21 Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

1 Corporate information

Suvidha Infraestate Corporation Limited ('The Company') is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is A 305, 307 Krishna Complex, Opposite Devashish School, Bodakdev Ahmedabad 380 054, Gujarat, India. The Company was incorporated in 1992. The company's main business is real estate promotion and development in residential and commercial segment.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with Rule 4A of Companies (Accounts) Second Amendment Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder. The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which have been measured at fair value.The company has followed Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers for first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1st April 2018. The company has adopted modified retrospective method for transition to Ind AS 115 and the impact of the same is disclosed as per Sub Note 4 of Note 22.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.The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest digits.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's IndAS financial statements requires management to make informed judgements, reasonable assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes thereto. Uncertainty about these could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the future periods. These assumptions and estimates are reviewed periodically based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.In the assessment of the Company, the most significant effects of use of judgments and/or estimates on the amounts recognized in the financial statements relate to the following areas:• Useful lives of property, plant & equipment;• Valuation of inventories;• Measurement of recoverable amounts of assets / cash-generating units;• Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits;• Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and• Provisions and Contingencies.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set-out in the Act. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. 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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set-out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is de-recognized.

3.3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects/intangible assets under development and are carried at cost. Cost includes land, related acquisition expenses, development/ construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

3.4 Cash flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows are from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

3.5 Transaction in Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of such transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are reported using the closing rate. Gains and losses arising on account of difference in foreign exchange rates on settlement/translation of monetary assets and liabilities on the closing date are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

3.6 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.

3.6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand / short term deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.6.2 Investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

3.6.3 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of goods in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are initially recognized at its transaction price which is considered to be its fair value and are classified as current assets as it is expected to be received within the normal operating cycle of the business.

3.6.4 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs using effective interest method. Transaction costs are charged to statement of profit and loss as financial expenses over the term of borrowing.

3.6.5 Trade payables

Trade payables are amounts due to vendors for purchase of goods in the ordinary course of business and are classified as current liabilities to the extent it is expected to be paid within the normal operating cycle of the business.

3.6.6 Other financial assets and liabilities

Other non-derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

3.6.7 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired; the difference between the carrying amount of derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized as profit or loss.

3.7 Leases - Company as a lessee

Finance lease

Leases where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at lower of the fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is recognized for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.

Operating lease

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor, are recognized as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation so as to compensate for the lessor’s expected inflationary cost increases.

3.8 Inventories

• Land and plots other than area transferred to constructed properties at the commencement of construction are valued at lower of cost/approximate average cost/ as re-valued on conversion to stock and net realisable value. Cost includes land (including development rights and land under agreement to purchase) acquisition cost, borrowing cost, estimated internal development costs and external development charges.• Construction work-in-progress of constructed properties other than Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects includes the cost of land (including development rights and land under agreements to purchase), internal development costs, external development charges, construction costs, overheads, borrowing cost, development/ construction materials and is valued at lower of cost/ estimated cost and net realisable value. Development rights represent amount paid under agreement to purchase land/development rights and borrowing cost incurred by the Company to acquire irrevocable and exclusive licenses/development rights in identified land and constructed properties, the acquisition of which is either completed or is at an advanced stage.• Cost of construction/ development material is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.• Development rights represent amount paid under agreement to purchase land/development rights and borrowing cost incurred by the Group to acquire irrevocable and exclusive licenses/ development rights in identified land and constructed properties, the acquisition of which is at an advanced stage.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.9 Impairment of assets

Financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether a financial asset is to be impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through loss allowance. The Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The Company uses both forward-looking and historical information to determine whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses.When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

Non-financial assets

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss to such extent. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increase in the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

3.10 Revenue Recognition

A. On March 28, 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with Customers and certain amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from April 01, 2018. (a) Issue of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers Ind AS 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations. Ind AS 115 provides a single model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers based on the identification and satisfaction of performance obligations. B. The full revenue is recognized on sale of property when the firm has transferred to the buyer all significant risks & rewards of ownership and when the seller has not to perform any substantial acts to complete the contract.The Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue Recognition and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer Significant accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, for revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.

3.11 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of these assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.12 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Companny 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 a reliable 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 recognised 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 recognised as a finance cost.

3.13 Empolyees Benefit

(a) Short term employee benefits are recognized as expenses at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year for which the related service is rendered.

b) Defined Contribution Plan: Monthly contribution to the provident fund which is under defined contribution schemes are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss and deposited with the provident fund authorities on monthly basis.

c) Defined Benefit Plans: Gratuities to employees are covered under the employees' group gratuity schemes and the premium is paid on the basis of their actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gain and losses net of deferred taxes arising from experience adjustments and changes in acturial assumtions are reccognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Any short falls in case of premature resignation or termination to the extent not reimbursed by LIC is being absorbed inthe year of payment.

3.14 Taxes on income

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') credit entitlement is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period. In the year in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. This is reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement is written down to the extent it is not reasonably certain that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and corresponding amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets on unrealised tax loss are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Group's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

3.15 Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed and disclosed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Dilutive earning per share is computed and disclosed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year, except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

4 Changes in Accounting Policies

This note explains the impact of adoption of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customers on Financial Statements

The company applied Ind AS 115 for first time by using modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1st April 2018. Under this method company recognised cumulative impact in the opeining balance of retained earnings as at 1st April 2018. Comparative prior period has not been adjusted.

Company has applied Ind AS 115 on the contracts which were not completed on the initial application date of Ind AS 115.

The impact on retained earnings on the initial application of Ind AS 115 is as follows:

Particulars	1st April 2018
Retained Earnings	(93,629,487)
Adjustment because of adoption of Ind AS 115	(4,533,817)
Retained Earnings (After adjustment)	**(98,163,304)**

Following table presents the changes in each financial statement line item due to adoption of Ind AS 115 for first time on 1st April 2018

Particulars	Balance before adjustment of Ind AS 115	Increase/ (Decrease)	Balance After adjustment of Ind AS 115
Trade Receivables	8,368,243	(9,423,301)	(1,055,058)
Deferred Tax Asset	8,818,147	1,592,964	10,411,111
Inventories	14,394,006	3,296,520	17,690,526

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
22 Income tax		
See accounting policy in note 3.14		
A. Expense / (benefit) recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
Current tax (a)	250,000	-
Expense for current year		
Deferred tax (b)		
Attributable to–	547,765	857,251
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	**547,765**	**857,251**
Total Tax expense	**797,765**	**857,251**

B. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following

	Deferred tax (assets)		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax assets	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	62,989	78,077	(62,989)	(78,077)
Unabsorbed losses	8,333,372	8,896,224	-	-	8,333,372	8,896,224
Deferred tax (assets) liabilities	**8,333,372**	**8,896,224**	**62,989**	**78,077**	**8,270,382**	**8,818,147**

Movement in temporary differences of Deferred tax assets / (Deferred tax liabilities)

	Balance as at 1 April 2017	Recognised in profit or loss during 2017 - 18	Recognised in OCI during 2017 - 18	Balance as at 31 March 2019	Recognised in profit or loss during 2018 - 19	Recognised in OCI during 2018 - 19	Balance as at 31 March 2019
Adjustment related to Ind As 115	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,592,964
Property, plant and equipment	25,099	(103,176)	-	(78,077)	15,088	-	(62,989)
Unabsorbed losses	9,650,299	(754,075)	-	8,896,224	(562,851)	-	8,333,370
	9,675,398	**(857,251)**	-	**8,818,147**	**(547,763)**	-	**9,863,345**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

23 Financial instruments - Fair value and risk management

A. Fair Value Of Financial Assets & Liabilities Measured At Amortized Cost:

31 March 2019

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets		
Loans	653,500	653,500
Trade receivables	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	249,261	249,261
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	35,298,436	35,298,436
Trade payables	2,764,364	2,764,364

31 March 2018

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets		
Loans	653,500	653,500
Trade receivables	8,368,243	8,368,243
Cash and cash equivalents	61,311	61,311
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	32,057,836	32,057,836
Trade payables	3,772,383	3,772,383

a. Since all the financial Assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, disclosure of fair value hierarchy is not being made.

b. The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, current loans, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents, other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:a) credit risk (see (B)(ii));b) liquidity risk (see (B)(iii)); andc) market risk (see (B)(iv)).

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors along with the top management are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

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

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, certain loans and advances and other financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	
	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**
Trade receivables	-	8,368,243
Cash and cash equivalents	249,261	61,311
	249,261	**8,429,554**

Trade receivables

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

23 Financial instruments - Fair value and risk management (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue, Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by relationship is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**
Third party customers	-	8,368,243
Related parties	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk. Also, no impairment loss has been recorded in respect of fixed deposits that are with recognised commercial banks and are not past due.

iii. Liquidity risks

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

As at 31 March 2019	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	35,298,436	-	**35,298,436**
Trade payables	2,764,364	-	**2,764,364**
	38,062,800	-	**38,062,800**

As at 31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	32,057,836	-	**32,057,836**
Trade payables	3,772,383	-	**3,772,383**
	35,830,219	-	**35,830,219**

23 Financial instruments - Fair value and risk management (continued)

iv. Market risks

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is not exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk). It however is exposed to interest rate risk. Thus the Company's exposure to market risk is just a function of borrowing activities as it doesnot have any transactions in foreign currency which leads to currency risk.

24 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-

(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues as at the Balance Sheet date. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

25 Value of imports calculated on CIF basis

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2019	For the Year ended 31 March 2018
Value of imports calculated on CIF basis	-	-

26 Operating segment

In line with Ind AS 108 operating segments and basis of the review of operations being done by the senior management , the operations of the group falls under real estate business which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the management.

27 Related party disclosures

Details of related parties

Description of relationship	**Names of related parties**
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Shri Ashokkumar Goswami
	Shri Kishorkumar Goswami
	Shri Anupkumar Goswami
	Shri Kamal K. Gajjar
	Smt Jaini Jhaveri
Relative of Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Vishal Goswami
	Mr. Abhijeetbhai Goswami
	Mr. Abhishek Goswami
	Mr. Nandkumar Goswami
	Mr. Dushyant Goswami
	Mrs. Dollyben Goswami
	Mrs. Urmiben Goswami
	Mrs. Rita Goswami
	Mrs. Ilaben Goswami
	Mr. Neeraj Goswami
	Mr. Vishal Goswami

Enterprise over which key management personnel/ relative of key management personnel exercise significant influence

Lake –End Investment & Finance Pvt. Ltd.
Suvidha Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.
Oasis Investment Pvt. Ltd.
Sahyadri Finstock Pvt. Ltd.
Vishal Capital Trust Pvt. Ltd.
D. K. Properties (Partnership firm)
Envy Capital Trust Pvt. Ltd.
D. K. Infraventure LLP
Suvidha Projects Pvt. Ltd.
Suvidha Builders
Goswami Oil Co.
Suvidha Construction – Partnership Firm
Anupbhai Goswami Huf
Ashokbhai Goswami Huf
Kishorbhai Goswami Huf

(Related Party relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors.)

Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2019 and balances outstanding as at 31 March, 2019:

	KMP	Relative of KMP	Enterprise over which KMP or relative of KMP have significant Influence	Total
Particulars			-	
Loan Taken by company	3,251,000	-	300	3,251,300
(Net of repayment)	-	-	-	-
Director Remuneration	300,000	-	-	300,000
Unsecured Loan repaid	-	-	10,700	10,700
Loans & advance given which are repaid	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31st March, 2019	-	-	-	-
Loan Taken by company	30,882,486	2,276,350	2,139,600	35,298,436
(Net of repayment)	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Director Remuneration	3,258,247	-	-	3,258,247
Unsecured Loan repaid	-	-	-	-
Loans & advance given which are repaid	-	-	-	-

Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2018 and balances outstanding as at 31 March, 2018:

	KMP	Relative of KMP	Enterprise over which KMP or relative of KMP have significant Influence	Total
Particulars				
Loan Taken by company	1,785,000	-	370,000	2,155,000
(Net of repayment)	-	-	-	-
Director Remuneration	300,000	-	-	300,000
Unsecured Loan repaid	-	-	80,000	80,000
Loans & advance given which are repaid	-	-	290,000	290,000
	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31st March, 2018	-	-	-	-
Loan Taken by company	27,631,486	2,276,350	2,150,000	32,057,836
(Net of repayment)	-	-	-	-
Director Remuneration	300,000	-	-	300,000
Salary paid	-	-	-	-
Loans & advance given which are repaid	-	-	-	-

Notes:
(i) There are no amounts due to or due from related parties which have been written off / written back during the year.

28 The company has received a deposit of Rs. 22,76,350/- from persons who were directors of the company when deposit was placed. They are no longer the director on the Balance sheet date. However, as per clause 2(viii) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules , 2014 , the said deposit is considered to be an exempt deposit not attracting provisions of Sec. 73 to 76 of Companies Act, 2013.

29 Pending Litigations

Sr. No.	Name of the statue	Period of dispute	Amount	Forum Where dispute is pending
a.	Gujarat sales tax	1996-97	22,35,375	The Company had filed an appeal in Gujarat High Court. The High Court quashed and set aside the order passed by the Tribunal and restored the matters to Tribunal to decide the same on the merits.The appeal is now being heard in Gujarat Value Added Tax Tribunal at Ahmedabad.
b.	Gujarat sales tax	1997-98	17,68,097	----------- do -----------
c.	Central sales tax	1997-98	5,08,472	----------- do -----------

In the above matters, the company has already provided the disputed amount of tax in its books. Hence, in case of an adverse verdict, there shall not be any additional burden on the financial position of the company.

30 Particular of Loan and Investment given by the Company

1. The details of loans given for business purpose are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the party receiving the loan	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
1	Sapphire (India) Private Limited	635,500	635,500

2. There were no guarantees given or investments made by the Company under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review and hence the said provision is not applicable.
3. The company has given business advance of Rs. 6,35,300/- to Sapphire (India) Private Limited. Hence the question of charging interest u/s 186(7) does not arise.

31 Corresponding figurs of previous year have been regrouped whereever necessary.

32 Balances of Long term & Short term Borrowings, Trade payable, Other current Liabilities, Trade Receivables And Loans and Advances are subject to confirmation.

33 In the opinion of the board all the current assets have a value on realization, in the ordinary couirses of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

34 Detail of Auditors' Remuneration are as follows:

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
For Audit Fees, Tax Audit Fees	55,000	55,000

35 Based on the information available with the Company, there are no suppliers who are registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as

at March 31st 2019. Hence, the information as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is not disclosed and relied upon by the auditor.

As per our report of even date attached
For Purnesh R. Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 142830W

Purnesh Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No.: 032812

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 30.05.2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Director of
SUVIDHA INFRAESTATE CORPORATION LIMITED
CIN : L70102GJ1992PLC016978

Kishore K. Goswami
Managing Director & Chairman
DIN: 00289644

Ashokkumar K. Goswami
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00289515

Nikita Barbhaya
Company Secretary

Anupkumar K. Goswami
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN: 00289603

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 30.05.2019