NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE-1 : CORPORATE INFORMATION :

The standalone financial statements comprise official statements of Trans Financial Resources Limited (the "Company") for the year ended March 31, 2019. The company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company's shares are listed on BSE, a recognized stock exchange, in India. The registered office of the company is located at Ahmedabad. The Company is primarily engaged in business of construction of Infrastructures and developing real estate projects.

NOTE-2 : BASIS OF PREPARATION :

The standalone IND AS Financial Statements of the Company comprises of the standalone balance sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the standalone financial statement including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as "standalone financial statement"). These standalone financial statement have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('IND AS') as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') other relevant provision of the Act.

The financial statements are approved for issue by Audit Committee and Board of Directors at their meetings held on 6/06/2019.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

In preparing these standalone financial statement management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Any discrepancies in any table between totals and sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding off.

NOTE-3 : SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES :

(A) Significant accounting policies

1. **Current/non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in asset are treated as current when it is

a) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

c) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

d) 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 treated as current when it is:

a) expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period ;or

d) There is noun condition alright to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets/materials for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

2. Fair value measurement

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

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes in to account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level in put that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

a) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

b) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

c) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole)at the end of each reporting period.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re measured or re- assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Company also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

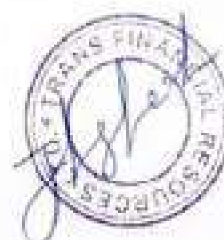
This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value measurement. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

The management is of the view that all the financial assets are recoverable in the near future so, it would be proper to show them at carrying amount instead of amortized value.

3. Property, plant and equipment

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

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



4. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

5. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured, on initial recognition, at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The useful economic life of intangible assets is five years. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Intangible assets are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of de recognition.

6. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash in flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken in to account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses on assets no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

7. Revenue recognition

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers", with effect from 1st April, 2018. Ind AS 115 establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from the contracts with its customers and replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts.

An entity has recognised revenue for a performance obligation satisfied over time only if the entity is able to reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.

8. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and associate, should be recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction

costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) should be recognized on the trade date, i.e. ,the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets should be primarily classified in three categories:

a) Debt instruments at amortized cost;

b) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and c) Other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

a) Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' should be measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets should be subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking in to account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

b) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' should be classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of Profit and Loss. On de recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

c) Other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset that does not qualify for amortised cost measurement or measurement at FVTOCI must be measured subsequent to initial recognition at FVTPL.

The management is of the view that all the financial assets are recoverable in the near future so it would be proper to show them at carrying amount instead of amortized value.

Impairment of financial assets

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

A) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance;

B) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI;

C) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17; and

D) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on life time ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The company has provided for Expected credit loss of amount Rs. 8,28,37,590/-

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL issued to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, life time ECL issued. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no long era significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on12-month ECL.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as those measured at amortized cost.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

A) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon inital recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria inIndAS109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit & loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss with inequity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

B) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost include loans and borrowings and payables.

After initial recognition, interest- bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized 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. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de recognition of the original liability and the recognition

of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

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

10. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of contribution to provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company's liabilities towards gratuity and leave encashment payable to its employees should be determined using the projected unit credit method which considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses should be recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements should not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs should be recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

a) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

b) The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest should be calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company should recognize the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the standalone statement of profit and loss:

a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non- routine settlements; and

b) Net interest expense or income.

However, the company has not provided for any defined benefit in the financial statements.

11. Earnings Per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted averages ha reconsidered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that would, if issued, either reduce future earnings per share or increase loss per share, are included.

12. Provisions & contingent liabilities & Contingent Asset

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and are liable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance

Contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liability arises when the Company has:

a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

(i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recorded in the financial statement but, rather, are disclosed in the note to the financial statements.

13. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Company should classify non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is considered to have met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

i) The management is committed to a plant or sells the asset (or disposal group),

ii) An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),

iii) The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair Value,

iv) The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

v) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

1) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,

2) is part of a single co-ordinate plant or dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations should be excluded from the results of continuing operations and a represented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

14. Trade Receivables balances outstanding in the financial statements are subject to confirmation.

15. Trade Payables balances outstanding in the financial statements are subject to confirmation.

16. Loans and advances given or taken and other advances given or received, balances outstanding in the financial statements are subject to confirmation

17. There are a few sister concerns whose name has been strike off or is in the process of strike off under MCA but the company is expecting to recover the balances and therefore the same has been shown under respective heads. Similarly the company owes to a few sister concerns which are under the process of strike off but it will pay off the amount outstanding with such sister concerns.

All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

(B) Key accounting estimates

1. **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value are measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 26 for further disclosures.

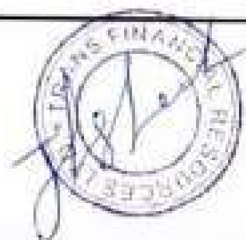
2. **Impairment of non-financial assets**
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

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

4. **Property, Plant and Equipment**
Refer to Note 3 (A)-4 for the estimated useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment. The carrying values of Property, plant and equipment have been disclosed in Note 5.

5. **Intangible assets**
Refer to Note 3(A)-8 for the estimated useful life of Intangible assets. The carrying values of Intangible assets have been disclosed in Note 6.

6. **Allowance for doubtful trade receivables**
Management is of the view that all the trade receivables expect as provided for are fully recoverable by the company. Hence no provision based on Expected credit loss method has been made in the books of accounts.



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE-4 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of loans and borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The loans and borrowings are primarily taken to finance and support the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, loans, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial assets.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

1. **Market Risk**

   Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk or Net asset value ("NAV") risk in case of investment in mutual funds. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments, trade receivables, trade payables, loans and borrowings and deposits. The company management, looking to the nature of assets and availability of data, does not find it appropriate to prepare sensitivity analysis.

2. **Interest rate risk**

   Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The company management, looking to the nature of assets and availability of data, does not find it appropriate to prepare sensitivity analysis.

   Credit Risk

   Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and foreign exchange transactions.

   Trade receivables

   Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's internal policies, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on a credit rating score card and credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

   The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as below.

   Cash deposits

   Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counter parties who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counter party risk assessment process. The Company monitors the ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counter parties. Based on its on-going assessment of counter party risk, the group adjusts its exposure to various counter parties.

3. **Liquidity Risk**

   The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds through using a liquidity planning process that encompasses an analysis of projected cash inflow and outflow. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility largely through cash flow generation from its operating activities and the use of bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to below. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding.

   The table below summaries the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities (including future interest payable) based on contractual undiscounted payments.

NOTE-26 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder's value.

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

In Order to achieve this over all objectives, 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 period.

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

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
NOTE-27: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES :		
Contingent Liabilities and commitments to the extent not provided for in respect of Contingent Liabilities	NIL	NIL
Commitments	NIL	NIL
NOTE-28: EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS):		
Earnings		
Loss/profit after tax	(78379720)	(5523104)
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of Basic and diluted EPS	(78379720)	(5523104)
Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in nos.)	7795356	5019100
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in Rs)	-10.05	-1.10
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (in Rs.)	10	10

NOTE-29: DISCLOSURE OF RELATED PARTIES / RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AS PER IND AS 24 :

A) List of related parties:

a) Relative of Key Management Personnel

1. Vimala kumara Vaghela
2. Hemrajsingh Vaghela

b) Enterprises under common control and Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence (other related)

1. Trans Fiscal Pvt Ltd.
2. Saffron Finance Ltd
3. Shri Ambica Seeds Co. Pvt Ltd.
4. Golden Capital Services Ltd.
5. Kajol Impex Limited
6. Trans Breweries Limited
7. Trans Housing Finance Corporation Limited
8. Trans Real Estate Pvt Ltd.
9. Trans Techno Foods Limited
10. Trans Water Fun Limited
11. Aquarin Exim Limited
12. Tanaya Securities Limited

B) Transactions during the year:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Parties	Nature of Relationship with the Company	Nature of Transaction	2018-19		2017-18	
				Volume of Trans-actions in Rs.	Balance at the end ofyear in Rs.	Volume of Trans-actions in Rs.	Balance at the end of year in Rs.
1	Hemrajsingh Vaghela	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Loans and Advances	NIL	61,06,709	200000	61,06,709
2	Vimlakumari Vaghela	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Advance Against Shares	NIL	8,52,908	NIL	8,52,908
3	Saffron Finance Ltd	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Loans & Advances	NIL	5,70,66,878	77000	5,70,66,878
4	Shri Ambica Seeds Co. Pvt Ltd	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Borrowings	NIL	62,68,671	NIL	62,68,671
5	Trans Fiscal Pvt Ltd	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Trade Receivables	NIL	8,64,09,866	NIL	8,64,09,866
6	Golden Capital service Limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Loans & Advances	NIL	44000	44000	44000
7	Kajol Impex limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Creditors	NIL	8783400	NIL	8783400
8	Trans Breweries Limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Loans and Advances	NIL	25600	NIL	25600
9	Trans Housing Finance Corporation Limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Unsecured Loan	NIL	474085	NIL	474085
10	Trans Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Loans and Advances	NIL	6443614	NIL	6443614
11	Trans Techno Foods Limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Trade Receivable	NIL	75205986	NIL	75205986
12	Trans Water Fun Limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Trade Receivable	NIL	290250	NIL	290250
13	Aquarin Exim Limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Unsecured Loan	NIL	11713767	NIL	11713767
14	Tananya Securities Limited	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significance influence	Unsecured Loan	NIL	6763732	NIL	6763732

NOTE-30 : AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION :

Particulars	31.03.2019 in Rs.	31.03.2018 in Rs.
a) As Auditors		
- Audit Fees	75000	40000
- Tax Audit Fees	Nil	Nil
b) In other Capacity		
- For Income Tax	Nil	Nil
- For Company law matter	Nil	Nil

NOTE-31 :- In the opinion of the management the current assets, loans and advances appearing in the books of the accounts have realizable value in the ordinary course of business, which in the aggregate is not less than the amount stated therein. However loans and advances & debtors are outstanding since long against which no provision has been made by the company.

NOTE-32 :- Balance of creditors, debtors, unsecured loans, & loans & advances are subject to confirmation

NOTE-33 : PREFERENTIAL ALLOTTMENT:

During the current financial year the company has made a preferential allotment of 6666668 fully paid Equity shares of Face Value Rs. 10/- each at Issue Price of Rs. 15 per share (including securities premium of Rs. 5 per Equity share) aggregating to Rs. 10,00,00,020/- to the below mentioned individual allottees in accordance with the provision of chapter VII of SEBI (ICDR) regulations, 2009 on Preferential Allotment

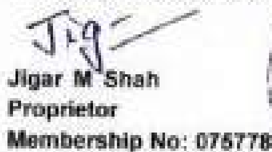
Sr.No.	Name of Allotees	No. of shares Allotted
1	Rishi Hiten Parikh	3333334
2	Siddharth Hans	3333334

NOTE-34 :- Wherever expenses are not backed by bill/documentary evidences, reliance have been made on self supporting vouchers signed by Directors/authorized signatory.

NOTE-35 :- The Company has not received any intimation from "Suppliers" regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence disclosure if any, relating to amount unpaid as at the year and together with interest paid, payable as required under that act have not been given.

NOTE-36 :- Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For Jigar Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 128263W



Jigar M Shah
Proprietor
Membership No: 075778

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Trans Financial Resources Limited
CIN L70100GJ1994PLC022954

Jaiminkumar Shah - Director
DIN No:-6920281

Harishkumar Rajput - MD & CFO
DIN No:-06970075

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06|06|2019

Mr. Dhananjay Trivedi - Compay Secretary