Surela Investment and Trading Limited

Financial Statements

2020-21

SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF **SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Surela Investment and Trading Limited** (formerly known as Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited) ("the Company"), which comprises of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as financial statements).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, and its loss (financial performance), total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). 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 in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Act. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and 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 Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit and loss (financial performance) including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 as amended.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit on the financial statements, 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, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 as amended.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 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) The Company has not paid /provided managerial remuneration for the year ended 31st March, 2021 to its directors.

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 doesn't have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

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.

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. - 107783W/ W100593

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 043495
UDIN No : 21043495AAAABZ1385
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th April 2021

SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED
ANNEXURE A
TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SURELA INVESTMENT & TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED)
(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Surela Investment and Trading Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 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 ("the Act").

Auditor's 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 specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 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 authorisation 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 31st March, 2021, 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 of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. - 107783W/ W100593

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 043495
UDIN No : 21043495AAAABZ1385
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th April 2021

SURELA INVESTMENT AND TRADING LIMITED

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SURELA INVESTMENT & TRADING LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SURELA INVESTMENT & TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED)

(Referred to in paragraph 2, under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

i. In respect of its fixed assets:
   a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information.
   b) As explained to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
   c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are in the name of the company except one piece of freehold land of Rs 4,63,87,146. Further we are informed that necessary actions are being taken to get it transferred in the name of company.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (iii) (a), (b), (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans, made any investments and provided guarantees and securities as per Sections 185 and 186 of the Act during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:
   a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.
   b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, custom duty, excise duty and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year under audit. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company's transactions with its related party are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

xiv. During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence reporting under clause (xv) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company

xvi. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. - 107783W/ W100593

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 043495
UDIN No : 21043495AAAABZ1385
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th April 2021

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March,2021 **(₹ in Thousand)**

	Notes	As at 31st March,2021	31st March, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	1 52 507	1 54 929
Capital Work-in-Progress	1	75	75
Other Non-Current Assets	2	6 096	5 884
Total Non-Current assets		1 58 678	1 60 888
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	3	50 946	51 348
Trade Receivables	4	1 016	1 661
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1 120	775
Other Current Assets	6	556	557
Total Current assets		53 638	54 341
Total Assets		2 12 316	2 15 229
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	7	500	500
Other Equity	8	(10 877)	(5 947)
Total equity		(10 377)	(5 447)
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other Non-Current Liabilities	9	2 10 000	2 10 000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2 10 000	2 10 000
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	10	12 693	10 676
Total current liabilities		12 693	10 676
Total Liabilities		2 22 693	2 20 676
Total Equity and Liabilities		2 12 316	2 15 229

Significant Accounting Policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements **1 to 23**

There is no supplier covered under the provision of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

As per our Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Firm Registeration No : 107783W/ W100593
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Dated : 27th April, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN: 05345572)

Sajita Nair
Director
(DIN: 09082420)

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March,2021 **(₹ in Thousand)**

	Note	2020-21	2019-20
INCOME			
Income from Services	11	3 483	3 483
Less: GST Recovered		531	531
Revenue from Operations		2 952	2 952
Other Income	12	1 991	10 560
Total Income		4 943	13 512
EXPENSES			
Maintenance Expenses	13	2 530	2 283
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		2 422	2 412
Other Expenses	14	4 921	9 336
Total Expenses		9 873	14 031
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(4 930)	(519)
Tax Expenses	2A		
Current Tax		-	-
For earlier years		-	(20)
Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) For the Year		(4 930)	(499)
Other Comprehensive Income :			
a} Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & loss		-	-
b} Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)			
Total comprehensive income for the year		(4 930)	(499)
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 100 EACH			
Basic (in ₹)	15	(985.94)	(99.73)
Diluted (in ₹)	15	(985.94)	(99.73)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 23		

As per our Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Firm Registeration No : 107783W/ W100593
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Dated : 27th April, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN: 05345572)

Sajita Nair
Director
(DIN: 09082420)

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March,2021

(₹ in Thousand)

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 1st April 2019	Change during the year 2019-20	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	Change during the year 2020-21	Balance as at 31st March,2021
500	-	500	-	500

B. Other Equity

	Reserve and Surplus	Total
As at 31st March, 2020		
Balance as at 1st April 2019	(5 448)	(5 448)
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(499)	(499)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(5 947)	(5 947)
As at 31st March,2021		
Balance as at 1st April 2020	(5 947)	(5 947)
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(4 930)	(4 930)
Balance as at 31st March,2021	(10 877)	(10 877)

As per our Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Firm Registeration No : 107783W/ W100593
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Dated : 27th April, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN: 05345572)

Sajita Nair
Director
(DIN: 09082420)

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021 **(₹ in Thousand)**

		2020-21	2019-20
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit / (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(4 930)	(519)
	Adjusted for :		
	Net Gain on Sale of Investments	(67)	(528)
	Fair Value Adjusment of Mutual Fund	(1 831)	(2 223)
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	2 422	2 412
	Interest Income	(93)	(7 809)
	Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(4 499)	(8 667)
	Adjusted for :		
	Trade and Other Receivables	646	(864)
	Trade and Other Payables	2 017	57
	Cash Generated from / (used in) Operations	(1 836)	(9 474)
	Taxes Paid (Net)/Refunds	(212)	12 119
	Net Cash flow from / (used in) Operating Activities	(2 048)	2 645
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	-	(215)
	Sale of Other Investments / Proceeds from Sale of Financial Assets	2 300	-
	Interest Income	93	7 810
	Purchase of Other Investments		(9 500)
	Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	2 393	(1 905)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from Borrowings - Non - Current	-	-
	Net Cash Generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	-	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	345	740
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	775	35
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1 120	775
	(Refer Note No. 5)		

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Firm Registeration No : 107783W/ W100593
Chartered Accountants

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN: 05345572)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Sajita Nair
Director
(DIN: 09082420)

Dated : 27th April, 2021

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Surela Investment & Trading Limited ['the company'] is a public limited company incorporated in India having its registered office and principal place of business at Swadeshi Complex, Tower 2, Swadeshi Mills Road, Chunabhatti (East) Mumbai Mumbai -400022. The principal activity of the company is business of real estate and development of commercial properties in India.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities which has been measured at fair value as per requirement of IndAS.

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards (‘Ind AS’), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the companies Act, 2013.

The Company’s Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (₹000), except when otherwise indicated.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Current and 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.

(b) 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. In case of land the Company has availed fair value as deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using straight line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for premium paid on Leasehold Land which is amortised over the period of the lease. 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 or losses arising from derecognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(c) Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The company does not have any lease hence it shall not have any impact on the financials.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition. Intangible Assets are annually tested for impairment.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at bank, short term deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Finance Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

(g) Impairment of non-Financial assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets :

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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.

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.

(i) Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

(j) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

- Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

- 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 are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized

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

(k) Foreign Currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings are capitalized as cost of assets under construction.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. 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 or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

In case of an asset, expense or income where an advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(l) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when the it becomes unconditional. Generally, the credit period varies between 0-60 days from the shipment or delivery of goods or services as the case may be.

In case of discounts, rebates, credits, price incentives or similar terms, consideration are determined based on its most likely amount, which is assessed at each reporting period.

Interest income

Interest income from a Financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the amount has been established.

(m) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement:
All Financial Assets are initially recognised 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.

B. Subsequent measurement

a) Financial Assets measured 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 measured 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 represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial Assets measured 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.

C. 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'.

D. Impairment of Financial assets
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

(a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

(b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Financial liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement:
All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement:
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii) Derecognition of Financial instruments
The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv) Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

n) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

C. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

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 next financial years.

(a) PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT / INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) RECOVERABILITY OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(c) PROVISIONS

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.

(d) IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL & NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(e) RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

(f) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer Note 21 of financial statements.

(g) ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO THE GLOBAL HEALTH PANDEMIC ON COVID 19

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company has taken into account the possible impact of COVID-19 in preparation of financial statements, including its assessment of recoverable value of its assets based on internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial statements and current indicators of future economic conditions.

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021

(₹ in Thousand)

1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01-04-2020	Additions/ Adjusements	Deductions/ Adjustments	**As at 31-03-2021**	As at 01-04-2020	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments for	**As at 31-03-2021**	**As at 31-03-2021**	As at 31-03-2020
Property, Plant and Equipment Own Assets :										
Freehold Land	46 387	-	-	46 387			-	-	46 387	46 387
Buildings	1 29 177	-	-	1 29 177	20 771	2 409	-	23 180	1 05 997	1 08 406
Equipments	140	-	-	140	3	13	-	17	123	137
Total	**1 75 704**	**-**	**-**	**1 75 704**	**20 774**	**2 422**	**-**	**23 197**	**1 52 507**	**1 54 929**
Previous Year	1 75 564	140	-	1 75 704	18 362	2 412	-	20 774	1 54 929	1 57 202
Capital Work in Progress									75	75

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021

(₹ in Thousand)

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
2 Other Non-Current Assets		
(Unsecured and Considered good)		
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision) (Refer Note 2A)	1 294	1 082
Security Deposits	4 802	4 802
Total	**6 096**	**5 884**

	Year ended 31st March,2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
2A Taxation		
a) Income Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	**-**	-
In respect of earlier years	-	(20)
Deferred Tax	**-**	-
Total Income Tax expenses recognised in the current year	**-**	**(20)**

b) The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Year ended 31st March,2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Profit before tax	(4 930)	(519)
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	22.88%
Computed Tax Expense	(1 241)	
Tax effect of :		
Others		
Current tax Provision	**-**	**-**
Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	
Effective Tax Rate	**0.00%**	0.00%

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
c) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)		
At start of year	1 082	13 181
Charge for the Year - Current Tax	-	-
Tax paid / (refund received) during the year	212	(12 099)
At end of the year	**1 294**	**1 082**

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021 (₹ in Thousand)

3 Current Investments

In Mutual Fund - Unquoted, Fully Paid Up	As at 31st March,2021 Units Nos	As at 31st March,2021 Amount	As at 31st March, 2020 Units Nos	As at 31st March, 2020 Amount
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan - Direct - Growth	1 67 180	50 946	1 74 782	51 348
Total	**1 67 180**	**50 946**	**1 74 782**	**51 348**

3.1 Category-wise Current investment

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
In Mutual Funds	50 946	51 348
Total	**50 946**	**51 348**

4 Trade Receivables
(Unsecured and Considered good)

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Receivable from Related Parties*	1 016	1 661
Total	**1 016**	**1 661**

* Refer Note No. 18

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Balances with Bank	1 120	775
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**1 120**	**775**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	**1 120**	775

6 Other Current Assets
(Unsecured and Considered good)

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Others	556	557
Total	**556**	**557**

(₹ in Thousand)

		Units	As at 31st March,2021 Amount	Units	As at 31st March, 2020 Amount
7	**Share Capital**				
	Authorised Share Capital				
	Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	5 000	500	5 000	500
			500		**500**
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:				
	Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	5 000	500	5 000	500
	TOTAL		**500**		**500**

The reconciliation of the number of outstanding shares is set out below:

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Equity Shares		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5 000	5 000
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**5 000**	**5 000**

The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March,2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	No. of Shares	% held
Equity Shares				
Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited *	5 000	100%	5 000	100%
	5 000	**100%**	5 000	**100%**

7.1 The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them.

7.2 All equity shares are held by Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited, the Holding Company, directly and through its nominees.

* The National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad, vide order dated 5th September, 2019 approved a Composite Scheme of arrangement ("Scheme") between Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited (R4IR) and Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited ("RIIHL") and other companies, which interalia, provided for transfer of Real Estate undertaking ("the demerged undertaking") from RIIHL to R4IR from the appointed date i.e. 1st September, 2019.

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021 (₹ in Thousand)

8 Other Equity

	As at 31st March,2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
Retained Earnings				
As per Last Balance Sheet	(5 947)		(5 448)	
Add: Profit for the year	(4 930)		(499)	
		(10 877)		(5 947)
Total		**(10 877)**		(5 947)

9 Other Non-Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Unsecured		
Earnest Deposit against Pre-emption right	2 10 000	2 10 000
Total	**2 10 000**	2 10 000

10 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	9 923	9 923
Other Payables*	2 770	753
Total	**12 693**	10 676

* There is no supplier covered under the provision of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021 (₹ in Thousand)

		2020-21		2019-20
11 Revenue From Operations				
Income from Services^		2 952		2 952
Total		2 952		2 952

^Net of GST.Revenue from contract with customers differ from the revenue as per contracted price due to factors such as taxes recovered,Discounts,etc.

		2020-21		2019-20
12 Other Income				
Net Gain / (loss) arising on sale of investment		67		528
Net Gain / (loss) arising on financial assets designated as at FVTPL		1 831		2 223
Interest on Income Tax Refund		-		7 734
Interest Income on Security Deposits		93		75
Total		**1 991**		**10 560**

		2020-21		2019-20
13 Maintenance Expenses				
Maintenance Charges		2 530		2 283
		2 530		**2 283**

		2020-21		2019-20
14 Other Expenditure				
General Expenses		4		22
Bank Charges		4		-
Profession Tax		3		3
Professional Fees		2 348		128
Rates & Taxes		2 469		9 085
Filing fees		3		3
Payment to Auditors				
Fees as Auditors	90		95	
		90		95
Total		**4 921**		**9 336**

Surela Investment & Trading Limited
(Formerly Surela Investment & Trading Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021

15 Earnings per share

	2020-21	2019-20
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	**100**	100
Basic Earnings per Share (₹)	**(985.94)**	(99.73)
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in thousand)	**(4 930)**	(499)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	**5 000**	5 000
Diluted Earnings per Share (₹)	**(985.94)**	(99.73)
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in thousand)	**(4 930)**	(499)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	**5 000**	5 000
Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	**5 000**	5 000
Total Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares	**-**	-
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	**5 000**	5 000

Diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS for current year, being antidilutive.

16 The Previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary. Amounts and other disclosures for the preceding year are included as an integral part of the current year financial statements and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year.

17 Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of real estate and development of commercial properties in India. All the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS-108 "Operating Reporting". The Board (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance obtains financial information.

Revenue from one Customer contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for both 2020-21 and 2019-20.

18 Related Party

i) As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	Holding Company
3	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

ii) Transactions during the year with related parties :

(₹ in Thousand)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction (Excluding Reimbursments)	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Total
1	Professional Fees	**60**	**-**	**-**	**60**
		68	-	-	*68*
2	Sale of Services	**-**	**-**	**2 952**	**2 952**
		-	-	*2 952*	*2 952*
	Balance as at 31st March,2021				
1	Equity Share Capital	**-**	**500**	-	**500**
		-	*500*	-	*500*
2	Earnest Deposit against Pre-emption right	**2 10 000**	**-**	-	**2 10 000**
		2 10 000	-	-	*2 10 000*
3	Trade Receivables	-	-	**1 016**	**1 016**
		-	-	*1 661*	*1 661*
4	Other Current Liabilities	**33**	-	-	***33***
		18	-	-	*18*

Note :

1 Figures in Italics represents previous year's amount.

2 The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The Outstanding Balances assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. This balances are unsecured and their settlement occurs through banking channel.

iii) Disclosure in Respect of Material Related Party Transactions during the year: (₹ in Thousand)

	Particulars	Relationship	2020-21	2019-20
1	**Professional Fees**			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	**60**	**68**
2	**Sale of Services**			
	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	**-**	1 476
	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	**2 952**	1 476

19 Deferred tax assets (net) as at Balance Sheet date consists of the following items. As a matter of prudence, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in the books of accounts

Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (₹ in Thousand)

	As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Defered Tax Assets		
Carried forward Business Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation under Income Tax Act, 1961	11 866	2 545
Related to Financial Assets	(1 061)	(1 386)
Related to Property, plant & Equipment	1 399	5 911
Deferred Tax Asset	**12 204**	**7 069**

20 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (₹ in Thousand)

		As at 31st March,2021	As at 31st March, 2020
(I) Commitments			
A	Bank Guarantee	500	-

21 Financial Instruments

A. Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

Particulars	As at 31st March,2021				As at 31st March, 2020			
	Carrying Amount	Levels of Input used in			Carrying Amount	Levels of Input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	1 016	-	-	-	1 661	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1 120	-	-	-	775	-	-	-
At FVTPL								
Investments	50 946	50 946	-	-	51 348	51 348	-	-

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Fair value of Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Borrowings are carried at amortised cost as it is not materially different from its carrying cost largely due to short-term maturities of these financial assets and liabilities.

B. Financial Risk Management

The different types of risks the company is exposed to are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company.

It arises from cash and cash equivalents and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and matching maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

22 Details of Loans given, Investments made and Guarantees given covered under Section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013 :

i) Loans given ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)
ii) Investments made ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)
iii) Guarantees given by the company in respect of loans ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)

23 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27th April, 2021.

As per our Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Firm Registeration No : 107783W/ W100593
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 043495

Dated : 27th April, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajmal Nahar
Director
(DIN: 05345572)

Sajita Nair
Director
(DIN: 09082420)