

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited accompanying financial statements of **Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited** (the "company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as 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 sections 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 Act and 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 on the Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statement of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have not determined any key matters as there are no significant business operations carried out during the year to be communicated in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management and Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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



- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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, including the disclosure, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

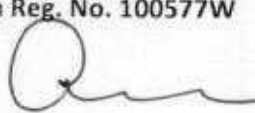
As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1, a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.



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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the applicable Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounts Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 2'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial control over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The company 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; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 100577W


Arvind Shah
(Proprietor)
Membership No. 100/31224
UDINo. : 20031224AAAABR2208



Place : Mumbai.
Date : 30th June, 2020.

Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited

Annexure – 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report

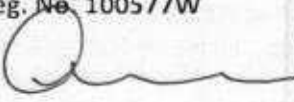
The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report that

- (I) (a) The company is in process of maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this program, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) According to the information & explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of company.
- (II) The Company being in service sector, does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (III) 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 Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iii)(a) to (c) of paragraphs 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (IV) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- (V) The Company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (VI) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (VII) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of accounts and records, the Company has been regular in depositing the statutory dues applicable to the company with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no undisputed amount payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than 6 months from the date on when they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and standing on account of any dispute.



- (VIII) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (IX) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (X) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (XI) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid or provided for managerial remuneration.
- (XII) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (XIII) In our opinion and 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 give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (XV) In our opinion and 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 the Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (XVI) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 100577W


Arvind Shah
(Proprietor)
Membership No. 100/31224
UDINo.: 20031224AAAABR2208



Place : Mumbai.
Date : 30th June, 2020.

Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited

Annexure – 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting commensurate to its size and nature of business and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 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 Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 100577W



Arvind Shah
(Proprietor)
Membership No.: 100/31224
UDINo.: 20031224AAAABR2208

Place: Mumbai.
Date : 30th June, 2020.

Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited.
603, B-1, Marathon Innova, Marathon Nextgen Complex, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai - 400013.
U74140MH2007PTC171010
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note Ref	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1.21	2.64	3.34
(b) Intangible Assets	4	0.41	0.68	1.14
(c) Financial Assets	5			
(i) Investments	5.1	31.63	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	5.2	-	-	-
(iii) Loans and Advances	5.4	1.41	1.41	1.41
(d) Other Non Current Assets	7	0.01	-	-
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	6	16.18	16.27	14.27
		50.85	21.00	20.16
(2) Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets	5			
(i) Trade receivables	5.2	0.47	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5.3	14.13	44.70	50.37
(iv) Loans and Advances	5.4	-	-	-
(b) Other current assets	7	0.26	0.25	0.24
		14.86	44.95	50.60
Total Assets		65.72	65.95	70.77
EQUITY & LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	8	20.00	20.00	20.00
(b) Other Equity	9	45.35	45.59	44.66
		65.35	65.59	64.66
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Other Non-current liabilities	11	-	-	-
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(ii) Trade payables:				
- Dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	10	-	-	-
- Dues of Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	10	0.32	0.32	0.32
(d) Other current liabilities	11	0.05	0.05	-
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	-	-	5.79
		0.36	0.37	6.11
Total Equity and Liabilities		65.72	65.95	70.77

For Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Firm Registration No. 100577W
Chartered Accountants



Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V. D. Sanghavi
Virendra D. Sanghavi
Director
DIN:00759176

Jaydev Sanghavi
Jaydev V. Sanghavi
Director
DIN:00759042

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note Ref	Period ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I Revenue from Operations	13	0.40	-
II Other Income	14	1.77	-
III Total Income (I + II)		2.17	-
IV Expenses:			
Finance Costs	15	0.01	-
Depreciation & amortization	16	1.70	1.16
Other expenses	17	0.55	0.65
Total Expenses		2.26	1.81
Profit before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)		(0.09)	(1.81)
Exceptional items		-	-
V Profit / (Loss) before tax		(0.09)	(1.81)
Tax expenses	18		
1. Current Tax		-	-
2. Short/Excess Provision of Tax		0.05	(0.74)
3. Deferred Tax		0.09	(2.00)
4. MAT Credit		-	-
VI Total tax expenses		0.14	(2.74)
VII Profit/(Loss) for the period (V-VI)		(0.23)	0.93
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the year		(0.23)	0.93
Earnings per equity share	19		
Nominal Value:		10	10
Basic		(1.16)	4.65
Diluted		(1.16)	4.65

As per our report of even date attached

For Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Firm Registration No. 100577W
Chartered Accountants

Arvind H. Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 031224



Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V.D. Sanghavi

Virendra D. Sanghavi
Director
DIN:00759176

Jaydev Sanghavi

Jaydev V. Sanghavi
Director
DIN:00759042

Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited.
603, B-1, Marathon Innova, Marathon Nexgen Complex, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai - 400013.
U74140MH2007PTC171010
Notes to financial statements
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)
Statement of Changes in Equity

A Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019		As at April 1, 2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
20,000 Equity Shares @100/-						
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year - issued during the reporting period						
Balance at the end of Reporting period	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018 as per IND AS	44.66	44.66
Profit/(Loss) for the year	0.93	0.93
Balance as at 31 March 2019	45.59	45.59
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.23)	(0.23)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	45.35	45.35

As per our report of even date

For Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Firm Registration No.: 100577W
Chartered Accountants

Arvind H. Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 031224

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. D. Sanghavi *Jaydev Sanghavi*

Virendra D. Sanghavi
Director
DIN: 00759176

Jaydev V. Sanghavi
Director
DIN: 00759042

U74140MH2007PTC171010
Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended March 31, 2020
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(0.09)	(1.81)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation & amortisation	1.70	1.16
Interest expense	0.01	-
Interest Income on Financial Assets at FVTPL	(1.63)	-
Interest Income	(0.14)	-
Sundry Balances Written Off	-	0.07
	(0.06)	1.24
Operating cash flows before working capital changes and other assets	(0.15)	(0.58)
Decrease/(increase) in Trade receivables	(0.47)	(0.07)
Decrease/(increase) in Financial Assets	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in Other Assets	(0.01)	(0.02)
(Decrease)/increase in Trade Payables	0.00	-
(Decrease)/increase in Financial Liabilities	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in Other Liabilities	(0.01)	0.05
	(0.48)	(0.04)
Cash generated from operations	(0.64)	(0.62)
Income taxes refund/(paid), net	(0.06)	(5.05)
Net cash generated from in operating activities	(0.70)	(5.67)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investments in Mutual Funds	(30.00)	-
Interest Received	0.14	-
	(29.86)	-
Cash flows from financing activities	(30.56)	(5.67)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	-
Interest paid	(0.01)	-
	(0.01)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(30.57)	(5.67)
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	44.70	50.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	14.13	44.70
	(30.57)	(5.67)

As per our report of even date

For Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Firm Registration No. 100577W
Chartered Accountants

Arvind H. Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 031224



Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V. D. Sanghavi

Virendra D. Sanghavi
Director
DIN:00759176

Jaydev V. Sanghavi

Jaydev V. Sanghavi
Director
DIN:00759042

Statement of Significant Accounting policies and Other Explanatory Notes

(A) Corporate Information

Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited (the "Company") incorporated on 21st May 2007, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aarvi Encon Limited, engaged in carrying business of designers, Production planners, consulting structural, civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, aeronautical, marine, Automobile, Metallurgical, General Engineers, iron foundries, iron workers, steel-makers, blast-furnace proprietor, fitters, founders and makers.

(B) Significant Accounting Policies

i) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are Separate Financial Statements as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements and are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

For all periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2019 the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP).

The year ended March 31, 2020 is the first period for which the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS. The previous period comparatives for the period ended March 31, 2019 which were earlier prepared as per the aforesaid Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 have been restated as per Ind AS to make them comparable. The date of transition to Ind AS is therefore April 1, 2018 for which the Opening Balance Sheet is prepared.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

ii) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

iii) Summary of significant accounting policies

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(a) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

- i) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of PPE includes freight, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses related to the acquisition or construction of those PPE.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

- ii) Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.



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- iii) The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after estimating the asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are estimated by Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed during each financial year.
- iv) Depreciation on all assets of the Company is charged on written down method over the useful life of assets mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or the useful life previously assessed by the management based on technical review whichever is lower for the proportionate period of use during the year. Intangible assets are amortised over the economic useful life estimated by the management.
- v) Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown as capital advances under long-term loans and advances and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

c) Intangible Assets

- i) Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for cost of acquisition or development less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an internally generated asset comprises all expenditure that can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to create, produce and make the asset ready for its intended use.
- ii) Intangible assets under development are capitalized only if the Company is able to establish control over such assets and expects future economic benefit will flow to the Company.
- iii) Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life, from the date that they are available for use based on the expected pattern of consumption of economic benefits of the asset.

d) Borrowings

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

e) Impairment of Assets

Assets subject to amortization/depreciation are tested for impairment provided that an event or change in circumstances indicates that their carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher between an asset's fair value less sale costs and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped together at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill for which impairment losses have been recognized are tested at each balance sheet date in the event that the loss has reversed.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within bank borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

g) Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

j) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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.

k) Financial Instruments

(i) Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value.

In the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is treated as cost of acquisition. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.



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Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

- ▶ Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ▶ Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- ▶ Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- ▶ Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Explanatory Notes details how the entity 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 lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Derecognition of financial instruments

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 group 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 group has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

l) Revenue Recognition

- i) Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Manpower Services/ Consultancy Services

Revenue from manpower services and drawing, drafting, designing and consultancy services is accounted at a point in time on accrual basis on performance of the services agreed in the contract with the customers.

Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

m) Taxes

Tax expenses comprise Current Tax and Deferred Tax.

i) Current 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 and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate 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.



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ii) **Deferred Tax:**

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 standalone 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 substantially 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. 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.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

iii) **MAT Credit:**

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The MAT credit to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will utilise the credit is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and corresponding debit is done to the Deferred Tax Asset as unused tax credit.

n) **Earnings Per Share**

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI 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.

o) **Dividend Distribution:**

Dividend distribution to the Company's equity holders is recognized as a liability in the Company's annual accounts in the year in which the dividends are approved by the Company's equity holders.

p) **Foreign exchange transactions**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the respective transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rates on that date, the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

q) **Employee benefits**

Short term employee benefits:

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

Post-employment benefits

i. Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Defined benefit plans - Gratuity:

In accordance with the applicable Indian laws, the Company provides for gratuity, defined benefit retirement plan ("the Gratuity plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity plan provides a lump-sum payment to eligible employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the other comprehensive income for the period in which they occur. Current service cost and the interest cost on obligation related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

r) **Leases**

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts.



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of Additions, Adjustments, Depreciation and Net Block Asset Class Wise-2019-20

Tangible Assets

Particulars	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
Cost				
As at 1st April 2018	12.70	1.07	5.34	19.11
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2019	12.70	1.07	5.34	19.11
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2020	12.70	1.07	5.34	19.11
Depreciation				
As at 1st April 2018	10.15	0.79	4.83	15.77
Charge for the Year	0.46	0.04	0.20	0.71
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2019	10.61	0.83	5.04	16.48
Charge for the Year	0.94	0.21	0.28	1.43
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2020	11.56	1.04	5.31	17.91
Net Block				
As at 1st April 2018	2.55	0.28	0.51	3.34
As at 31st March 2019	2.09	0.24	0.30	2.64
As at 31st March 2020	1.15	0.04	0.03	1.21

4 Intangible Asset

Particular	Software
Cost	
As at 1st April 2018	5.45
Additions	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2019	5.45
Additions	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2020	5.45
Depreciation	
As at 1st April 2018	4.31
Charge for the Year	0.46
Disposals	-
As at 31st March 2019	4.77
Charge for the Year	0.27
Disposals	-
As at 31st March 2020	5.04
Net Block	
As at 1st April 2018	1.14
As at 31st March 2019	0.68
As at 31st March 2020	0.41



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Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at			As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
	Non Current			Current		
5 Financial Assets						
5.1 Investments						
i) Investments in Mutual Funds measure at FVTPL						
As at March 31, 2020: Units: 551.466 - Axis Banking & PSU Debt-G	-	-	-	10.54	-	-
As at March 31, 2020: Units: 59745.722 - IDFC Banking & PSU Debt Reg-G	-	-	-	10.60	-	-
As at March 31, 2020: Units: 76107.555 - IDFC Corporate Bond Reg-G	-	-	-	10.49	-	-
Total	-	-	-	31.63	-	-
5.2 Trade Receivables						
(Unsecured, at amortised cost)						
i) Considered good	-	-	-	0.47	-	-
ii) Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Expected credit Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	0.47	-	-

A Expected Credit Loss:

Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. Periodically, the Company evaluates all customer dues to the Company for collectability. The need for impairment is assessed based on various factors including collectability of specific dues, risk perceptions of the industry in which the customers operates, general economic factors, which could affect the customer's ability to settle. More than 95% of the Company's customers have been transacting with the Company for over five years and none of these customers' balance are credit impaired. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on invoice wise receivable balances. The life time credit loss write off during the year arises more out of the disputes or charges rather than credit impairment.

Since the Company calculates impairment under the simplified approach the Company does not track the changes in credit risk of trade receivables the impairment amount represents lifetime expected credit loss. Hence the additional disclosures in trade receivables for changes in credit risk and credit impaired trade receivable are not disclosed.

	As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
	Current		
5.3 Cash and Bank Balances			
A Cash and cash equivalents			
i) Balances with banks			
Bank Deposit	-	-	-
Bank Balance	19.92	44.49	50.16
ii) Cash on hand	0.21	0.21	0.21
Total	14.13	44.70	50.37

5.4 Loans and Advances (at amortised cost)
(Unsecured, Considered good)

- i) Security Deposit including Earnest Money Deposit

	As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
	Current		
Total	1.41	1.41	1.41

6 Deferred Tax Asset (Net)

- Deferred Tax Asset on account of:
- i) On Fixed Assets
 - ii) Unabsorbed depreciation
 - iii) Business Loss

Deferred Tax Asset, Net

	As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
	Current		
Total	16.18	16.27	14.27



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Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at			As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
	Non Current			Current		
7 Other Assets						
i) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision for Taxation)	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Gst Receivable	-	-	-	0.26	0.25	0.24
Total	0.01	-	-	0.26	0.25	0.24

	As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
8 Equity Share capital			
i) Authorised shares :			
1,00,000 (Previous Year 1,00,000) Equity Shares @ 100/- each with Voting rights	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
ii) Issued and subscribed share and paidup :			
20,000 (Previous Year 20,000) Equity Shares @ 100/- each with Voting rights	20.00	20.00	20.00
Total paid-up share capital	20.00	20.00	20.00

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

	As at					
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	April 01, 2018
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance, beginning of the period	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the period	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has issued one class of Equity Shares having face value of Rs. 100/- per share. Equity Shareholders has right to vote, in respect of such share, on every resolution passed before the company and their voting right on a poll shall be in proportion to their share of the paid up Equity Share of the company. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive assets of the company after payments to secured and unsecured creditors in proportion of their shareholdings. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The shareholders are entitled to dividend in the proportion of their shareholding. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after payment of all external liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of Shareholding more than 5%

	As at					
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	April 01, 2018
	Number	% Holding in that class of shares	Number	% Holding in that class of shares	Number	% Holding in that class of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	20,000	100%	20,000	100%	20,000	100%
Aarvi Encon Private Limited	20,000	100%	20,000	100%	20,000	100%

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

	As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
9 Other Equity			
i) Retained Earnings	-	45.59	44.66
	-	45.59	44.66

	As at			As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
	Non-Current			Current		
10 Trade Payables (at amortised cost)						
i) Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Dues to other than Micro, small and medium enterprises						
Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	0.32	0.31	0.32
Total	-	-	-	0.32	0.32	0.32



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Notes to Standalone financial statements
 (All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

a) Amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

As per the information available with the Company, there are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to whom the Company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made.

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This is relied upon by the auditors.

	As at			As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
11 Other Liabilities						
i) Duties and Taxes payable				0.05	0.05	-
Total	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	-

	As at		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
12 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			
a) Provision for Tax (Net of Taxes Paid)	-	-	5.79
	-	-	5.79

	Year Ended	
	March 2020	March 2019
13 Revenue from Operations		
a) Revenue from Consultancy Services	0.40	-
Total	0.40	-

ii) Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 115 "Revenue Recognition Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015:

a) Revenue disaggregation based on Service Type and Customer type:

(i) Revenue disaggregation by type of Service is as follows:

Major Service Type	Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
Revenue from Consultancy Services	0.40	-
Total	0.40	-

(ii) Revenue disaggregation by Customer Type is as follows:

Customer Type	Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
Government Companies	-	-
Non Government Companies	0.40	-
Total	0.40	-

	Year Ended	
	March 2020	March 2019
14 Other Income		
i) Interest Income on Financial Assets at FVTPL	1.69	-
ii) Other Interest Income	0.14	-
Total	1.77	-

	Year Ended	
	March 2020	March 2019
15 Finance Costs:		
i) Interest on Borrowings	0.00	-
ii) Interest on Indirect Taxes	0.00	-
Total	0.00	0.00

	Year Ended	
	March 2020	March 2019
16 Depreciation & Amortization		
i) Depreciation	1.43	0.71
ii) Amortization	0.27	0.46
Total	1.70	1.16



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17 Other expenses

- i) Legal and professional fees
- ii) Payments to auditors (Refer Note below)
- iii) Sundry balances written off
- iv) Miscellaneous expenses
- Total

Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
--------------------------	--------------------------

0.10	0.21
0.45	0.35
-	0.07
0.00	0.02
0.55	0.65

a) Payment to auditors

- i) Statutory Audit
- ii) Tax Audit
- iii) Tax Matters
- Total payments to auditors

Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
0.35	0.35
-	-
0.35	0.35

18 Tax Expense

a) Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

- Current Tax
- Short/Excess Provision of Tax
- Deferred Tax
- Income tax recognised in statement of profit or loss

Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
-	-
0.05	(0.74)
0.09	(2.00)
0.14	(2.74)

b) The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before

Particulars

A Current Tax

- Accounting profit before income tax
- Enacted tax rates in India (%)
- Computed expected tax expenses
- Tax liability as per Minimum Alternate Tax on book profits
- Minimum Alternate Tax rate
- Computed tax liability on book profits

Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
(0.09)	(1.81)
27.820%	27.553%
-	-
16.69%	20.59%

B Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:-

Particulars	Opening	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing
As at April 01, 2018	14.27	-	-	14.27
On Fixed Assets	-	0.75	-	0.75
Unabsorbed depreciation	0.65	(0.35)	-	0.30
Business Loss	13.63	1.59	-	15.22
As at March 31, 2019	14.27	1.99	-	16.27
On Fixed Assets	0.75	0.21	-	0.96
Unabsorbed depreciation	0.30	(0.11)	-	0.19
Business Loss	15.22	(0.19)	-	15.03
As at March 31, 2020	16.27	(0.09)	-	16.18

19 Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard - IND AS 33 "Earning Per Share" of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.

Net Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted number of shares outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share are as summarised below:

Particulars

- Net Profit / (Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss
- Outstanding equity shares at period end
- Weighted average Number of Shares outstanding during the period - Basic
- Weighted average Number of Shares outstanding during the period - Diluted
- Earnings per Share - Basic (Rs.)
- Earnings per Share - Diluted (Rs.)

Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
(0.23)	0.93
20,000	20,000
20,000	20,000
20,000	20,000
(1.16)	4.65
(1.16)	4.65

Reconciliation of weighted number of outstanding during the period:

Particulars

Nominal Value of Equity Shares (Rs per share)

For Basic EPS:

- Total number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the period
- Add: Issue of Equity Shares
- Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period
- Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the period

Year Ended March 2020	Year Ended March 2019
10.00	10.00
20,000	20,000
-	-
20,000	20,000
20,000	20,000

The Company has not issued any potential dilutive equity share and therefore the Basic and Dilutive earning per Share will be the same. The earning per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax by weighted average no. of shares outstanding.



Aarvi Engineering & Consultants Private Limited.
603, B-1, Marathon Innova, Marathon Nextgen Complex, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai - 400013.
U74140MH2007PTC171010

Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All figures are Rupees in laacs unless otherwise stated)

20 Commitments

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Capital Commitments			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account. (Net of Capital Advances)	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

21 Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Bank Guarantees			
Total	-	-	-

22 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance in accordance with IND AS "Operating Segment". The Company has only one reportable operating segment i.e. Manpower Supply and Consultancy Services.

23 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

Name of the related parties and related party relationships

A List of related parties

i Entities where control exists

Aarvi Encon Limited (Holding Company)

ii Key Management Personnel

Mr. Virendra Q. Sanghavi (Director)

Mr. Jaydev V. Sanghavi (Director)

iii Entities significantly influenced or controlled by Key Management Personnel or their relatives

iv Relatives of Key Management Personnel

Particulars	Entities where control exists	KMP	Relatives of KMP	Total
Interest Income				
Aarvi Encon Limited	0.14			0.14
Loan Given				
Aarvi Encon Limited	35.00			

Figures above do not include IND AS Adjustments

(Previous years figures are in bracket)

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis. None of the balance is secured

24 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosures of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

25 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2020, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015 (Previous GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2020 together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2018, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. There are no IND AS Adjustments as on Transition date and as on March 31, 2019 and hence no reconciliation is given.



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Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

26 Exemptions Applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has not applied any of the exemptions

27 Financial Instruments

- i) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2020, March 31, 2019 and April 1, 2018 is as follows:

	Carrying Value			Fair Value		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
a) Financial Assets						
Amortised Cost	0.47	-	-	0.47	-	-
Trade Receivable	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
Loans and Advances	14.13	44.70	50.37	14.13	44.70	50.37
Cash and cash equivalents	16.01	46.11	51.78	16.01	46.11	51.78
Total Financial Assets						
b) Financial Liabilities						
Amortised Cost	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Trade payables	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Total Financial Liabilities						

The management assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

28 Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at March 31, 2020, March 31, 2019 and April 1, 2018.

Particulars	Date of Valuation	Fair Value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Mutual funds - Growth plan	31-Mar-20	31.63	-	-
Total financial assets		31.63	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Mutual funds - Growth plan	31-Mar-19	-	-	-
Total financial assets		-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Mutual funds - Growth plan	1-Apr-20	-	-	-
Total financial assets		-	-	-

29 Financial risk factors

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its contractual obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and loans receivables, investments and other financial instruments.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit facilities.



Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All figures are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include trade receivable and trade payable.

i. Interest rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have significant debt obligation with floating interest rates, hence is not exposed to any significant interest rate risks.

ii. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. The Company does not have significant foreign currency exposure and hence is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risks.

The Working Capital Position of the Company is given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Trade receivable	0.47	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	14.13	44.70
Others	0.26	0.35
Total	14.86	44.95
Less:		
Trade Payables	0.32	0.32
Others	0.05	0.05
Total	0.36	0.37
Net Working Capital	14.50	44.59

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	Less than 1	2-5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2020			
Trade Payables	0.32	-	0.32
Total	0.32	-	0.32
As at March 31, 2019			
Trade Payables	0.32	-	0.32
Total	0.32	-	0.32
As at April 01, 2018			
Trade Payables	0.32	-	0.32
Total	0.32	-	0.32

30 Capital management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, short term borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018
Gross debt	-	-	-
Less:			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	14.13	44.70	50.37
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
Net debt (A)	(14.13)	(44.70)	(50.37)
Total Equity (B)	65.35	65.59	64.66
Gearing ratio (A/B)	(4.63)	(1.47)	(1.28)

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The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of significant accounting policies and the other explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020.

For Arvind H. Shah & Co.
Firm Registration No. 100577W/
Chartered Accountants

Arvind H. Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 091224

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V. S. Sanghani
Virendra D. Sanghani
Director
DIN: 00759176

Jaydev V. Sanghani
Director
DIN: 00759042