

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SHAIVAL REALITY LIMITED,

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Shaival Reality Limited Company ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of profit and loss, (statement of changes in equity) and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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 its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.]

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

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



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these 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 accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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. 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 of the current period 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

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, (the Statement of Changes in Equity) and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid 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) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017;



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

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 24/05/2019



FOR, RAJPARA ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No.: 113428W

C.J. Rajpara
C.J. RAJPARA
PARTNER
M. NO. 046922

ANNEXURE "A" TO INDEPENDENT'S AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on other legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our Auditors Report of even date to the members, on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1. a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets ;
b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals. As informed to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;
c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company itself.
2. In the case of construction division, for inventory of raw materials, raw materials received on the sites are treated as consumed in the books of the Company, except those stock which are on the site as on 31/03/2019. There is continuous monitoring of the construction projects and its consumption. Hence, the question of physical verification of the inventory conducted at reasonable intervals does not arise. For transportation services carried out by the company, the company is not required to maintain the inventory.
3. The company has granted unsecured loan to a company covered in register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - a) On verification it is observed that terms and conditions of the grant of such loan is not prejudicial to the interest of the company;
 - b) As the loan granted was interest free, no interest amount is recovered from the same and principle amount is also not recovered during the year;
 - c) There is no overdue amount.
4. In respect of loans, investments and guarantees, provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.
5. As the company has not accepted deposits from the public, the provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of Companies act 2013 and the rules frames thereunder are not applicable.
6. The company is not required to maintain the cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section 1 of section 148 of the companies act, 2013.
7. In respect of Statutory Dues:
 - a. According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, and Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have



been generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

- b. Details of dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2019 on account of disputes are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of Statute	Name of Dues	Amount (Rs.) (In Dispute)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum Where dispute is pending
1.	Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Rs. 3,03,13,350	AY 2011-12	C.I.T. Appeal
2.	Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Rs. 37,87,555	AY 2012-13	C.I.T. Appeal
3.	Value Added Tax	VAT	Rs. 1,30,39,489	FY 2009-10	Commercial Tax, Gujarat (VAT)

8. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of any dues taken from a financial institution or bank. There are no debenture holders in the company, as the company has not issued any debentures since its incorporation.
9. The Company had not raised the money by way of public issue or Term loan during the year under consideration.
10. 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.
11. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration has been paid in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act.
12. The company is not a Nidhi Company.
13. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the accounting standards and Companies Act, 2013.
14. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review.
15. The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him, thus the provision of Section 192 will not be applicable.



16. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 24/05/2019



FOR, RAJPARA ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No.: 113428W

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C.J. Rajpara".

C.J. RAJPARA
PARTNER
M. NO. 046922