(138,044)
Tax expense:		
(1) Current Income Tax		-
(2) Deferred Tax		-
Profit / (loss) for the year from Continuing Operations (III)		(138,044)
Discontinuing Operations		
Profit / (loss) for the year from discontinued Operations		-
Tax Income / (Expense) of discontinuing operations		-
Profit / (loss) for the year from discontinued Operations (after tax)		-
Profit / (Loss) for the year (IV)		(138,044)
Other Comprehensive Income		
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(V) Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-
(VI) Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(138,044)
Earning per share for continuing operations [face value of Share Re. 1/- each]		
(Previous Year Re. 1/- each)		
(i) Basic		
Computed on the basis of total profit for the year		(1.38)
(ii) Diluted		
Computed on the basis of total profit for the year		(1.38)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 8345N

(SUDHIR KAPOOR)
Partner
Membership No.086840

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Ravinder Heights Limited

SUMIT JAIN
Director
DIN: 00014236

SUNANDA JAIN
Director
DIN: 03592692

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 27.06.2020

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the period ending 15th April,2019 to 31st March, 2020

Amount in Rs.

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
A)	Cash flow from operating activities	
	Net Operating profit before tax and extra ordinary items	(138,044)
	Adjustments for:-	
	Depreciation	-
	Interest Income	-
	Dividend Income	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	(138,044)
	(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	-
	(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(10,000)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Current Trade receivable	-
	Increase / (Decrease) in Current Trade payable	66,880
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	32,700
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other current financial liabilities	-
	Cash generated from operations	89,580
	Net direct taxes paid	(48,464)
	Net cash from Operating Activities	(48,464)
B)	Cash flow from Investing Activities	-
	Interest received	-
	Dividend Income	-
	Profit on redemption of Mutual Fund	-
	Net cash used in investing activities	-
	Net cash from operating and investing activities	(48,464)
C)	Cash flow from financing activities	
	Issue of Equity Shares	100,000
	Interest paid	-
	Net cash from financing activities	100,000
	Net cash from operating, investing & financial activities	51,536
	Net increase in cash & cash equivalent	51,536
	Opening balance of cash & cash equivalent	-
	Closing balance of cash & cash equivalent	51,536
	Note: Cash and cash equivalents included in the Cash Flow Statement comprise of the following:-	
i)	Cash balance in Hand	-
ii)	Balance with Banks:	
	a) In Current Accounts	51,536
	b) In Fixed Deposits	-
	Total	51,536

As per our report of even date

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 8345N


(SUDHIR KAPOOR)
Partner
Membership No.086840

For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors of Ravinder Heights Limited


SUMIT JAIN
Director
DIN: 00014236


SUNANDA JAIN
Director
DIN: 03592692

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 27.06.2020

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED

Statement of Changes In Equity as on 31st March, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of Rs. 1 each issued,
subscribed & fully Paid-up

At 15th April 2019

Changes in Equity Share Capital Shares during the year

At 31st March, 2020

Note	Numbers	Amount
3	100,000	100,000
	-	-
	100,000	100,000

B. Other Equity

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 15, 2019	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	(138,044)	(138,044)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(138,044)	(138,044)
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	-	-	(138,044)	(138,044)

For SUDHIR SINGH
Chartered Accountant

S. Singh

Sunanda Jain.

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 2020

Background

Ravinder Heights Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Panacea Biotec Limited. The Company has been promoted to carry on business of acquisition, construction and development of projects, townships, built-up infrastructure, housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospital, educational institution, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure and other allied works including to acquire by purchase, lease exchange, rent or otherwise deal in land buildings and in real estates of all kinds.

I SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

i) Basis of preparation

a) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value (refer accounting policies regarding financial instruments)

c) Use of Estimates & Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

i) Income taxes: The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

ii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns etc.

d) 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. Based on the nature of products/ activities of the Company and the normal time between the acquisition of the assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 48 months for real estate projects and 12 months for others for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non current.

For SUDHAR SUNEIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]

Sunanda Jain.

II SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and borrowing costs attributable to construction of qualifying asset, upto the date asset is ready for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant & Equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use. Any gains and losses on disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and are recognised net within "Other income/ Other expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on the assets as per Written Down Value method at rates worked out based on the useful lives and in the manner prescribed in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The depreciation method, useful lives and residual value are reviewed at each of the reporting date. Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which the asset is ready for use (disposed off). The residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

ii) Intangible assets

Computer software

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation methods and periods:

The Company amortises intangible assets with the finite useful life (computer software) using straight line method over a period of 5 years.

iii) Financial Instruments

a) Financial Assets

Financial assets comprise investments in equity instruments, loans and advances, trade receivables, Cash and cash equivalents and other eligible assets.

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

-Financial Assets measured at amortised cost: Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These financial assets are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. The EIR amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment towards principal and interest (SPPI) on principal outstanding are subsequently measured at FVTOCI. Fair value movements in financial assets at FVTOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain loss in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the expected interest rate (EIR) model.

-Equity instruments other than investment in associates: Equity instruments held for trading are classified at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). For other equity instruments the Company classifies the same as at FVTOCI. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Fair value changes on equity instruments at FVTOCI, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partner



- **Financial assets at fair value through fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):** Financial assets are measured at FVTPL if it does not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value changes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets:

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the financial asset is transferred and the transfer qualified for derecognition. On derecognition of financial asset in its entirety the difference between the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) shall be recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

Trade receivables, contract assets, receivables under Ind AS 109 are tested for impairment based on the expected credit losses (ECL) for the respective financial asset. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The approach followed by the company for recognising the impairment loss is given below:

1) Trade receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit losses over lifetime of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions.

2) Other financial assets

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

b) Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other eligible liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Any transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities (except financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost: The Company has classified the following under amortised cost:

a) Trade payables

b) Other financial liabilities

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest rate (EIR) method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** 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.

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 trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet Date are carried at a value which is approximately equal to fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability shall be derecognised when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

S. Jain

Sunanda Jain.

d) **Reclassification of Financial Assets**

The Company determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorised as equity instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets or financial liabilities that are specifically designated at FVTPL. For financial assets, which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

iv)

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. To the extent the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowings costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure incurred on such asset. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average of borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Company capitalizes during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

v)

Foreign and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency

Foreign Currencies

Transactions and balances

Initial recognition: Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Subsequent measurement: Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") or profit or loss, respectively).

All other exchange differences are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

vi)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from the continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the cash generating unit).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses are recognised in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or group of units on a pro rata basis.

Reversal of impairment loss

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

vii)

Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realisable value of property under construction assessed with reference to market value of completed property as at the reporting date less estimated cost to complete.

viii)

Provisions and Contingencies

A provision arising from claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current management estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that have arisen from past events and 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 enterprise. When there is a possible obligation or present obligation where the likelihood of an outflow is remote, no disclosure or provision is made.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

The company does not recognize a contingent liability but disclosed its existence in the financial statements.

ix)

Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period 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.

Minimum Alternate Taxes

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is payable when the taxable profit is lower than the book profit. Taxes paid under MAT are available as a set off against regular income tax payable in subsequent years. MAT paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognises 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. MAT credit is recognised as an asset and is shown as 'MAT Credit Entitlement'. The Company reviews the 'MAT Credit Entitlement' asset at each reporting date and write down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

x)

Foreign Currency Translations

a) **Functional and Presentation Currency**

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is Radhika Heights Private Limited's functional and presentation currency.

b) **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

xi)

Leases

As a Lessee:

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

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

As a Lessor:

Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating lease are included in Property, Plant & Equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation are recognized immediately in the statement of profit & loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

xii)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

xiii)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Income from Services - Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement.

Interest Income: Interest income is recognized as it accrues in Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

Dividend income - Revenue is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established at the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

xiv)

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earning per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

xv)

Segment reporting

Business segment: The Company has a single reportable business segment namely; carrying out business of landing properties on rent from the domestic market.

xvi)

Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded as per the requirement of Part I of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partner

Sunanda Jain.

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 2020

Amount In Rs
As at March 31,
2020

3 Share Capital

a. Authorised

10,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each

1,000,000

b. Issued, Subscribed & fully Paid-up Shares

100,000 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each fully paid-up

100,000

Total Issued, Subscribed & fully Paid-up Share Capital

100,000

c. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Re.1/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend declared, if any is payable in Indian rupees. The dividend if any proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual General Meeting. The board has not yet proposed any dividend.

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 including preference shares. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares

At the beginning of the year

Add : Issued during the period

Outstanding at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2020	
In Nos.	Amount in Rs.
-	-
100,000	100,000
100,000	100,000

e. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Equity shares of Re.1/- each fully paid

- Panacea Biotec Limited

(6 shares are held by nominees of Panacea Biotec Limited)

As at 31st March, 2020	
In Nos.	% holding in the Class
99,994	99.99%

f. Shares held by holding company and/or their subsidiaries/ associates

Equity and Preference Shares held by holding company are as below:

- Panacea Biotec Limited

As at 31st March, 2020

99,994

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partner

Sunanda Jain

Sunanda Jain.

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 2020

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	
1 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
a) Balances with Bank	51,536	
b) Cash in Hand	-	
	<u>51,536</u>	
2 Other Current Assets		
Security Deposit	10,000	
Prepaid Expenses	-	
	<u>10,000</u>	
4 Other Equity		
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	-	
Add: Net profit/(loss) for the current period	(138,044)	
Profit available for appropriation	<u>(138,044)</u>	
Less : Appropriations	-	
Transferred to general reserves	-	
Closing balance	<u>(138,044)</u>	
Total Reserves and Surplus	<u>(138,044)</u>	
5 Trade Payable		
Trade payable (payable to holding company (Panacea Biotec Limited))	66,880	
Trade payable - Others	-	
Other Current Financial liabilities		
Expense Payable	<u>32,700</u>	
	<u>99,580</u>	
		For the year ended 31st March, 2020
6 Other income		
Other income	-	
	<u>-</u>	
7 Other expenses		
Professional Charges (including Rs. 31,156 related to Company incorporation)	65,456	
Auditor's Remuneration:-		
- Statutory Audit Fees	23,600	
- Tax Return Filing Fee	-	
- Fee for Certification	-	
Bank Service Charges	590	
Fees & Taxes	3,900	
Membershio & Subscription	22,125	
Rent office	19,824	
Printing & Stationery	2,549	
	<u>138,044</u>	

For SUDHIR SHINIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partner

[Signature]

Sunanda Tain.

RAVINDER HEIGHTS LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 2020

(Amt In Rs)
As at
March 31, 2020

NOTE 8 INCOME TAX

The income tax expense consists of the following :

Current tax expense for the current year	-
Current tax expense pertaining to previous years	-
Minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit	-
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-
Total income tax	-

Reconciliation of tax liability on book profit vis-à-vis actual tax liability

Profit before income taxes	(138,044)
Enacted Tax Rate	22.88%
Computed Tax Expense	(31,584)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax	
Tax impact of expenses which will never be allowed	31,584
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose	-
Tax effect due to non taxable income	-
Minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit	-
Previously unrecognised tax losses used to reduce current tax expense	-
Other Temporary Differences	-
Total income tax expense	-

NOTE 9 Earnings Per Share

As at
March 31, 2020

Profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders	(138,044)
Weighted average number of equity shares	100,000
Nominal value per equity share	1
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	100,000
Earnings per equity share	(1.38)
Basic	(1.38)
Diluted	

NOTE 10 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

As at
March 31, 2020

(A) Contingent liabilities

I Income Tax	Nil
II Other Legal Cases	Nil
	-

(B) Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, net of advances and not provided in the books are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	Nil

For SUDHIR SUNEJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]

Sunanda Jain.

Mrs. Sunanda Jain, Director
Mr. Sumit Jain, Director
Mrs. Radhika Jain, Director

vi) Entities in Which KMP/relative is having Significant Influence (KMPSI)

Radhika Heights Limited
Lakshmi & Manager Holdings Limited ("LMH")
White Pigeon Estate Private Limited
Panacea Life Sciences Limited

b) Description of transactions with the related parties in the normal course of business:

Particulars	Holding Company-
	As at March 31, 2020
A. Transaction made during the year	
Rent Received	-
Rent paid	19,824
Loan received	-
Loan repayment	-
B. Year end balance	As at
Outstanding loans	March 31, 2019
	-

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partner



Sunanda Jain.

NOTE 14 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of the assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair Value of cash and current deposits, trade and other current receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The different levels of fair value have been defined below:

Level 1: Quoted (Unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

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

Particulars	Amount In Rs As at 31-Mar-20
Carrying Amount	
Financial Instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss	
Financial Assets	-
Fair Value	
Level 1	-
Level 2	-
Level 3	-
Total	-
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-
(ii) Bank Balances other than i) above	51,536
(ii) Other Financial Assets	10,000
Total Financial Assets	61,536
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	
(i) Borrowings	-
(ii) Trade payables	66,880
(iii) Other financial liabilities	32,700
Total Financial Liabilities	99,580

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

↓

Partner

[Signature]

Sunanda Jain.

NOTE 15 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board. The financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies on risk management. Key financial risks and mitigation plans are reviewed by the board of directors of the Company.

A. MARKET RISK

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

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to balance the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expense and to manage the interest rate risk, management performs a comprehensive interest rate risk management. The Company has no interest bearing borrowings hence it is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has operations in India only hence Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is nil.

Price Risk

Price risk arises from exposure to equity securities prices from investments held by the Company. The Company does not have any investments in equity shares.

B. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that customer or counter-party will not meet its obligation under the contract, leading to financial loss. Credit risk arises from trade receivables and other financial assets.

Trade Receivables

There are no trade receivables in the Company as at reporting date.

Other Financial Assets

There are no other Financial Assets in the Company as at reporting date.

Provision for Expected Credit losses

Financial Assets are considered to be of good quality and there is no credit risk to the Company.

C. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Contractual Maturities of financial liabilities

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

As at 31-Mar-20	Less than 1 year/ On Demand	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
Current				
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	66,880	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	32,700	-	-	-
Total	99,580	-	-	-

NOTE 16 Capital Risk Management

The Company aim to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. There in no change in the Company capital structure since previous year.

NOTE 17 Revenue from Contracts with Customer

Ind AS 115 Revenue with Contracts with Customers, mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018, replaces existing revenue recognition requirements. Under the modified retrospective approach there were no adjustments required to the retained earnings as at April 1, 2018. Application of Ind AS 115 did not have any impact on recognition and measurement of revenue and related items in the financial results.

For SUDHIR SUNIL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Partner



Sunanda Jain.