

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of
Ashoka Technologies Private Limited
Nashik

Report on the standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Ashoka Technologies Private Limited ("*the Company*") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended March 31, 2019, 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and Profit/Loss, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS 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 accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 implementation and maintenance of 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 Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with 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, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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 the "**Annexure 'B'**" and
 - 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 filed against the company which would impact its financial position in its Ind AS Financial Statements.
 - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. The Company was not required to deposit or pay any dues in respect of the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year.

For Sanjay V. Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 124832W

Place : Nashik
Date : 13/05/2019

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Proprietor) M. No. 103080

Annexure- A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independents Auditors Report to the members of Ashoka Technologies Private Limited on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

- i. a. The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b. These fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies have been noticed.
- c. The title deeds of immovable properties are not held in the name of the company.
- ii. As per the information and explanation given to us the management of the company has made physical verification of inventory and has conducted the same at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies have been noticed.
- iii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not granted any loan to its holding company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- v. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not accepted deposits, hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under are not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, hence not applicable.
- vii. (a) According to the records of the company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, GST, Wealth Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, cess to the extent applicable and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts payables in respect of income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, GST, customs duty and excise duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

- viii. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us, we are of opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of any dues to financial institutions or bank.
- ix. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), hence not applicable.
- x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the course of our audit nor have we been informed of any such instance by the Management.
- xi. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013, hence not applicable.
- xii. Since the company is not a Nidhi company, hence this clause is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with provision of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 as applicable and details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year, hence not applicable.
- xv. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable
- xvi. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Sanjay V. Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 124832W

Place : Nashik
Date : 13/05/2019

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Proprietor) M. No. 103080

Annexure - B to the Auditor's Report

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 Ashoka Technologies Private Limited ("the Company"), as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for the Internal Financial Control

The Companies 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control 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 opinion on the Company's Internal Financial Controls System over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2019, 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.

Place : Nashik
Date : 13/05/2019

For Sanjay V. Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 124832W

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Proprietor) M. No. 103080

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
I ASSETS			
1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	0.09	0.09
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Intangible assets		-	-
(d) Intangible assets Under Development		-	-
(e) Financial assets		-	-
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Loans		-	-
(iii) Other financial assets		-	-
(f) Deferred Tax Asset (net)		-	-
(g) Other non-current assets		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		0.09	0.09
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	3	16.70	16.70
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	4	-	14.86
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	15.04	2.96
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		-	-
(v) Loans		-	-
(vi) Other financial assets		-	-
(c) Other current assets	6	0.40	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		32.15	34.52
TOTAL ASSETS		32.24	34.61
I EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	8	31.05	32.95
Equity Attributable to Owners		32.05	33.95
Non Controlling Interest		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		32.05	33.95
2 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	9	0.00	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		0.00	-
3 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables		-	-
(iii) Financial Guarantee liabilities		-	-
(a) Other current liabilities	10	0.00	0.02
(b) Provisions	11	0.19	0.33
(c) Current tax liabilities	12	-	0.31
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		0.20	0.67
TOTAL LIABILITIES		0.20	0.67
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		32.25	34.62
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

As per our report of even date attached
For **SANJAY V. GOYAL & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 124832W

For Ashoka Technologies Pvt Ltd

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
Proprietor
Membership No.: 103080

Rajendra C Burad
Director
DIN : 00112638

Peeyushkumar S Jain
Director
DIN : 07588639

Place: Nashik
Date: May 13, 2019

Place: Nashik
Date: May 13, 2019

ASHOKA TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

CIN NO.U74999MH2008PTC187501

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For year ended 31-Mar-19	For year ended 31-Mar-18
I INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	13	-	38.00
Other Income	14	0.21	0.11
Total Income		0.21	38.11
II EXPENSES:			
Cost of Material Consumed	15	-	36.00
Construction Expenses		-	-
Excise Duty on Sales		-	-
Employee Benefits Expenses	16	0.03	0.34
Finance Expenses	17	0.01	0.01
Depreciation and Amortisation		-	-
Other Expenses	18	2.04	0.54
Total Expenses		2.08	36.90
III Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax (I-II)		(1.87)	1.21
IV Exceptional Items (Refer note 50)		-	-
V Profit before Extra Ordinary Items and Tax (V - VI)		(1.87)	1.21
VI Extraordinary Items		-	-
VII Profit before Tax (III - IV)		(1.87)	1.21
VIII Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	0.31
Mat Credit Entitlement		-	-
Tax For Earlier Years		0.03	0.04
Deferred Tax		-	-
		0.03	0.35
IX Profit for the year (V - VI)		(1.90)	0.85
X Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) :			
(a) Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
(b) Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
XI Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		(1.90)	0.85
Profit for the year attributable to :			
Owners of the Company			-
Non-Controlling Interest			-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to :			
Owners of the Company			-
Non-Controlling Interest			-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to :			
Owners of the Company			-
Non-Controlling Interest			-
XII Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:			
Basic (₹)		(19.03)	8.55
Diluted (₹)		(19.03)	8.55

Significant Accounting Policies

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As per our report of even date attached

For SANJAY V. GOYAL & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 124832W

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL

Proprietor

Membership No.: 103080

Place: Nashik

Date: May 13, 2019

For Ashoka Technologies Pvt Ltd

Sd/-

Rajendra C Burad

Director

DIN : 00112638

Sd/-

Peeyushkumar Jain

Director

DIN : 07588639

Place: Nashik

Date: May 13, 2019

Particulars	For year ended 31-Mar-2019	For year ended 31-Mar-2018
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Profit Before Extraordinary Items and Taxation	(1.87)	1.21
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation & Amortisation	-	-
Interest, Commitment & Finance Charges	0.01	0.01
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital		
Adjustments for changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities:	(1.86)	1.22
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade and other Receivables	14.85	(13.70)
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	-	32.57
Decrease/(Increase) in other Current assets	(0.40)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in other Non-Current assets	-	2.96
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities	(0.02)	(5.16)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities -Tax	(0.31)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Short term provision	(0.14)	(3.80)
Cash Generated from Operations	12.12	14.09
Income Tax Paid	(0.03)	(0.35)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	12.09	13.73
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-
NET CASH CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Borrowings	-	(21.00)
Interest, commitment & Finance Charges Paid	-	(0.01)
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	(21.01)
Net Increase In Cash & Cash Equivalents	12.09	(7.28)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.96	10.24
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	15.04	2.96
The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (notes) are an integral part of the financial statements.		
Note:		
1 All figures in bracket are outflow.		
2 Direct taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.		
3 The cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect Method as per Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" as under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013.		

As per our report of even date attached

For **SANJAY V. GOYAL & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 124832W

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL

Proprietor

Membership No.: 103080

Place: Nashik

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Rajendra C Burad

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DIN : 00112638

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Peeyushkumar S Jain

Director

DIN : 07588639

Ashoka Technologies Pvt Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity of for the year ended MARCH 31, 2019

1 Equity Share Capital

(₹ In Lakhs)

Equity Share	As at 31-Mar -19		As at 31-Mar-18	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year				
Issued during the period	10,000	1.00	10000	1.00
Reductions during the period				
Balance at the close of the period		1.00		1.00

2 Other Equity

(₹ In Lakhs)

Other Equity	Reserves & Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017	32.10	32.10
Addition during the Year	0.85	0.85
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for The Year	0.85	0.85
Balance as at March 31, 2018	32.95	32.95
Profit/(loss) for the year after income tax	(1.90)	(1.77)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1.90)	(1.77)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	31.05	31.18

As per our report of even date attached
For **SANJAY V. GOYAL & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 124832W

For Ashoka Technologies Pvt Ltd

Sd/-

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CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
Proprietor
Membership No.: 103080

Rajendra C Burad
Director
DIN : 00112638

Peeyushkumar S Jain
Director
DIN : 07588639

Place: Nashik
Date: May 13 , 2019

Place: Nashik
Date: May 13 , 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Basis & Method Of Accounting :

The Company follows mercantile system of accounting and recognizes income and expenditure on an accrual basis. Financial Statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (GAAP) and comply in all material aspects, with mandatory accounting standards and statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The significant accounting policies followed by the Company are set out below. Management has made certain estimates and assumptions in conformity with the GAAP in the preparation of these financial statements, which are reflected in the preparation of these financial statements. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known.

Note - 1 Significant Accounting Policies:

1.01 Compliance with Ind AS :

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

These financial statements include Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flows and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and comparative information in respect of the preceding period.

Up to the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in compliance with Accounting Standards as specified in the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 read with Rule 7(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in respect of Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

1.02 Basis of Accounting :

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention except certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values in accordance with Ind AS.

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- ▶ Level 1 - inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that entity can access at measurement date
- ▶ Level 2 - inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- ▶ Level 3 - inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

1.03 Presentation of financial statements :

The financial statements (except Statement of Cash-flow) are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in Division II – IND AS Schedule III ("Schedule III") to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows".

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in Lakh in as per the requirements of Schedule III. "Per share" data is presented in Indian Rupees upto two decimals places

1.04 Current Versus Non-Current Classification :

The assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are presented 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
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, or
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- ▶ 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.

All other liabilities are treated as non-current.

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

1.05 Key Estimates & Assumptions :

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that impact the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparing the accompanying financial statements. Difference between the actual and estimates are recognised in the period in which they actually materialise or are known. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively. Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of Financial Statements are prudent and reasonable.

1.06 Foreign Currency :

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Company are presented using Indian Rupee (₹), which is also our functional currency i.e. currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Transactions and balances

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

1.07 Property, Plant and Equipment :

All Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Cost includes cost of acquisition, Installation or construction, other direct expenses incurred to bring the assets to its working condition and finance costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and excludes cenvat / value added tax eligible for credit / setoff.

Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the same are depreciated separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as Incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of the retirement of property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

1.08 Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value :

Depreciation has been provided on the written down value method, as per the useful lives specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, evaluation carried out by the management's expert, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The asset's useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of PPE are as under:

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Type of Asset with Useful Life

Sr.No	Category of assets	Sub-category of assets	Useful life as per Schedule II	Useful life adopted by the Company
1	Computers and data processing equipment	End user devices	3	3

1.09 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

1.10 Financial instruments :

Initial Recognition

Financial instruments i.e. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments (other than financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial instruments, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial instruments assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method except for financial assets carried at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Investment in preference shares

Investment in preference shares are classified as debt instruments and carried at Amortised cost if they are not convertible into equity instruments and are not held to collect contractual cash flows. Other Investment in preference shares which are classified as Debt instruments are mandatorily carried at FVTPL.

De-recognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and with that a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising allowances for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss on such financial assets. This matrix has been developed based on historical data as well as forward looking information pertaining to assessment of credit risk.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR), except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Amortisation arising on unwinding of the financial liabilities as per EIR is included as a part of Finance Costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities recognised at FVTPL, including derivatives, are subsequently measured at fair value.

Preference shares issued is considered as a compound financial liability under borrowing. Preference shares were issued at premium, part of premium received on issue of preference capital, is to be considered as other equity which is over and above the present value of the redemption amount to be paid at given discounted rate.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Re-classification of financial instruments

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets.

1.11 Revenue recognition :

- i. Sales are accounted on delivery of material of the customer.
- ii. Software development/sale is accounted on handover of software/delivery of software to the customer.
- iii. Annual maintenance billing is accounted on accrual basis.

1.12 Inventories :

- i. Stock of Hardware is accounted at cost or market price whichever is less.
- ii. Uncompleted work of Software development is considered under work in progress and is accounted at cost on the basis of cost incurred for such development is certified by the management.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalents :

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

1.14 Impairment of Assets :

The Management periodically assesses, using external and internal sources, where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment occurs where the carrying value exceeds the present value of future cash flow expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and its eventual disposal. The impairment loss to be expensed is determined as the excess of the carrying amount over the higher of the asset's net sales price or present value as determined above. Contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability will be incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialized.

In accordance with Ind - AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are trade receivables.

1.15 Income Tax :

Income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences. The current income tax charge is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at 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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and brought forward losses only if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to realise the temporary differences.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

1.16 Borrowing Cost :

i. 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.

ii. Other borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.17 Current Investments :

As per Ind AS 109, mutual fund investments needs to be stated at fair value. The Company has designated these investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Accordingly, these investments are required to be measured at fair value.

As per our report of even date attached

For SANJAY V. GOYAL & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 124832W

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL

Proprietor

Membership No.: 103080

Place: Nashik

Date: May 13 , 2019

For Ashoka Technologies Pvt Ltd

Sd/-

Rajendra C Burad

Director

DIN : 00112638

Sd/-

Peeyushkumar S Jain

Director

DIN : 07588639

Place: Nashik

Date: May 13 , 2019

ASHOKA TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: 2

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation and impairment				Carrying Amount
	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals / Adjustments	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Deductions/ Adjustments	Depreciation expense	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019
Property plant and equipment									
Data processing equipment's	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.09
Total	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.09

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation and impairment				Carrying Amount
	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals / Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2018	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Deductions/ Adjustments	Depreciation expense	Balance as at March 31, 2018	Balance as at March 31, 2018
Property plant and equipment									
Data processing equipment's	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.09
Total	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.08	-	-	0.08	0.09

3 Inventories (as valued and certified by management)

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
(A) Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Software Development	16.70	16.70
Total :::::	16.70	16.70

4 Trade Receivables-Current

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Unsecured:		
Considered good - Related Party	-	2.64
Considered good - Others	-	12.22
Total :::::	-	14.86

5 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
(A) Cash & Cash Equivalents		
(I) Cash on hand	0.14	0.20
(II) Balances with Banks	-	-
On Current account	14.91	2.76
Deposits with Original maturity less than 3 months	-	-
Sub Total :::::	15.04	2.96
Total :::::	15.04	2.96

6 Other Current Asset

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
(A) Advances Recoverable other than in Cash:	0.04	-
(B) Trade Deposits	0.25	-
(B) Others		
Duties & Taxes Recoverable	0.11	-
Current portion of unamortised Guarantee and Upfront fees		
Total :::::	0.40	-

7 Equity Share Capital

(I) Authorised Capital:

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at 31- Mar-19		As at 31-Mar-18	
		No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)
Equity Shares	10.00	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Total :::::			10.00		10.00

(II) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital (Fully Paid-up):

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at 31- Mar-19		As at 31-Mar-18	
		No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)
Equity Shares	10.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Total :::::			1.00		1.00

(III) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of share capital, i.e., equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

(IV) Reconciliation of Number of Shares Outstanding:

Class of Shares	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Outstanding as at beginning of the period	10,000	10,000
Addition during the period	-	-
Matured during the period	-	-
Outstanding as at end of the period	10,000	10,000

(V) Details of shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of Shares	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd	100%	100%

8 Other Equity**(₹ In Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Surplus / Retained Earnings		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	32.95	32.10
Addition During the Year	-1.90	0.85
Deduction During the year	-	-
Amount available for appropriations	31.05	32.95
As at end of year	31.05	32.95
Gross Total ::::	31.05	32.95

9 Deferred tax liabilities**(₹ In Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Deferred Tax Liabilities :		
Difference between book and tax depreciation	0.00	-
Provision for compensated absences/Bonus/FE Loss debited to P&L Statement	-	-
Total ::::	0.00	-

10 Other current liabilities**(₹ In Lakh)**

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-17
Duties & Taxes	0.00	0.02
Total ::::	0.00	0.02

11 Provisions - Current**(₹ In Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Provision for Compensated Absences	0.03	0.03
Provision for Expenses	0.17	0.31
Total ::::	0.19	0.33

12 Current Tax Liabilities**(₹ In Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31- Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Current tax assets		
Income tax Liabilities (net of advance taxes)	-	0.31
Total ::::	-	0.31
Current Tax Assets (non-current portion)	-	0.31

13 Revenue From Operations

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar -19	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18
(A) Sales:		
Sale - Automation Equipments	-	38.00
Total :::::	-	38.00

14 Other Income

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar -19	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18
(A) Other Non Operating Income:		
Miscellaneous Income	0.21	0.11
Total :::::	0.21	0.11

15 Cost Of Materials Consumed

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar -19	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18
Changes Inventory		
Consumption of Material during the year	-	-
Change in Inventory	-	36.00
Less: Closing Stock	-	-
Total :::::	-	36.00

16 Employee Benefits Expenses

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar -19	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18
Employee Cost During the year	0.03	3.78
Change in Inventory	-	(3.44)
Total :::::	0.03	0.34

17 Finance Expenses

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar -19	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18
Bank Charges	0.01	0.01
Total :::::	0.01	0.01

18 Other Expenses

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar -19	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18
Rent Rates & Taxes	0.02	0.31
Communication	-	0.02
Legal & Professional Fees	0.61	0.03
Auditor's Remuneration	0.05	0.15
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.35	0.03
Total :::::	2.04	0.54

Note 19 : Tax Expense

(a) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31,2019 are as follows:

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-19	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-18
Current tax:		
Current tax on profit for the year	-	0.31
Charge/(credit) in respect of current tax for earlier years	0.03	0.04
MAT credit entitlement		
Total Current tax	0.03	0.35
Deferred Tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total Deferred Tax	-	-
Net Tax expense	0.03	0.35
Effective Income tax rate	-1.76%	29.08%

(b) A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profits / (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	-1.87	1.21
Statutory income tax rate	30.90%	30.90%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	-0.58	0.37
Charge/(credit) in respect of current tax for earlier years	0.03	0.04
Effect of Increase in Deferred Taxes	-	(0.31)
Total	(0.54)	0.10

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Additional Statement Of Notes:

20 Note 20 : Earnings Per Share :

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2019	Year ended 31-Mar-2018
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders	-1.90	0.85
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Basic)	10,000	10,000
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Diluted)	10,000	10,000
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (in ₹)	10	10
Basic Earnings per Share (in ₹)	-19.03	8.55
Diluted Earnings per Share (in ₹)	-19.03	8.55

21 Note 21 : Remuneration to Auditors (excluding Service Tax and GST) :

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2019	Year ended 31-Mar-2018
Audit fees	0.05	0.15
Other Services	-	-
Total :-	0.05	0.15

22 Note 22 : Capital management :

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

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total Capital plus Net debt is calculated as borrowing less cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances and mutual funds investments.

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As At 31-Mar-2019	As At 31-Mar-2018
Borrowings (refer note 11)	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6)	15.04	2.96
Net debt (A)	-15.04	-2.96
Equity (refer note 8 & 9)	32.05	33.95
Capital and Net debt (B)	17.00	30.99
Gearing ratio (%) (A/B)	-88%	-10%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2019, year ended March 31 2018

23 Note 23 : Significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions :

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

Estimates and assumptions

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is in respect of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, useful life of intangible assets, valuation of deferred tax assets, provisions and contingent liabilities. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

24 Note 24 : Events after reporting period :

No subsequent event has been observed which may require on adjustment to the balance sheet.

25 Note 25 : Previous year comparatives

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year classification.

ASHOKA TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 st Mar 2019.

Additional Statement Of Notes:

Note 26 : Related party disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 are given below :

1. Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity
Holding Company :	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Viva Infrastructure Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Concessions Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Sambalpur Baragarh Tollway Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Dhankuni Kharagpur Tollway Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Highways (Durg) Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Ranatsalam Anandapuram Road Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Jaora - Nayagaon Toll Road Company Pvt.Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Infraways Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Infrastructure Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka DSC Katni By Pass Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Viva Infrastructure Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Precon Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Hungund Talkot Road Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Bagewadi Saundatti Road Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Unison Enviro Pvt Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Cuttak Angul Tollway Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Highway Research Co. Pvt Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ratnagiri Natural Gas Pvt.Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Path Nirman Nasik Pvt Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Aerospace Pvt.Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Tech Breater Pvt.Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Endurance Developers Road Pvt.Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoks Khairatunda Barwa Adda Road Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Mallasandra Karadi Road Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Karadi Banwara Road Pvt.Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Belgaum Khanapur Road Pvt.Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiaries :	Ashoka Ankleshwar Manubar Expressway Pvt.Ltd.
Joint Operations	Ashoka Infrastructures
Partnership Firm	Ashoka High-Way AD
Partnership Firm	Ashoks Bridgeways
Name of Relationship	Name of Entity
Key Management Personnel	Rajendra C. Burad Director
Key Management Personnel	Peeyushkumar S. Jain Director

2. Transactions During the Year:

2.1 : Sale of Materials

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr.No	Related Party	Description	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018
1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	-	15.31
2	Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Ltd	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.86
3	Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Limited	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	1.27
4	Ashoka Highways (Durg) Limited	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.51
5	Ashoka Concessions Ltd	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.13
6	Ashoka Sambalpur Baragarh Tollway Ltd	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	1.00

2.2 : Loan Repayment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr.No	Related Party	Description	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018
1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd	Holding Company	-	21.00

2.3 : Outstanding Receivable :-

(₹ in Lakhs)

1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd	Holding Company	-	1.07
2	Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Ltd	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.82
3	Ashoka Sambalpur Bargarath Tollway Ltd	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.50
4	Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Limited	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.06
5	Ashoka Highways (Durg) Limited	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.06
6	Ashoka Concessions Ltd - Hebbalu	Fellow Sbusidiary	-	0.13

For SANJAY V. GOYAL & Co.

For Ashoka Technologies Pvt Ltd

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 124832W

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL

Rajendra C Burad

Peeyushkumar S Jain

Proprietor

Director

Director

Membership No.: 103080

DIN : 00112638

DIN : 07588639

Place: Nashik

Place: Nashik

Date: May 13 , 2019

Date: May 13 , 2019