

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of SSPDL Resorts Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **SSPDL Resorts Private Limited** ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and statement of changes in equity and the statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020, the loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure to Board's 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under.

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

03/08/2020

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

03/08/2020

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.

- a) 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.
- b) The balance Sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- c) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- d) 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.
- e) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure-B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- f) 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 according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public limited Company. Accordingly reporting on managerial remuneration paid or provided in accordance with section 197 is not applicable.

- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. Refer Note 19 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For KARVY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 017575

(AJAYKUMAR KOSARAJU)
Partner
Membership No. 021989
UDIN: 20021989AAAACP4053

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 03/08/2020

03/08/2020

“Annexure - A” to the Auditors’ Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors’ Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020, we report that:

- i. In respect of the Company’s fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) As explained to us, the management has physically verified a substantial portion of the fixed assets during the year and in our opinion frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of fixed assets as compared to the books of account were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as asset in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
- ii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to the books of account were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provide guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 and 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.
- vi. In respect of the Company, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of activities of the Company.
- vii. In respect of Statutory dues:
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income-tax, goods and service tax that have not been deposited by the Company on account of any dispute.
- viii. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks and financial institutions.
- ix. Based on the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer of equity shares, convertible securities and debt securities. No term loans were taken during the year by the Company.

- x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no material fraud, by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public limited Company. Accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(xi) regarding managerial remuneration paid or provided in accordance with section 197 is not applicable.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For KARVY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 01757S

(AJAYKUMAR KOSARAJU)

Partner

Membership No. 021989

UDIN: 20021989AAAACP4053

Place: Hyderabad

Date : 03/08/2020

Annexure - B to the Our Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of SSPDL Resorts Private 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 **SSPDL Resorts Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For KARVY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 017575

(AJAYKUMAR KOSARAJU)

Partner

Membership No. 021989

UDIN: 20021989AAAACP4053

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 03/08/2020

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3 a	-	-
(b) Capital Work in Progress	3 b	28,73,768	28,73,768
		28,73,768	28,73,768
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	4	2,61,96,942	2,61,96,942
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5 a	6,968	9,337
(ii) Loans	5 b	4,26,46,896	4,29,97,447
(iii) Other financial assets	5 c	31,357	31,357
(c) Other Current Assets	6	30,988	55,212
		6,89,13,151	6,92,90,295
TOTAL		7,17,86,919	7,21,64,063
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other equity		(2,68,57,275)	(1,12,65,199)
		(2,67,57,275)	(1,11,65,199)
LIABILITIES			
2 Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	53,86,334	50,85,212
(b) Other Non-Current Liabilities	9	3,00,00,000	1,50,00,000
		3,53,86,334	2,00,85,212
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10 a	6,09,80,383	6,09,50,865
(ii) Trade payables	10 b		
(a) Total outstanding due of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterpriese		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterpriese		28,536	1,34,800
(iii) Other Financial liabilities	10 c	21,42,857	21,42,857
(b) Other Current Liabilities	11	6,084	15,528
		6,31,57,860	6,32,44,050
Total		7,17,86,919	7,21,64,063

Summary of significant accounting policies

As Per our report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001757S

Sd/-
Ajay Kumar Kosaraju
Partner
Membership No. ; 021989

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Prakash Challa
Director
(DIN:02257638)

Sd/-
E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 03-08-2020

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Note No	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Revenue:			
Other Income	12	6,16,035	55,400
Total Revenue		6,16,035	55,400
Expenses:			
a) Project Expenses / Other Operating Expenses	13	76,251	2,15,450
b) Employee Benefits Expense	14	-	-
c) Finance Costs	15	8,01,099	7,98,852
d) Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3.a	-	3,385
e) Other Expenses	16	1,53,30,761	5,03,452
Total Expenses		1,62,08,111	15,21,139
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		(1,55,92,076)	(14,65,739)
Tax Expense:			
(a) Current Tax		-	-
(b) Deferred Tax for the year		-	-
		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Year		(1,55,92,076)	(14,65,739)
Other Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Net of tax)		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Net of tax)		-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		(1,55,92,076)	(14,65,739)
Earnings Per Share (Face value of ₹10 each)			
- Basic and Diluted	17	(1,559.21)	(146.57)
Summary of significant accounting policies			

As Per our report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001757S

Sd/-

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju
Partner
Membership No. ; 021989

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Prakash Challa
Director
(DIN:02257638)

Sd/-

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 03-08-2020

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the period ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
A CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items	(1,55,92,076)	(14,65,738)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	-	3,385
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
Interest on borrowings	8,01,099	7,98,852
Liabilities & Provisions no longer required - written back	(98,300)	-
	(1,48,89,277)	(6,63,501)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in other current financial assets	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	24,224	24,575
Decrease/(increase) in Short Term loans and advances	3,50,551	18,73,207
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	7,964	(1,201)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	9,444	(2,55,285)
Increase/(decrease) in other Non-current liabilities	1,50,00,000	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Net Current Assets	1,53,92,183	16,41,296
Cash Generated from Operation	5,02,905	9,77,795
Adjustments for income tax (paid)/refund	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	A 5,02,905	9,77,795
B CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed assets	-	(1,93,709)
Disposal/(Acquisition) of fixed assets	-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities	B -	(1,93,709)
C CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid on borrowings	(8,01,099)	(7,98,852)
Proceeds/(repayment) of Short Term borrowings	29,518	21,46,820
Proceeds/(repayment) of Long term borrowings	3,01,123	(21,32,054)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	C (4,70,459)	(7,84,086)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent	A+B+C 32,447	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9,337	59,992
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	41,784	9,337

- 1) The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7 on Cash Flow Statement
- 2) Figures in brackets indicates outflow.
- 3) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and recasted wherever required.

As Per our report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001757S

Sd/-

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju
Partner
Membership No. ; 021989
Place : Hyderabad
Date : 03-08-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Prakash Challa
Director
(DIN:02257638)

Sd/-

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement Of Changes In Equity for the Year Ended March 31, 2020**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Equity	Reserves and surplus	Total
		Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1,00,000	(1,12,65,199)	(1,11,65,199)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors		-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the period		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Dividends		-	-
Transfer to retained earnings		-	-
Other changes		-	-
- Profit/(loss) for the year		(1,55,92,076)	(1,55,92,076)
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1,00,000	(2,68,57,275)	(2,67,57,275)

As per our report of even date

Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Ajay Kumar Kosaraju
Partner
Membership No.: 021989

Sd/-
Prakash Challa
Director
(DIN:02257638)

Sd/-
E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

Place : Hyderabad**Date : 03-08-2020**

Notes to financial statements

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments and risk management

Note : Fair value measurements

	Hierarchy	31 March 2020			Fair Value	31 March 2019			Fair Value
		Carrying value				Carrying value			
		FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost		FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets									
Investment in NSC Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade Receivables	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	-	6,968	-	-	9,337	-	
Other Bank Balances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans and advances		-	-	4,26,46,896	-	-	4,29,97,447	-	
Other financial assets		-	-	31,357	-	-	31,357	-	
Total Financial Assets		-	-	4,26,85,221	-	-	4,30,38,141	-	
Financial Liabilities									
Borrowings	3	-	-	6,63,66,717	-	-	6,60,36,077	-	
Trade Payables	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Financial Liabilities	3	-	-	21,42,857	-	-	21,42,857	-	
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	6,85,09,574	-	-	6,81,78,934	-	

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year. The company's policy is to recognise transfers in and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, loans, trade payables and cash and bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

1 Note : Financial Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis Credit rating	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps

The Company's risk management is carried out by the treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering specific areas such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(A) Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The credit risk arises principally from operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from financing activities.

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed at the company level. The Company has low or no credit risk associated to its customers. Hence the credit risk is considered at low credit risk category.

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

The company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision	
		Loans and deposits	Trade receivables
High quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past.	12-month expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses
Doubtful assets, credit impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debt or declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a payment plan with the Company. The company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.	Asset is written off	

Year ended March 31, 2020:

(a) Expected credit loss for loans, security deposits and investments

Particulars	Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses -	Trade Receivables	-	0%	-	-
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans	4,26,46,896	0%	-	4,26,46,896

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Ageing	0-90 days	90-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss (loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	-	-	-	-

Year ended March 31, 2019:

(a) Expected credit loss for loans, security deposits and investments

Particulars	Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses -	Trade Receivables	-	0%	-	-
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans	4,29,97,447	0%	-	4,29,97,447

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Ageing	0-90 days	90-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	-	-	-
Expected credit loss (loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	-	-	-	-

During the period, the company made no write offs of trade receivables, it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

(B) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company'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, under both normal and stresses conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has lines of credit from group company and also from banks. The company believes that these facilities are sufficient to meet its funds requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Floating Rate		
- Expiring within one year	42,85,714	-
- Expiring beyond one year	21,42,857	64,28,571

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- all non derivative financial liabilities, and
- net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2020	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Non derivatives					
Borrowings	-	42,85,714	21,42,857	-	64,28,571
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Total non derivative liabilities	-	42,85,714	21,42,857	-	64,28,571

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2019	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Non derivatives					
Borrowings	-	-	42,85,714	21,42,857	64,28,571
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Total non derivative liabilities	-	-	42,85,714	21,42,857	64,28,571

2 Note 20: Capital Management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:

1. Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
2. Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Net Debt	75,19,854	72,28,069
Total Equity	(2,67,57,275)	(1,11,65,199)
Net debt to equity ratio	-28%	-65%

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

1 Corporate Information

SSPDL Resorts Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on February 14, 2007. The Company is a leading realtor & developer and engaged in the business of real estate, property development and infrastructure development in India.

2 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.

2.1) Basis of preparation

The financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements..

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets, financial liabilities, derivative financial instruments and share based payments which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies.

The financial statements are presented in Rupees, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2) 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 as mentioned below..

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 cashequivalents.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and Initial Measurement :

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition on transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at the previous GAAP carrying value (deemed cost).

The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. 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 benefit ts associated with the item will flow to the Company. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives):

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Computers | - 3 Years |
| (b) Office Equipments | - 5 Years |
| (c) Furniture and Fixtures | - 10 Years |
| (d) Vehicles | - 8 to 10 Years |
| (e) Construction Equipment- | 15 Years |

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on pro-rata basis on the straight line method in accordance with useful life estimated by the management which is the same as those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life, residual value and the depreciation method are reviewed atleast at each financial year end. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Assets costing Rs. 5,000 or less are depreciated in full in the year of acquisition. In respect of additions/deletions, depreciation charge is restricted to the period of

De-Recognition:

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

c) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiary is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

(ii) Computer software

Computer software are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

(iii) Amortisation methods and periods

The Group amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Computer software - 5 years

d) Capital Work in Progress and Intangible Assets under Development

Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects/ intangible assets under development and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost includes land, related acquisition expenses, development/ construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

e) Investment Properties

Recognition and Initial Measurement:

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at their cost of acquisition, including

transaction costs. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to measure all of its investment properties at the previous GAAP carrying value (deemed cost). The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

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 Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives):

Investment properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on investment properties is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets.

De-recognition:

Investment properties are de-recognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

f) Investments in Equity Instruments of Subsidiaries, Joint ventures and Associates

Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are stated at cost as per Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is assessed for recoverability and in case of permanent diminution provision for impairment is recorded in statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss

g) Inventories

Land and plots other than area transferred to constructed properties at the commencement of construction are valued at lower of cost/ as re-valued on conversion to stock and net realisable value. Cost includes land (including development rights and land under agreement to purchase) acquisition cost, borrowing cost if inventories criteria are met, estimated internal development costs and external development charges and other directly attributable costs.

Construction work-in-progress of constructed properties includes the cost of land (including development rights and land under agreements to purchase), internal development costs, external development charges, construction costs, overheads, borrowing cost if inventories criteria are met, development /construction materials, is valued at lower of cost/ estimated cost and net realisable value.

Development rights represent amount paid under agreement to purchase land/ development rights and borrowing cost incurred by the Company to acquire irrevocable and exclusive licenses/ development rights in the identified land and constructed properties, the acquisition of which is either completed or is at an advanced stage. These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Construction/ development material is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase price and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

h) Revenue from Contract or Services with Customers and other Streams of Revenue

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 to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customers.

i. Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

Pursuant to the application of Ind AS 115 - 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' effective from 1 April 2018, the Company has applied following accounting

policy for revenue recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/ receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and is net of rebates and discounts. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

The Company has applied five step model as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to recognise revenue in the financial statements. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- c) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at point of time and over a period of time based on various conditions as included in the contracts with customers.

Point of Time:

Revenue from real-estate projects:

Revenue is recognised at a Point in Time w.r.t. sale of real estate units, including land, plots, apartments, commercial units, development rights as and when the control passes on to the customer which coincides with handing over of the possession to the customer.

Over a period of time:

Revenue is recognised over period of time for following stream of revenues:

Revenue from Construction projects:

Construction projects where the Company is acting as trunk contractor, revenue is recognised in accordance with the terms of the Construction agreements. Under such contracts, assets created does not have an alternative use for the company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment. The estimated project cost includes construction cost, development and construction material, internal development cost, external development charges, borrowing cost and overheads of such project.

The estimated costs are reviewed periodically and effect of any changes in such estimates is recognized in the period such changes are determined. However, when the total project cost is estimated to exceed total revenues from the project, the loss is recognized immediately.

Maintenance income:

Revenue in respect of maintenance services is recognised on an accrual basis, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by delivering the services as per contractual agreed terms.

Other operating income:

Income from forfeiture of properties and delayed interest from customers under agreements to sell is accounted for on an accrual basis except in cases where ultimate

ii. Volume rebates and early Payment rebates :

The Company provides early payment rebates/ down payment rebates to the customers. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer and revenue to be recognised. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company estimates the expected value of rebates that are likely to be incurred in future and recognises the revenue net of rebates and recognises the refund liability for expected future rebates.

iii. Contract Balances

Contract assets:

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities:

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

iv. Interest Income;

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Dividend Income;

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

i) Cost of Revenue

Cost of real estate projects:

Cost of constructed properties includes cost of land (including cost of development rights/ land under agreements to purchase), estimated internal development costs, external development charges, borrowing costs, overheads, construction costs and development/ construction materials, which is charged to the statement of profit and loss based on the revenue recognized as explained in accounting policy for revenue from real estate projects above, in consonance with the concept of matching costs and revenue. Final adjustment is made on completion of the specific project.

Cost of land and plots:

Cost of land and plots includes land (including development rights), acquisition cost, estimated internal development costs and external development charges, which is charged to the statement of profit and loss based on the percentage of land/ plotted area in respect of which revenue is recognised as explained in accounting policy for revenue from 'Sale of land and plots', in consonance with the concept of matching cost and revenue. Final adjustment is made on completion

Cost of development rights:

Cost of development rights includes proportionate development rights cost, borrowing costs and other related cost, which is charged to statement of profit and loss as explained in accounting policy for revenue, in consonance with the concept of matching cost and revenue.

j) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and/ or construction/ production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to

the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.

k) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

l) Leases

As a lessee

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.

m) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a business comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred;
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- equity interests issued by the Group; and
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- consideration transferred;
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used by the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fairvalue recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

n) Impairment of assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from assets or group of assets (cash generating units). Non financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

o) 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, bank deposits 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.

p) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

q) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Investments equity instruments of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 Separate Financial Statements

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 18 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected life time losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

r) 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.

s) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other gains/ (losses).

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instrument issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as consequence of the breach.

t) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company;
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

u) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liability is disclosed for Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed except when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

v) Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgments :

Recognition of deferred tax assets - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Classification of leases - The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

Impairment of financial assets - At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

Provisions - At each balance sheet date basis the management judgement, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgment.

Significant estimates:

Net realizable value of inventory - The determination of net realisable value of inventory involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions, current prices and expected date of commencement and completion of the project, the estimated future selling price, cost to complete projects and selling cost. The Company also involves specialist to perform valuations of inventories, wherever required.

Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets - Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Fair value measurements - Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Valuation of investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates - Investments in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. At each balance sheet date, the management assesses the indicators of impairment of such investments. This requires assessment of several external and internal factor including capitalisation rate, key assumption used in discounted cash flow models (such as revenue growth, unit price and discount rates) or sales comparison method which may affect the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

3 a Property, Plant and Equipment*(Amount in Rs.)*

Description	Computers	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross Block as at April 1, 2018	61,440	1,44,691	1,81,435	3,87,566
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	61,440	1,44,691	1,81,435	3,87,566
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	61,440	1,44,691	1,81,435	3,87,566
Depreciation as at April 1, 2018	61,082	1,43,667	1,79,432	3,84,181
Charge for the year	358	1,024	2,003	3,385
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	61,440	1,44,691	1,81,435	3,87,566
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	61,440	1,44,691	1,81,435	3,87,566
Net block				
At March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-

3 b Capital Work in progress

Gross Block as at April 1, 2018	26,27,002
Additions	2,46,766
Transfers	-
At March 31, 2019	28,73,768
Additions	-
Transfers	-
At March 31, 2020	28,73,768

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

4 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Work-in-progress	2,61,96,942	2,61,96,942
	2,61,96,942	2,61,96,942

5 Financial Assets – Current

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and Bank Balances		
Cash on hand	550	39
Balances with banks		
- In current account	6,419	9,299
	6,968	9,337
b) Loans		
Loans and advances to employees	90,067	90,067
Loans and advances to related parties [Refer note 21 (3)]	4,25,56,829	4,29,07,380
	4,26,46,896	4,29,97,447
c) Other Financial Assets		
Security Deposits	31,357	31,357
	31,357	31,357
Total Financial Assets (a + b + c)	4,26,85,221	4,30,38,141

6 Other Current Assets

Unsecured, considered good

Advance to suppliers and contractors	-	-
Prepaid expenses	30,988	55,212
	30,988	55,212

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd...)
All Amount in Indian Rupees unless other wise stated

7 Equity Share Capital

i) Equity

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised Capital		
50,000 (Previous Year: 50,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each	5,00,000	5,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up		
10,000 (Previous Year: 10,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1,00,000	1,00,000
	1,00,000	1,00,000

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares	Value
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the period	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(c) Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of Shares	% of holding
SSPDL Limited	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

ii) Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Retained Earnings	(2,68,57,275)	(1,12,65,199)
	(2,68,57,275)	(1,12,65,199)

8 Financial Liabilities – Non current

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings		
Secured		
Term Loans		
From Federal Bank	53,86,334	50,85,212
	53,86,334	50,85,212

a) Term Loans from Federal Bank

Terms and conditions

The term loan was sanctioned by federal bank for direct agricultural purpose. The total limit of the facility is Rs. 150 Lakhs. The loan is repayable in 7 equal yearly installments starting from July 2015. Interest is to be serviced on yearly basis. The rate of interest applicable on the loan is BR+3.00% (13.55% at the time of sanctioned) with a penal interest of 2.00% on default of principal or interest.

Details of security given

Collateral security

Additional charge on 41.43.33 hectare of Land valuing Rs. 1,077 Lakhs (as on 14.05.2013) belonging to SSPDL Real estates India Private limited and the buildings and other assets therein and which is charged to FKCC limit belonging to SSPDL Real estates India Private Limited, SSPDL Infra Projects India Private Limited and SSPDL Realty India Private Limited.

Guarantors

Name of the party	Relationship
SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited	Co-Subsidiary
Mr. Prakash Challa	Director
SSPDL Ltd	Holding Company

9 Other Non-Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance from customers	3,00,00,000	1,50,00,000
	30000000	15000000

10 Financial Liabilities – Current

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) Borrowings		
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand from bank *		
Working Capital Loan from Federal Bank	-	-
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from related parties and others	6,09,80,383	6,09,50,865
	6,09,80,383	6,09,50,865
b) Trade Payables		
- Dues to micro and small enterprises (*See below)		
- Others	28,536	1,34,800
	28,536	1,34,800
c) Other financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debts *	21,42,857	21,42,857
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-
	21,42,857	21,42,857
Total Financial Liabilities	6,31,51,776	6,32,28,522

11 Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Statutory liabilities	184	378
Outstanding Expenses	5,900	15,150
Interest on term loan		
	6,084	15,528

SSPDL RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd...)
All Amount in Indian Rupees unless other wise stated

12 Other Income	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
c) Other Non Operative Income		
Sale of Cardamom, Coffee and Pepper	5,11,955	-
Provision no longer required	98,300	-
Sale of scrap	1,540	55,300
Income tax refund	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	4,240	100
	6,16,035	55,400

13 Construction Expenses	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
(a) Cost Incurred during the year		
Land and Garden Development expense	76,251	1,97,450
Power and fuel charges	-	18,000
Travelling and conveyance	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
	76,251	2,15,450
(b) Changes in Work-in-progress		
Work In Progress at the end of the year		
- Work-in-progress	2,61,96,942	2,61,96,942
	(i) 2,61,96,942	2,61,96,942
Work In Progress at the beginning of the year		
- Work-in-progress	2,61,96,942	2,61,96,942
	(ii) 2,61,96,942	2,61,96,942
Net (increase)/decrease in Work in	(i - ii) -	-
Construction expenses	(a + b) 76,251	2,15,450

14 Employee Benefits Expense	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	-	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	-	-
	-	-

15 Finance Costs	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
a) Interest expense :		
i) Borrowings	8,01,099	7,98,852
	8,01,099	7,98,852

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Repairs and maintenance - others	-	87,604
Insurance	-	-
Rates and taxes	-	-
Communication expenses	36,339	21,930
Commission and Brokerage	10,270	-
Travelling and conveyance	1,29,410	1,80,015
Printing and stationery	7,771	1,150
Legal and professional	1,250	21,546
Rates & Taxes	4,194	-
Payments to auditors:		
- Statutory audit fee	15,000	15,000
Limited Audit Review	10,000	-
Bank charges	5,511	5,537
Compensation Paid	1,50,00,000	-
Amortisation of prepaid expenses	24,223	24,036
Other Expenses	4,392	-
Miscellaneous expenses	82,402	1,46,634
	1,53,30,761	5,03,452

17 Earnings Per Share ("EPS")		
Total Comprehensive income for the period	(1,55,92,076)	(14,65,739)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year used for calculating EPS (b)	10,000	10,000
Basic and diluted EPS (Face value ₹10 each) (a)/(b)	(1,559.21)	(146.57)

17 Tax expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Tax Expense:	-	-
(b) Tax Provision for earlier years	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax for earlier years	-	-
Total tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	-	-

The major components of income tax expense and reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the Company at 34.608% and the reported tax expense in the statement of profit or loss are as follows

Statement of reconciliation of tax expense

S.No	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1	Accounting Profit before income tax	(1,55,92,076)	(14,65,739)
2	Effective Tax Rate in force for future years	28.84%	34.61%
3	Theoretical tax expense (3 * 4)	(44,96,755)	(5,07,263)
6	Deferred tax assets not considered	44,96,755	5,07,263
	Total tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss (5-6+7)	-	-

Internal workings for understanding - Not for printing

S.No	Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1	Accounting Profit before income tax	(1,55,92,076)	(14,65,739)
4	Effective Tax Rate in force for future years	28.840%	34.608%
5	Theoretical tax expense (3 * 4)	(44,96,755)	(5,07,263)
6	Actual tax expense as per Statement of Profit and loss account	-	-
7	Difference in tax expense (5 - 6)	44,96,755	5,07,263
12	Deferred tax assets not considered due to uncertainty of future taxable income	44,96,755	5,07,263
	Net Difference in tax expense (7 - 10 - 11)	-	-

18 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006

The Company is seeking confirmation from its suppliers whether they fall under the category of micro and small enterprises as mentioned under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006"). Based on confirmations received till date, the Company believes that it does not have any outstanding dues towards Micro and Small Enterprises. Further the Company has not paid/accrued any interest under the MSMED Act, 2006.

19 Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities Not provided for :**a) Commitments**

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil	Nil

b) Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Corporate Gurantee given in favour of federal bank for term loans availed by Fellow subsidiaries		
SSPDL Infra Projects Private Limited	11,56,492	15,43,752
SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited	75,42,795	92,30,913
SSPDL Reality India Private Limited	52,74,257	63,55,350
Corporate Gurantee given in favour of federal bank for working capital loans availed by Fellow subsidiaries		
SSPDL Infra Projects Private Limited	44,26,722	44,36,313
SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited	1,94,45,306	1,33,27,186
SSPDL Reality India Private Limited	1,54,91,934	1,55,24,629

20 Segment Reporting

Since the Company has only one segment, i.e. Property Development and operations of the Company has been carried out in India, separate information on Segment Reporting as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108 issued by the ICAI is not required

21 Disclosure under Indian Accounting standard 24 - Related Party Disclosures**i) The management has identified the following as related parties**

Relationship	Name of Related Party
Holding Company	SSPDL Limited
	SSPDL Reality India Private Limited SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited SSPDL Infra Projects India Private Limited SSPDL Infratech Private Limited
Associates	Northwood Properties India Private Limited
Enterprises owned/ significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Alpha City Chennai IT Park Projects Private Limited Sri Satya Sai Constructions (Partnership Firm) Sri Satya Sai Constructions (Sole Proprietary Concern) Sri Krishna Devaraya Hatcheries Private Limited SSPDL Ventures Private Limited Edala Estates Private Limited SSPDL Infrastructure Developers Private Limited
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Challa Prakash, Director Mr. B.Lokanath, Director Mr. E. Bhaskar Rao, Director

ii) Related party transactions

(Amount in Rs.)

	Key Managerial Personnel		Fellow Subsidiaries		Holding Company		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key management personnel or their relatives		Total	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Advance given/(recovered)										
SSPDL Limited	-	-	-	-	(29,517)	-	-	-	(29,517)	-
SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited	-	-	(3,50,551)	(20,76,707)	-	-	-	-	(3,50,551)	(20,76,707)
SSPDL Infra Projects India Private Limited	-	-	-	1,11,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,11,000
SSPDL Realty India Private Limited	-	-	-	94,500	-	-	-	-	-	94,500
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(3,50,551)	(18,71,207)	(29,517)	-	-	-	(3,80,068)	(18,71,207)

iii) Balances outstanding for related parties

(Amount in Rs.)

	Key Managerial Personnel		Fellow Subsidiaries		Holding Company		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key management personnel or their relatives		Total	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Loans and advance recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSPDL Realty India Private Limited	-	-	6,57,163	6,57,163	-	-	-	-	6,57,163	6,57,163
SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited	-	-	4,11,76,335	4,15,26,886	-	-	-	-	4,11,76,335	4,15,26,886
SSPDL Infra Projects India Private Limited	-	-	7,23,331	7,23,331	-	-	-	-	7,23,331	7,23,331
SSPDL Limited	-	-	-	-	(6,09,80,383)	(6,03,50,865)	-	-	(6,09,80,383)	(6,03,50,865)
	-	-	4,25,56,829	4,29,07,380	(6,09,80,383)	(6,03,50,865)	-	-	(1,84,23,554)	(1,74,43,485)

22 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to this year's classification.

As Per our report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001757S

Sd/-

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju
Partner
Membership No. ; 021989

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 03-08-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Prakash Challa
Director
(DIN:02257638)

Sd/-

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)