



Pulindra M. Patel
B.Com. F.C.A, Inter C.S.

PULINDRA PATEL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
307, Gold Mohur Co-Op. Housing Society,
174, Princess Street, Mumbai- 2.
Tel No. : 022-22056233, 022-43472356
Mobile : 9322268243
e-mail : pulindra_patel@hotmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of INDOBORAX INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and profit/loss, (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 thereunder, 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.

Responsibility of Management for Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally

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accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 Companies Act, 2013, 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:

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.



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(b) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by branch auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account [and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.



Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd July, 2020

For Pulindra Patel & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 115187W

Pulindra Patel

Pulindra Patel
Proprietor
Membership No.: 048991
UDIN No. : 20048891AAAAFI3557



Pulindra M. Patel
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Annexure (A) to the independent Auditor's Report

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Indo Borax Infrastructure Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020]

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) As per the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties owned by the company.
2. As per the information and explanations given to us the Company do not have Inventories.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b,) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
4. As per the information and explanations provided to us, there is no loans, investments, guarantees and securities given by the company, except guarantee provided to wholly owned subsidiary to which provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply.
5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.



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6. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed cost records have been so made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
7. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the examination of the books of account, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Value Added Tax Customs Duty, Excise Duty, and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and other undisputed statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

According to the records of the Company, disputed Municipal Property Tax together with Penalty not deposited on account of dispute are as follows.

Name of Statute / Description	Amount in lacs	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Maharashtra Value Added Tax	7.04	2013-14	Commissioner of Value Added Tax

8. Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company does not have any borrowings by way debentures.
9. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer including debt instruments during the year and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year.
10. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Pulindra Patel".

11. As per the information and explanations given to us there is no remuneration been given to any managerial person.
12. As per the information and explanations given to us the company is not a Nidhi Company.
13. As per the information and explanations given to us the company all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements, etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. As per the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year review.
15. As per the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non- cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him.
16. As per the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to get it registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.



Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd July, 2020

For Pulindra Patel & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 115187W

Pulindra m.p.

Pulindra Patel
Proprietor
Membership No.: 048991
UDIN No. : 20048891AAAAFI3557



Pulindra M. Patel
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ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1(F) OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INDO BORAX INFRASTRUCTURE 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 Indo Borax & Chemicals Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, 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

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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 adverse audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

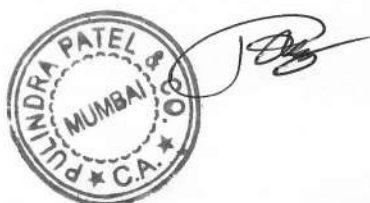
Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting:

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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



PULINDRA PATEL & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

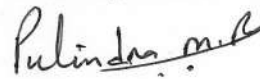
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Opinion

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

For Pulindra Patel & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 115187W



Pulindra Patel
Proprietor

Membership No.: 048991

UDIN No. : 20048891AAAAFI3557

Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd July,2020



DIRECTORS' REPORT

To The Members of Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting Eleventh Annual Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended on 31st March, 2020.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND OPERATIONS

The performance of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 is summarized below:
(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	31-3-2020	31-3-2019
Other income	9.79	12.75
Profit/(Loss) before Depreciation & Taxation	9.32	11.20
Less : Depreciation	--	--
Provision for Taxation	2.35	1.70
Deferred Tax	--	--
Prior Period Tax Adjustment	8.19	2.62
Profit after Depreciation & Taxation	-1.22	6.88
Balance brought forward	197.39	190.51
Profit available for appropriation	196.17	197.39
Less : Appropriation		
Dividend	48.50	-
Tax on Dividend	9.97	-
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	137.70	197.39

DIVIDEND

The Directors are pleased to recommend for approval of the Members a Final Dividend of Rs. 500/- per equity share of Rs. 10/- each on 10,000 shares in addition to the interim dividend of Rs. 485/- per share declared by the Board of Directors on 14th September, 2019. The final dividend, if declared as above, would involve an outflow of Rs. 50.00 Lacs towards dividend

RESERVES

During the year company has not transferred any amount to General Reserve, thus entire amount is available for appropriation is retained in profit and loss account.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Due to the sluggish market conditions in real estate and construction industry, Company has not yet started any new project. During the year Company incurred loss of Rs. 1.22 Lakhs as against profit of Rs. 6.88 Lakhs in previous year.

DEPOSITS FROM PUBLIC

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT



Pursuant to section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the board of directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, confirm that:

- (i) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;
- (ii) they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 and of the loss of the Company for that year;
- (iii) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- (iv) they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- (v) they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

DETAILS OF LOAN GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED U/S 186 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Company has not given any Loan, made investment or given guarantee covered u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Being engaged in construction and development of properties, company exposed to varying degrees of uncertainty. Effective risk management is, therefore crucial for the company to optimize its performance. The risk identified by the management in the real estate sector are regulatory risk, project implementation risk, borrowing risk, liquidity risk, input cost risk, land related risk, credit risk, competition risk. The board of directors reviews the risks and monitors the steps to be taken to control risk and ensures that the overall risk exposure is within the risk capacity and risk appetite of the company. The board of directors of the company are also apprised of the risks faced by the Company, and of the adequate and timely risk management measures taken to mitigate them.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES REFERRED TO SECTION 188 (1)

None of the transactions with related parties falls under the scope of Section 188(1) of the Act. There are no transaction with related parties pursuant to Section 134 (3) (h) of the Act read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, hence information in Form AOC-2 are not applicable.

ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The activities of the Company is such where the particular required pursuant to section 134 (m) i.e. conservation of energy, technology absorption is not applicable.

Foreign Exchange earning & Outgo: NIL



NUMBER OF MEETING OF THE BOARD

During the financial year 2019-20 the Board of Directors met 4 times on the following dates: 29-May-2019, 14-Sep-2019, 14-Dec, 2019 and 12-Mar-2020.

DIRECTORS

During the year, Mr. Piyush Shah, Executive Director of the company resigned w.e.f. 14th December, 2019, due to his pre-occupation. The Board places on record its appreciation for their invaluable contribution and guidance.

Company has three directors Mr. S.K.Jain, Mr. Sajal Jain and Mr. Govind Parmar. Mr. Govind Parmar is an Independent Director of Indo Borax & Chemicals Ltd was appointed as per clause 24 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As provided under Section 92(3) of the Act, the extract of the annual return is given in Annexure I in the prescribed Form MGT-9, which forms part of this report.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

At the ninth AGM held on 24th August, 2018 the members approved appointment of Pulindra Patel & Co., Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 115187W) as Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of that AGM till the conclusion of 13th AGM, subject to ratification of their appointment by Members at every AGM, if so required under the Act. The requirement to place the matter relating to appointment of auditors for ratification by members at every AGM has been done away by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 with effect from 7th May, 2018. Accordingly, no resolution is being proposed for ratification of appointment of statutory auditors at the ensuing AGM.

COMMENTS ON AUDITORS REPORT

The Auditors Report does not contain any qualifications or adverse comments and therefore, do not call for any comment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS


Your Directors thank the company's employees, customers, vendors, investors and bankers for their continued support.

The Directors appreciate and value the contribution made by every member of Indoborax family.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mumbai,
23rd July, 2020




S. K. Jain
Director

Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2020

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Loans	1	1.83	1.83
Total non-current assets		1.83	1.83
Current assets			
i. Trade receivables	2	4.25	4.25
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	3	134.34	189.12
iii. Loans	4	-	0.82
Other current assets	5	4.06	11.46
Total current assets		142.65	205.65
Total assets		144.48	207.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	1.00	1.00
Other equity	7	137.70	197.39
Total equity		138.70	198.39
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables	8	0.34	2.92
ii. Other financial liabilities	9	3.09	5.75
Provisions	10	2.35	0.42
Total liabilities		5.78	9.09
Total equity and liabilities		144.48	207.48

Notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per attached report of even date.

For Pulindra Patel & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 115187W

Pulindra Patel

Pulindra Patel

Proprietor

Membership No. 048991

Place : Mumbai

Date : 23rd July, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board Directors
Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

S.K. Jain
S.K. Jain
Director

Govind Parmar
Govind Parmar
Director

Sajal Jain
Sajal Jain
Director

Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Continuing operations			
Other income	11	9.79	12.75
Total income		9.79	12.75
Expenses			
Finance Cost	12	-	0.82
Other expenses	13	0.47	0.73
Total expenses		0.47	1.55
Profit before exceptional items and tax		9.32	11.20
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		9.32	11.20
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	14	10.54	4.32
- Deferred tax	14	-	-
Total tax expense/(credit)		10.54	4.32
Profit from continuing operations		(1.22)	6.88
Profit for the year		(1.22)	6.88

Standalone statement of other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2020

Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss

Tax relating to above

a) Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss

b) Income Tax Relating To Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss

		-	-
OCI for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1.22)	6.88

Earnings per share	15		
Basic		(0.12)	6.88
Diluted		(0.12)	6.88

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per attached report of even date.

For Pulindra Patel & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 115187W

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Pulindra Patel
Proprietor
Membership No. 048991
Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd July, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board Directors
Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

S.K. Jain
S.K. Jain
Director

Sajal Jain
Sajal Jain
Director

Govind Parmar
Govind Parmar
Director

Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

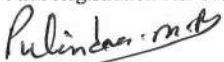
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A Cash flow from operating activities :			
Profit before tax		9.32	11.20
Adjustments for:			
Interest Income	9.79	-	(12.75)
Finance cost	-	-	0.82
		9.79	(11.93)
Operating profit before working capital changes		19.11	(0.74)
Adjustments for:			
Decrease/(increase) in current financial assets	0.82		(0.02)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	5.05		(0.96)
Increase in provision	1.92		0.42
Increase in trade payables	(2.57)		0.48
Increase in current financial liabilities	(2.67)		(0.27)
		2.55	0.36
Cash generated from operating activities		21.66	(1.09)
Income Tax Paid (net)	(8.19)		(2.62)
		(8.19)	(2.62)
Net cash generated from operating activities		13.47	(3.71)
B Cash flow from investing activities:			
Interest received	(9.79)	-	12.75
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(9.79)	12.75
C Cash flow from financing activities:			
Interest paid	-	-	(0.82)
Dividend and dividend distribution tax	(58.47)	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	(58.47)	(0.82)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(54.79)	8.22
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	189.12	180.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	134.34	189.12

As per attached report of even date.

Notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per attached report of even date.

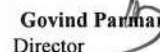
For Pulindra Patel & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 115187W


Pulindra Patel
Proprietor
Membership No. 048991
Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd July, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board Directors
Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited


S.K. Jain
Director


Govind Parmar
Director


Sajal Jain
Director

Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	No. of shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
Equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Balance as at 31 March 2019	6	10000	1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	6	10000	1.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars		Reserves and surplus	
		Retained Earning	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2017	7	153.17	153.17
Profit for the year		37.34	37.34
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income	7	37.34	37.34
Dividends distributed to equity shareholders		-	-
Corporate dividend tax on dividend paid to Equity Shareholders		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	7	190.51	190.51
Profit for the year		6.88	6.88
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Corporate dividend tax on dividend paid to Equity Shareholders		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019		197.39	197.39
Other comprehensive income		(1.22)	(1.22)
Interim Dividend		(48.50)	(48.50)
Corporate dividend tax on dividend paid to Equity Shareholders		(9.97)	(9.97)
Balance as at 31 March 2020		137.70	137.70

Notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per attached report of even date.

For Pulindra Patel & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 115187W

Pulindra Patel
Pulindra Patel
Proprietor
Membership No. 048991
Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd July, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board Directors
Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

S.K. Jain
S.K. Jain
Director

Govind Parmar
Govind Parmar
Director

Sajal Jain
Sajal Jain
Director

Company Information

Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited (the Company) is a private limited company domiciled in India with its registered office located at 302, Link Rose, Linking Road, Santacruz (west), Mumbai - 400054. The Company is engaged in construction of residential units.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Indo Borax & Chemicals Ltd.

A. Basis of Preparation

I) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of activity and the time between process of acquiring land / development rights and ends with realisation of sale proceeds of constructed units. Thus the normal operating cycle is longer than a year and differ from project to project. Assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current accordingly on the basis of expected time of realisation of sale proceeds of constructed units.

Financial statements are presented in 'Rupees' which is the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated, further the transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes in these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 23rd July, 2020.

II) Current versus non current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to 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 classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Normal operating cycle for the current operations of the company commence with the process of acquiring land / development rights and ends with realisation of sale proceeds of constructed units. Thus the normal operating cycle is longer than a year and differ from project to project. Assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current accordingly on the basis of expected time of realisation of sale proceeds of constructed units.

B KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

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Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following notes:
Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies - Note 21

C SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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 and loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives) :

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written-down value method. The Depreciation is computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below) prescribed in Schedule II the Act:

During the year under consideration company does not have nay assets.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised 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 derecognised.

b) Leased Assets :

Operating Leases :

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

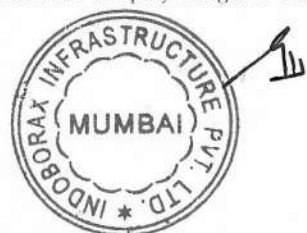
Subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

- amortised cost.
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.



Trade Receivables and Loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These liabilities include borrowings.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

e) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider.

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

The Company applies approach permitted by Ind AS 109, financial instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

f) Inventories

Raw Material: Lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on first in first out ('FIFO') basis.

Work in progress, are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of work in progress and constructed units comprises direct material, cost of construction and other costs incurred in bringing these inventories to their present location and condition.

Finished goods: Lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on FIFO basis, includes direct material and labour expenses and appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal capacity for manufactured goods.

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.

g) Foreign Currency Translation

Initial recognition

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Measurement at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.



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Treatment of exchange difference

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

h) Income taxes :

Tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity.

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income-tax Act. Current income-tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

Deferred income-tax is calculated using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax assets or liability arising during tax holiday period is not recognised to the extent it reverses out within the tax holiday period. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits with banks/corporations and short- term highly liquid investments (original maturity less than 3 months) that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

j) Post-employment, long term and short term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

During the year under consideration, there is no employee on the roll of the company, hence the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is not applicable to the company.

Defined benefit plans

During the year under consideration, there is no employee on the roll of the company, hence the The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is not applicable to the company .

Other long-term employee benefits

There are no employees on the roll of the company.

Short-term employee benefits

There are no employees on the roll of the company.

k) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisitions, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

m) Fair value measurement

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

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



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

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

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

n) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

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 not recognized. However, when inflow of economic benefit is probable, related asset is disclosed.

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

p) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

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

Significant management judgements and estimates

The following are significant management judgements and estimates in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

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.

Recoverability of advances/receivables – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

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. Management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date

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

q) Revenue recognition

Sales of residential units

Revenue from sale of residential units is recognised on transfer of risk and rewards of ownership of units to the buyer and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived. Sales are accounted on transfer of rights of units to customers and are disclosed net of Goods and Service tax and returns as applicable.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

r) Segment Information

The Company has one operating segment as defined in Ind As 108 i.e. Construction of residential units and there are no separate geographical segments as the company is operating within India.



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Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 1 - Long term loans and advances

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	1.83	1.83
Total	1.83	1.83

Note 2 - Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
Unsecured, considered good	4.25	4.25
Total	4.25	4.25

Note 3 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash on hand	0.32	0.32
Bank balances	-	-
- Current Account	30.81	3.02
- Fixed Deposit with Banks	103.20	185.78
Total	134.34	189.12

Note 4 - Short term loans and advances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Others	-	0.82
Total	-	0.82

Note 5 - Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance with govt authorities	2.05	1.07
Others	2.01	2.76
Income Tax Advances (Net of Provisions)	-	7.63
Total	4.06	11.46

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Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 6 - Share capital and other equity

Share capital (Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised shares		
2,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous year 2,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	25.00	25.00
Issued, subscribed shares		
10000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
10000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00

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

Equity Shares	Nos.	Amount
Balance as at 31st March 2019		10,000
Changes during the period		-
Balance as at 31st March 2020		10,000

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

(as per the register of members of the Company are as under) :-

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos. of Shares	% holding in the class	Nos. of Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid Indo Borax & Chemicals Ltd Including 1 Share held by nominee shareholder	10000	100	10,000	100

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

Note 7 - Other Equity

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Reserves and Surplus	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per the last financial statements	197.39	190.51
Profit for the year	(1.22)	6.88
Less: Appropriations		
Interim equity dividend	48.50	-
Tax on interim equity dividend	9.97	-
Closing Balance	137.70	197.39
TOTAL	137.70	197.39

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Official circular stamp of **INDOBORAX INFRASTRUCTURE PVT. LTD. MUMBAI** with a signature over it.

Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 8 - Trade payables

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Refer Note.		-
Others	0.34	2.92
Total	0.34	2.92

Note 9 - Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade / Security Deposits	3.09	5.75
Total	3.09	5.75

Note 10 - Short term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for Tax (Net)	2.35	0.42
Total	2.35	0.42



Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 11 - Other income

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Interest received	9.79	12.75
Total	9.79	12.75

Note 12 - Net finance costs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other Interest	0.00	0.82
Total	0.00	0.82

Note 13 - Other expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Repairs & Maintenance	-	0.09
Rates & Taxes	0.03	0.03
Auditors' Remuneration	0.15	0.15
Legal and Professional charges	0.28	0.45
Bank Charges	0.01	0.01
General Expenses	-	0.00
Total	0.47	0.73



Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 14 - Taxation

-Income tax expense

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current tax on profits for the year	2.35	1.70
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	8.19	2.62
Total current tax expense	10.54	4.32
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-	-
Income tax expense	10.54	4.32

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expenses at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit & loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Profit before taxes	9.32	11.20
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17	26.00
Expected income tax expenses	2.34	2.91
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense	-	-
Tax on Income	2.35	2.91
Tax Pertaining to prior years	8.19	2.62
Others	(18.73)	(6.94)
	10.54	4.32

Note 15 - Earning Per Share:

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Profit after Tax	(1.22)	6.88
No. of shares outstanding	10000	10000
Weighted Average No. of shares + potential shares o/s	10000	10000
Earning per share (Basic)	(12.20)	68.83
Earning per share (Diluted)	(12.20)	68.83

Note 16 - Remuneration to Auditors:

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
As Auditors		
Audit Fees	0.15	0.15
Total	0.15	0.15



Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Details of transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

Note 17 - Details of Related parties transactions are as under :

a) List of related parties and relationship where control exists or with whom transactions were entered into:

Holding Company
Indo Borax & Chemicals Ltd

Key Management Personnel
Mr. Sushil Kumar Jain

b) Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Amounts

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel	
		2019-20	2018-2019	2019-20	2018-2019
1	Dividend Paid Indo Borax & Chemicals Ltd	48.50	-	-	-
2	Payments to & provision for Directors' remuneration Mr. Sushil Kumar Jain	-	-	-	-

c) Outstanding dues as at year end

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel	
		2019-20	2018-2019	2019-20	2018-2019
1	Outstanding Indo Borax & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-
2	Outstanding Payables Mr. Sushil Kumar Jain	-	-	-	-



Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 18 - Financial instruments

i) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

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

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

(ii) Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

The use of quoted market prices for investments in shares and mutual funds.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 19 -Financial Risk Management:

i) Financial Instruments by Cartagory :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets :				
Investments				
mutual funds Shares and Bond	-	-	-	-
Loans				
to others		-		-
Trade receivables		4.25		4.25
Security deposits		1.83		1.83
Cash and cash equivalents		134.34		189.12
Other financial assets		4.06		11.46
Total	-	144.48	-	206.66
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		-		-
Trade payables		0.34		2.92
Other financial liabilities		3.09		5.75
Total	-	3.43	-	8.67

a) The carrying value of trade receivables, securities deposits, insurance claim receivable, loans given, cash and bank balances and other financial assets recorded at amortised cost, is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The carrying value of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

ii) risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact 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	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Mix of borrowings taken at fixed and floating rates
Market risk - Raw material prices	Payables linked to raw material prices	Sensitivity analysis	The raw materil is purchase at the prevailing price from suppliers.



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A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, security deposits, loans given and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at reporting date.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various parts of India. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, mutual funds, bank deposits, loans and derivative financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

Company provides for expected credit losses on financial assets by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since the assets have very low credit risk, and are for varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the company can draw to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

Detail of trade receivables that are past due is given below:

Particulars	(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)	
	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Not due	-	-
0-30 days past due	-	-
31-60 days past due	-	-
61-90 days past due	-	-
More than	4.25	4.25
*rounded off to nil		
	4.25	4.25

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Financing arrangements

The Company has not availed any borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:



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

31-Mar-20	Payable on demand	Less than 1 year	Less than 1-2 year	Less than 2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.34
Other financial liabilities	3.09	-	-	-	-	3.09
Total	3.43	-	-	-	-	3.43

31-Mar-19	Payable on demand	Less than 1 year	Less than 1-2 year	Less than 2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	2.92	-	-	-	-	2.92
Other financial liabilities	5.75	-	-	-	-	5.75
Total	8.67	-	-	-	-	8.67

C) Market risk - foreign exchange

The Company is not dealing in foreign currency transactions, there is no foreign exchange market risk.

D) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At 31 March 2020, there is no borrowing from any bank or from any other entities, hence Company is not exposed any changes in market interest rates.

As the company has not borrowed any funds, there is not exposure to interest rate risk:

Sensitivity

Since there is no borrowing, there is no sensitivity to profit or loss in case of a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

ii) Assets

The Company's financial assets are carried at amortised cost and are at fixed rate only. They are, therefore, not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Note 20 - Capital Management:

The Company's capital management objectives are: to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern, to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

The Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in the economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Particulars	(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Net debts	-	-
Total equity	137.70	197.39
Gearing Ratio	0.00%	0.00%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Dividends		
(i) Equity shares	Nil	Nil
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period	48.50	Nil



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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31st March 2020

21 Commitment and Contingent Liability

During the year Company has no any commitment and contingent liability.

22 All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Normal operating cycle for the current operations of the Company commence with the process of acquiring land/development rights and ends with realisation of sale proceeds of the constructed units. Thus the normal operating cycle is longer than a year and differ from projects to project. Assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current accordingly on the basis of expected time of sale proceeds of constructed units.

23 Post reporting date events

There are no adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have been occurred between 31 March 2020 and the date of authorization of the company's standalone financial statement.

24 Authorization of Financial Statements

The standalone financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2020 (including comparatives) were approved by the Board of Directors on 23rd July, 2020.

25 The previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to make in compliance with the current financial year.

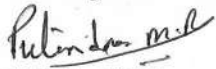
Notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per attached report of even date.

For Pulindra Patel & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 115187W



Pulindra Patel

Proprietor

Membership No. 048991

Place : Mumbai

Date : 23rd July, 2020



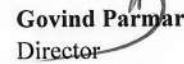
For and on behalf of the Board Directors
Indoborax Infrastructure Private Limited



S.K. Jain
Director



Sajal Jain
Director



Govind Parmar
Director