

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**A. Company Overview:-**

Hazoor Multi Projects Limited (the 'Company') is a Company limited by share, incorporated and domiciled in India with its registered office located at 601-A, Ramji House Premises CSL., 30, J.S.S. Road, Mumbai - 400002. The Company is engaged in the business of Infrastructure and Real Estate.

B. Basis of Preparation & Measurement:

The financial statement has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statement has been prepared on an accrual system, based on the principle of going concern and under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated.

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.

C. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates, with the differences between the same being recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialize. Continuous valuation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are included in the following notes:

- (a) Estimation of useful life – Note on Property, Plant and Equipment
- (b) Recognition of deferred tax assets – Note on Deferred Tax

D. Significant Accounting Policies:

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated. The presentation of financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates. The areas where significant judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effects are disclosed.

1. Property Plant & Equipment:**(a) Initial Measurement & Recognition**

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use with any trade discounts or rebates being deducted in arriving at purchase price. Cost of the assets also includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition, if any, of qualifying fixed assets incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of Property, plant and equipment.

Cost of Property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date, is disclosed as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advances under Other non-current Assets.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

(c) Depreciation:

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method based on estimated useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on assets added/disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of addition or up to the date of disposal, as applicable.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2. Inventories

Inventories, if any, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is computed on a weighted average basis. Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress include all costs of purchases, conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term (three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4. Financial Instruments:

(A) Financial Assets

Recognition and measurement

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

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

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

(a) Measured at amortized cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any. The amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and `1collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss

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

Trade Receivables and Loans:

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

Equity Instruments:

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are measured at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument shall be recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financial assets in FVTPL category. For financial assets other than trade receivables, as per Ind AS 109, the Company recognizes 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. The Company's trade receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, if any.

(B) Financial Liabilities:**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortized cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or losses are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

5. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company

- (a) has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event,
- (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and
- (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

6. Revenue Recognition

Export Sales are recognised on the date of Bill of Lading or other relevant documents, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sales. Domestic sale of goods is recognised when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the contract, there is no continuing managerial involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after the deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as sales tax, value-added tax, etc. Revenue includes excise duty as it is paid on production and is a liability of the manufacturer, irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not. Discounts given include rebates, price reductions and other incentives given to customers.

7. Other Income

Interest income is recognised/accounted on accrual basis.

Dividend Income on investments is recognised for when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Interest on Investments is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest.

8. Employee benefits/ Retirement Benefits:

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund, compensated absences, long service awards and post-employment medical benefits.

SHORT-TERM OBLIGATION:

Short-term employee benefits like salaries, wages, bonus and welfare expenses payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATION

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the Balance Sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled. Long Service Awards are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the Balance Sheet date.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as employees' state insurance, labour welfare fund, superannuation scheme, employee pension scheme etc. are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution, in respect of certain employees, is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

9. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset maybe impaired. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

10. Taxation:

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination or to an item which is recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/ loss for the year using applicable tax rates at the Balance Sheet date, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Interest income/ expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in current tax expense.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is recognized using the tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

11. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

B. Other Notes on Accounts:

- 1) In the opinion of the management, the current assets, loans and advances have the values on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amounts at which they are stated in the balance sheet, except for trade receivables and loans and advances which are covered under the management's policy in respect of bad and doubtful debts as taken in the previous years, if any.
- 2) Debit and Credit balances are subject to confirmation and reconciliation.
- 3) There are no dues to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises as at Balance Sheet date and no interest has been paid to any such parties. This is based on the information on such parties identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.
- 4) Related Parties Disclosures
 - (i) Companies in which promoters have significant influence
 - Nil
 - (ii) Key Management Personnel
 - Mr. Suhas Sudhakar Joshi (Managing Director)(appointed w.e.f. 11/08/2018)
 - Mr. Dineshkumar Agrawal (Executive Director) (appointed w.e.f. 09/02/2018)
 - Mr. Raviprakash Narayan Vyas (Independent Director) (appointed w.e.f. 12/11/2018)
 - Mrs. Munni Devi Jain (Independent Director) (appointed w.e.f. 11/08/2018)
 - Mr. Nishant Jayesh Jain (Independent Director) (appointed w.e.f. 08/05/2019)
 - Mr. Paresh Jaysih Sampat (Independent Director) (resigned w.e.f. 08/05/2019)
 - Mr. Dineshkumar Agarwal (CFO) (appointed w.e.f. 11/02/2019)
 - Mr. Subhash Jhavarilal Purohit (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer) (appointed w.e.f. 31/12/2018)

Note: Related party relationship is identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors