



SAXENA SINGHAL & VAID

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of M/s. Logix InfratechPrivate Limited

Report on the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Standalone financial statements of M/s. Logix Infratech Private Limited ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of matter Paragraph

We draw attention to the following matter in the notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Note 15 in the financial statements which indicate that the company has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded, the company has incurred a cash loss of Rs. 1,24,96,42,400/- during the current year and Rs. 30,53,42,550/- during the immediately preceding previous year. However, the financial statements of the company are prepared on a going concern basis.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Basis for Opinion

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



Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with companies Indian Accounting Standards rules 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the result of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in **Annexure A**, a statement of matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, under section 143(3)(i) of the act, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**".
 - g. In our opinion and to the best of our information and accordance to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.
 - h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



- i. The Company has adequately disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. **Refer Note 32**
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For and on behalf of
SaxenaSinghal&Vaid
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number 03284N




Harish Kumar Saxena
Partner

Membership number: 014817
UDIN:21014817AAAAAA6051

Place: Delhi

Date: 08th December 2020

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31,2020:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixedassets;
- (b) The fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals, which in our opinion, is considered reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have beennoticed.
- (c) The company does not own any immovable property as fixed asset. Therefore the provision of sub clause (c) of paragraph 3(i) of order is not applicable.
- (ii) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any secured, unsecured loan to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Therefore the provisions of sub clause (a), (b) & (c) of paragraph 3 (iii) of order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185& 186 of the act in respect of loan, investment, guarantees and security made.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- (vi) As per information and explanation given by management, maintenance of Cost Records has been specified pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the act in respect of the service carried out by the company and accounts and records have been made and maintained.
- (vii) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.



(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute except the following:-

Name of the Statute/ dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which amount relates	Amount deposited under protest (Rs. In Lacs)	Amount involved (Rs. In Lacs)
Income Tax (TDS)	ITAT	AY 2014-15	17.06	68.25
Income Tax (TDS)- Penalty	CIT(A)	AY 2014-15	Nil	60.94
Service Tax	Honorable High Court	July 12- March 15	Nil	368.43

(viii) The Company has not taken any loan from bank, financial institutions or from the government and has not issued any debentures. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(viii) of the order are not applicable.

(ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management. During the year under review, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term loans. Therefore, the provisions of clause (ix) of the order are not applicable to the company, hence not commented upon.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act are not applicable to Private Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xi) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



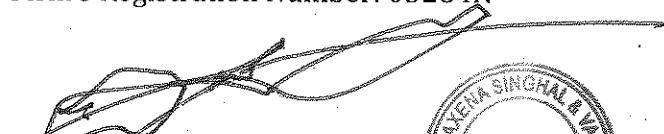
(xiv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

(xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

(xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

For and on behalf of
SaxenaSinghal&Vaid
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 03284N


Harish Kumar Saxena
Partner



Membership number: 014817
UDIN: 21014817AAAAAA6051

Place: Delhi

Date: 08thDecember2020

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Logix Infratech Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("theAct")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Logix Infratech Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

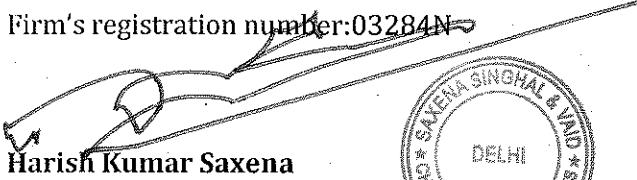
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020 as stated in Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For and on behalf of
SaxenaSinghal&Vaid
Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number:03284N~


Harish Kumar Saxena
Partner



Membership number: 014817
UDIN:21014817AAAAAA6051

Place: Delhi

Date:08thDecember2020

LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70101DL2010PTC202613
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

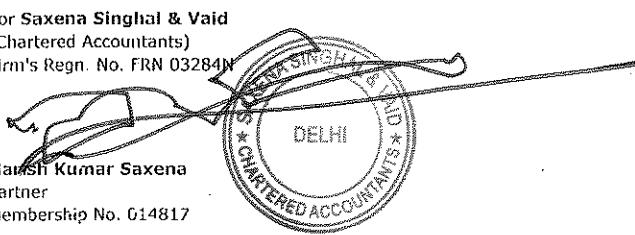
Particulars	Notes	As at		
		March 31, 2020 (Rupees In Lacs)	March 31, 2019 (Rupees in Lacs)	
ASSETS				
A. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	5	1.25	1.60	
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Loans	6	21.40	21.88	
(ii) Other financial assets	7	19.06	144.41	
(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)	8	5,203.61	3,341.96	
(d) Non- current Tax assets (Net)	9	93.59	41.98	
(e) Other non-current assets	10	43.73	43.73	
Total non-current assets (A)		5,382.64	3,595.56	
B. Current assets				
(a) Inventories	11	88,648.38	85,852.08	
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	12	173.23	114.95	
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	54.48	34.39	
(c) Other current assets	10	1,730.33	19,551.61	
Total current assets (B)		90,606.43	1,05,553.04	
Total assets (A+B)		95,989.07	1,09,148.59	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
A. Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	14	893.48	893.48	
(b) Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	14	2,823.58	2,823.58	
(c) Other equity	15	(18,779.81)	(8,140.84)	
Total equity (A)		(15,062.76)	(4,423.79)	
Liabilities				
B. Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	16	-	6,727.53	
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	2,995.93	-	
(b) Provisions	18	14.60	7.60	
(c) Other liabilities	20	631.85	10,235.32	
Total non-current liabilities (B)		3,642.39	16,970.45	
C. Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables				
-Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises				
-Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	2,861.58	1,697.18	
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	46,099.85	33,947.30	
(b) Provisions	18	0.34	0.25	
(c) Other liabilities	20	58,447.67	60,957.19	
Total current liabilities (C)		1,07,409.44	96,601.92	
Total liabilities (B+C)		1,11,051.83	1,13,572.38	
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		95,989.07	1,09,148.59	

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For **Saxena Singhal & Vaid**
(Chartered Accountants)

Firm's Regn. No. FRN 03284N



Hanshi Kumar Saxena
Partner
Membership No. 014817

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Davender Mohan Saxena
Director
DIN- 01304559


Mukesh Mohan Shrivastava
Director
DIN-07786883


Shuchi Kulshreshtha
Company Secretary
Membership No. 27250

LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70101DL2010PTC202613
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2020 (Rupees in Lacs)	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees in Lacs)
I Revenue from operations	21	5,348.76	8,873.89
II Other income	22	19.19	41.51
III Total Income (I+II)		5,367.95	8,915.40
IV Expenses			
i) Cost of Construction/ Development & other project cost	23A	7,659.98	67,743.92
ii) Changes in inventories of project in progress	23B	(2,796.30)	(57,813.33)
iii) Employee benefits expense	24	75.36	79.58
iv) Finance costs	25	4,056.77	1,513.76
v) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26A	0.35	0.43
vi) Other expenses	26B	8,868.57	444.90
Total Expenses (IV)		17,864.72	11,969.26
V Profit / (Loss) before tax & exceptional item (III-IV)		(12,496.77)	(3,053.86)
VI Exceptional item			
VII Profit / (Loss) before tax (V-VI)		(12,496.77)	(3,053.86)
VIII Tax expense			
i) Current tax	27		(0.76)
ii) Deferred tax charge / (credit)	8	(1,860.65)	375.40
Total Tax expense (VIII)		(1,860.65)	374.64
IX Profit / (Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		(10,636.13)	(3,428.50)
X Other comprehensive income			
i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	33	3.85	(11.24)
ii) Deferred tax charge relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	8	(1.00)	2.92
Total other comprehensive income (X)		2.85	(8.32)
XI Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		(10,638.97)	(3,420.18)

Earnings per share

(Nominal value of shares Rs. 1 each for all classes of equity shares)

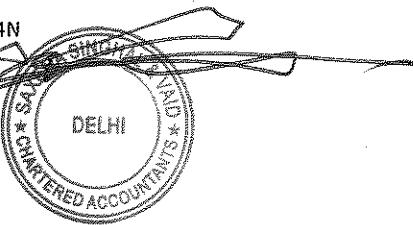
Basic	28	(11.90)	(3.84)
Diluted	28	(11.90)	(3.84)

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For **Saxena Singhal & Vaid**
 (Chartered Accountants)
 Firm's Regn. No. FRN 03284N

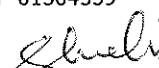
Harish Kumar Saxena
 Partner
 Membership No. 014817



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED


Davender Mohan Saxena
 Director
 DIN- 01304559


Mukesh Mohan Shrivastava
 Director
 DIN-07786883


Shweta Kulshreshtha
 Company Secretary
 Membership No. 27250

Place : Delhi
 Date : 08/12/2020

Place : Delhi
 Date : 08/12/2020

LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70101DL2010PTC202613
STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

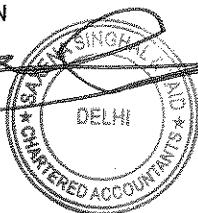
Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2020 (Rupees in Lacs)	March 31, 2019 (Rupees in Lacs)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(12,496.77)	(3,053.86)
Adjustments for:		
Finance cost recognised in Profit and Loss	4,056.77	(1,513.76)
Interest income recognised in Profit and Loss	(4.03)	(5.75)
Amount written off	(1.74)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.35	0.43
	(8,445.42)	(4,572.94)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(58.28)	(145.77)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	1,824.55	5,734.25
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	17,823.02	1,910.74
(Increase) / decrease in financial assets	126.44	(127.49)
(Increase) / decrease in loans	0.48	17.20
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	1,164.40	(180.23)
Increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities	5,650.17	(521.20)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	3.24	2.66
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(12,112.99)	(302.42)
Cash generated from operations	5,975.61	1,814.80
Income taxes paid / (refund)	(51.61)	(26.29)
Net cash generated by / (used in) operating activities	5,924.00	1,788.52
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(0.39)
Interest received	2.93	4.71
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	2.93	4.32
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings		
Interest paid	(5,906.84)	(1,816.37)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,906.84)	(1,816.37)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	20.09	(23.54)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	34.39	57.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	54.48	34.39

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For **SAXENA SINGHAL & VAID**
 (Chartered Accountants)
 Firm's Reqn. No. FRN 03284N

Harish Kumar Saxena
 Partner
 Membership No. 014817



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Davender Mohan Saxena
 Director
 DIN- 01304559

Mukesh Mohan Shrivastava
 Director
 DIN-07786883

Shuchi Kulshreshtha
 Company Secretary
 Membership No. 27250

Place : Delhi
 Date : 08/12/2020

Place : Delhi
 Date : 08/12/2020

LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U70101DL2010PTC202613

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (Rupees in Lacs)	
a. Equity share capital			
Balance at March 31, 2019	8,93,48,701	893.48	
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	
Balance at March 31, 2020	8,93,48,701	893.48	
b. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares			
Balance at March 31, 2019	28,23,57,813	2,823.58	
Changes in preference share capital during the year	-	-	
Balance at March 31, 2020	28,23,57,813	2,823.58	
c. Other equity			
Particulars	Reserve and surplus	(Rupees in Lacs)	
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at March 31, 2019	2,274.82	(10,415.66)	(8,140.84)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(10,636.13)	(10,636.13)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	(2.85)	(2.85)
Total	-	(10,638.97)	(10,638.97)
Balance at March 31, 2020	2,274.82	(21,054.64)	(18,779.81)

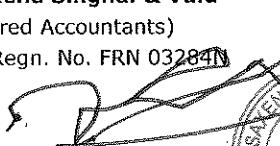
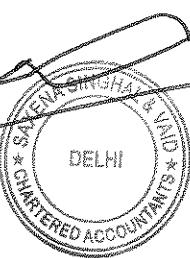
See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For **Saxena Singhal & Vaid**

(Chartered Accountants)

Firm's Regn. No. FRN 032841

Harish Kumar Saxena
Partner
Membership No. 014817

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED



Davender Mohan Saxena
Director
DIN- 01304559



Mukesh Mohan Shrivastava
Director
DIN-07786883



Shuchi Kulshreshtha
Company Secretary
Membership No. 27250

Place : Delhi

Date : 08/12/2020

Place : Delhi

Date : 08/12/2020

LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70101DL2010PTC202613

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Background of the Company

Logix Infratech Private Limited (the company) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies act, 1956. The company is engaged in the business of Real Estate Development and construction. The Company's site office is situated at, Plot No. Group Housing - 01, Expressway, Sector-143, Noida, U.P.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("INR") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest lacs except number of shares and per share data.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

b) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

c) Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.



d) Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Where a property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalized. Borrowing costs during the period of construction is added to the cost of eligible property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Asset category	Useful life (in years)
Plant & machinery	8-15
Computers	3-5

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

f) Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimates residual value.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Aruna Singhal".

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mr. [unclear]".

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line method over the remaining useful life of assets as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

Intangible assets is amortised over a period of 3-5 years.

g) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

h) Leases

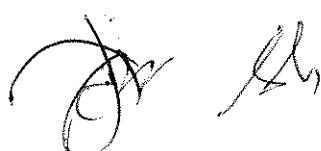
The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 - Leases effective 1st April, 2019, using the modified prospective method. The Company has applied the standard to its leases. Accordingly, previous period information has not been restated. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract.

The Company as lessee

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and leases of low value assets. For these short term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense over the term of the lease.



The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease. In case of Property, plant and equipment or Investment Property, right to use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. In case of leases which forms part of inventory are measured at cost and charged to the statement of profit and loss based on the revenue recognized as explained in accounting policy for revenue from real estate projects.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

The Company as lessor

Operating lease

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset.

Finance lease

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method before tax, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

i) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below:

Non-derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost – a financial asset is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

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

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.



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 Separate standalone Financial Statements.

Investments in mutual funds

Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized 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.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified party fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of expected loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

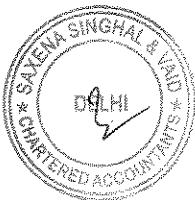
Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.



Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each semi-annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

k) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

I) 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.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

Construction/ development material is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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.

m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. When appropriate, provisions are measured on a discounted basis.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:

- by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and
- as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial assets.

n) Recognition of Revenue & Expenditures

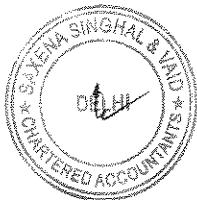
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and is net of rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised in the statement of profit and loss to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognised either at point of time and over a period of time based on various conditions as included in the contracts with customers.

Point of Time:

Revenue from real-estate projects

Revenue is recognised at a Point in Time w.r.t. sale of real estate units, including land, plots, apartments, commercial units, development rights as and when the control passes on to the customer which coincides with giving of the possession to the customer. Further, where the contract is to deliver bare shell units and interim possession are given for the purposes of interiors only, final possession is considered to be the point in time when the control is passed on to the customer. Company also estimates the cost to complete the projects in order to determine the amount of revenue to be recognised. These estimates



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

include the cost of providing infrastructure, potential claims by contractors and the cost of meeting other contractual obligations to the customers.

Over a period of time:

Revenue is recognised over period of time for following stream of revenues:

Revenue from Co-development projects

Co-development projects where the Company is acting as trunkey contractor, revenue is recognised in accordance with the terms of the co-developer agreements. Under such contracts, assets created does not have an alternative use for the company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment. The estimated project cost includes construction cost, development and construction material, internal development cost, external development charges, borrowing cost and overheads of such project.

The estimates of the saleable area and costs are reviewed periodically and effect of any changes in such estimates is recognized in the period such changes are determined. However, when the total project cost is estimated to exceed total revenues from the project, the loss is recognized immediately.

Maintenance income

Revenue in respect of maintenance services is recognised on an accrual basis, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract as and when the company satisfies performance obligations by delivering the services as per contractual agreed terms.

Other operating income

Income from forfeiture of properties, any other income and delayed interest from customers under agreements to sell is accounted for on an accrual basis except in cases where ultimate collection is not reasonably ascertained.

Interest income

Interest income is recorded on accrual basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Contract balances

Contract assets

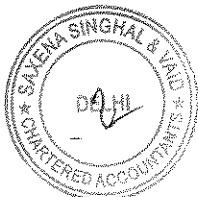
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Cost of real estate projects

Cost of constructed properties includes cost of land (including cost of development rights/land under agreements to purchase), estimated internal development costs, external development charges, borrowing costs, overheads, construction costs and development/construction materials, which is charged to the statement of profit and loss based on the revenue recognized as explained in accounting policy for revenue from real estate projects above, in consonance with the concept of matching costs and revenue. Final adjustment is made on completion of the specific project.

o) Foreign currency transactions and translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period are recognised directly in equity or added/deducted from the cost of assets as the case may be.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the reporting period. Exchange differences arising on retranslation on non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in Statement of Profit and Loss for the period except for differences arising on

the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowings costs directly attributable to the acquisition and/or construction 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 those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

q) Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.



r) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

s) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit after tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

t) Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

u) Segment Reporting

Business Segment

The Company is engaged in the business of Real Estate Development & Constructions. Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable business segments in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Operating Segments'. Hence, no separate segmental information has been provided herein.

Geographical Segment

The Company operates within India and does not have operations in economic environments with different risks and returns. Hence, it is considered as operating in single geographical segment. Hence, no separate segmental information has been provided herein.

3. Standards issued but not yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations

On July 24, 2020, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has issued an amendment to Ind AS 103 whereby definition of the business has been amended. Additionally, new amendments also provide new aspects to evaluate a set of activities as business. The effective date of these amendments is April 1, 2020. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendments and their impact on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 116, Leases

On July 24, 2020, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 in respect of rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. The effective date of these amendments is April 1, 2020. However, in case an entity (lessee) has not yet approved the financial statements before the issuance of this amendment, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019 as well. Currently, the Company does not have any such scenario and hence, the Company has not considered any impact of this amendment on these financial



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements

On July 24, 2020, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has issued an amendment to Ind AS 1 whereby definition of the word 'Material' has been enhanced to make it more explanatory and it now covers more scenarios. The effective date of these amendments is April 1, 2020. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendments and their impact on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 10, Events After the Reporting Period

On July 24, 2020, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has issued an amendment to Ind AS 10 in respect of disclosure requirement related to non-adjusting event. This amendment requires additional information to be disclosed for material non-adjusting events. The effective date of these amendments is April 1, 2020. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendments and their impact on the financial statements.

4. Critical Accounting Judgement & Estimates

Significant management judgements

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Impairment of financial assets – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

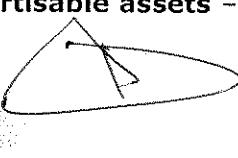
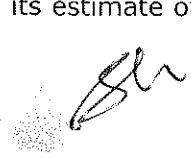
Classification of leases – The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various premises. The assessment (including measurement) of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/terminate etc. After the commencement date, the company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend or to terminate.

Significant estimates

Revenue and inventories – The Company recognizes revenue using the completion method. This requires forecasts to be made of total budgeted cost with the outcomes of underlying construction and service contracts, which require assessments and judgements to be made on changes in work scopes, claims (compensation, rebates etc.) and other payments to the extent they are probable and they are capable of being reliably measured. For the purpose of making estimates for claims, the Company used the available contractual and historical information.

Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets – Management reviews its estimate of



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

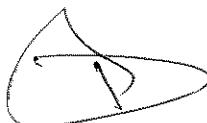
Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Expected Credit Loss / Impairment of Financial Instrument

The impairment provisions for trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period.

Covid-19 Impact

The outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 virus ('Covid-19') has severely impact businesses around the world. In many countries, including India, there has been severe disruption of regular business operations due to lock down restrictions and other emergency measures imposed by the Government. The management has made a detailed assessment of its liquidity position, including recoverability/carrying values of its trade receivables, inventories, property, plant and equipment, investment property , other advances, investments etc. as at balance sheet date. Since then, the operations have been gradually resuming in line with the Government of India directives issued in this regard. However, the actual impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the company's results remains uncertain and dependent on spread of Covid-19 and steps taken by the Government to mitigate the economic impact and may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5 : Property, Plant & Equipments

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Total
Gross Block			
As at March 31, 2019	2.29	1.07	3.36
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	2.29	1.07	3.36
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2019	1.68	0.08	1.76
Charge for the year	0.28	0.07	0.35
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1.96	0.15	2.11
Net Block (As at March 31, 2019)	0.61	0.99	1.60
Net Block (As at March 31, 2020)	0.33	0.92	1.25



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rupees In Lacs)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees In Lacs)
6 Loans		
<u>Non-current - at amortised cost</u>		
Considered good-unsecured		
(a) Security Deposits - others	21.40	21.88
7 Other financial assets	<u>21.40</u>	<u>21.88</u>
<u>Non-current - at amortised cost</u>		
Considered good-unsecured		
(a) Deposits accounts with bank* (b) Interest accrued on bank deposits	15.83 3.23 <u>19.06</u>	142.27 2.14 <u>144.41</u>

*Fixed deposits is under lien with bank and is restricted from being exchanged for more than 12 months from the Balance Sheet date.

8 Deferred tax Assets (Net)

(a) Component of Deferred Tax Asset (Net)

Deferred Tax Asset:

Employee Benefits Expenses	3.89	3,339.46
Unabsorbed depreciation and losses	5,199.76	0.47
Property, plant and equipment	(0.03)	2.04
Gross Deferred Tax Asset	<u>5,203.61</u>	<u>3,341.98</u>

Deferred Tax Liability:

Effect of adoption of new accounting standard, Ind AS 115	-	0.02
Gross Deferred Tax Liability	<u>-</u>	<u>0.02</u>

Net Deferred Tax Asset

(b) Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Asset :

Opening Balance	3,341.96	4,468.86
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	1,860.65	(375.40)
Deferred tax Asset recognised as adjustment to retained earnings as of March 31, 2018 on account of adoption of Ind AS 115	-	(748.57)
Tax Income/(Expense) during the year recognised in OCI	1.00	(2.92)
Closing Balance	<u>5,203.61</u>	<u>3,341.96</u>

(c) Movement in Deferred Tax Assets :

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets for current year

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:	As at March 31, 2019	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	Effect of adoption of new Accounting Standards	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Employee Benefits Expenses	3,339.46	1.00	-	(3,336.58)	3.89
(b) Unabsorbed depreciation and losses	0.47	-	-	5,199.28	5,199.76
(c) Property, plant and equipment	2.04	-	-	(2.07)	(0.03)
(d) Effect of adoption of new accounting standard, Ind AS 115	(0.02)	-	-	0.02	-
	<u>3,341.96</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,860.65</u>	<u>5,203.61</u>

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets for Previous year

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:	As at March 31, 2018	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	Effect of adoption of new Accounting Standards	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Employee Benefits Expenses	5.49	(2.92)	-	3,336.90	3,339.46
(b) Unabsorbed depreciation and losses	4,463.71	-	-	(4,463.23)	0.47
(c) Property, plant and equipment	(0.34)	-	-	2.38	2.04
(d) Effect of adoption of new accounting standard, Ind AS 115	-	-	(748.57)	748.55	(0.02)
	<u>4,468.86</u>	<u>(2.92)</u>	<u>(748.57)</u>	<u>(375.40)</u>	<u>3,341.96</u>



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Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rupees in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees in Lacs)
9 Non- Current tax assets (Net)		
(a) Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)	<u>93.59</u>	<u>41.98</u>
10 Other assets (Unsecured)		
Non-current		
(a) Deposit with other tax authorities under protest	26.66	26.66
(b) Deposit with income tax authority under protest	<u>17.06</u>	<u>17.06</u>
	<u>43.73</u>	<u>43.73</u>
Current		
(a) Balances with tax authorities	901.24	1,022.29
(b) Tax recoverable agst demand from customers	<u>178.09</u>	<u>211.10</u>
(c) Advance to vendors/ parties		
- related parties	-	-
- others	577.49	690.93
(d) Prepaid Expenses	4.20	2.45
(e) Capital advance to		
- related parties	-	1,385.68
- others	-	3,551.85
(f) Contribution agst acquisition of Land to related party	-	5,220.32
(g) Recoverable from related parties agst property	<u>69.31</u>	<u>7,467.00</u>
	<u>1,730.33</u>	<u>19,551.61</u>
11 Inventories		
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
(a) Project-in-progress	<u>88,648.38</u>	<u>85,852.08</u>
	<u>88,648.38</u>	<u>85,852.08</u>
12 Trade Receivables		
Current - at amortised cost		
(a) Considered good - unsecured	<u>173.23</u>	<u>114.95</u>
	<u>173.23</u>	<u>114.95</u>
13 Cash and cash equivalents		

For the purposes of the standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, excluding of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the standalone statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the standalone balance sheet as follows:

(a) Balances with Banks	42.08	32.34
-in current accounts	12.41	2.05
(b) Cash on hand	<u>54.48</u>	<u>34.39</u>



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	As at (Rupees in Lacs)
14 Share capital		
Authorised Share Capital:		
494,356,901 (494,356,901 as at March 31, 2019) Equity shares of Rupees 1 each	4,943.57	4,943.57
282,357,813 (282,357,813 as at March 31, 2019) Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS") of Rupees 1 each	2,823.58	2,823.58
Total authorised share capital	7,767.15	7,767.15
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
1,274,089 (1,274,089 as at March 31, 2019) Ordinary Equity shares of Rupees 1 each	12.74	12.74
19,971,094 (19,971,094 as at March 31, 2019) 'Class A' Equity shares of Rupees 1 each	199.71	199.71
11,609,306 (11,609,306 as at March 31, 2019) 'Class B' Equity shares of Rupees 1 each	116.09	116.09
56,494,212 (56,494,212 as at March 31, 2019) 'Class C' Equity shares of Rupees 1 each	564.94	564.94
282,357,813 (282,357,813 as at March 31, 2019) Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS") of Rupees 1 each	2,823.58	2,823.58
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	3,717.06	3,717.06

Notes :

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number	Rupees in Lacs	Number	Rupees in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	8,93,48,701	893.49	8,93,48,701	893.49
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	8,93,48,701	893.49	8,93,48,701	893.49

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number	Rupees in Lacs	Number	Rupees in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	28,23,57,813	2,823.58	28,23,57,813	2,823.58
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	28,23,57,813	2,823.58	28,23,57,813	2,823.58

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The company has four class of equity shares having par value of Re 1 per share.

- Each holder of an ordinary equity share is entitled to one vote per share.
- Class A and Class C equity shareholders are not eligible to vote.
- Class B equity shareholders are not eligible for vote but in case of specified default event as per shareholders agreement, they are eligible for voting rights.

The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to pari passu distribution post payment of any preferential liability including exhaustion of CCPS, optionally convertible debentures and Series A and B equity shares.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sumeena Singhal".

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shr".

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Terms of conversion/redemption of Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares

Conversion into Series B equity shares after a period of three years and subsequently further extended by 4 years & 6 months & again by 2 years. The conversion price of CCPS to be not less than the DCF valuation at the time of investment and has to be in compliance with the pricing under current exchange control regulations or the exchange control regulations applicable at the time of conversion.

(c) Shares held by the holding company & their subsidiaries

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number	Rupees in Lacs	Number	Rupees in Lacs
Ordinary equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	7,19,680	7.20	7,19,680	7.20
VC Solutions Private Limited	5,54,409	5.54	5,54,409	5.54
'Class A' equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	1,99,71,094	199.71	1,99,71,094	199.71
'Class B' equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	1,16,09,306	116.09	1,16,09,306	116.09
'Class C' equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	3,45,00,024	345.00	3,45,00,024	345.00
VC Solutions Private Limited	2,19,94,188	219.94	2,19,94,188	219.94

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of share	Rupees in Lacs	No. of share	Rupees in Lacs
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	28,23,57,813	2,823.58	28,23,57,813	2,823.58

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of share	% of Holding	No. of share	% of Holding
Ordinary equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	7,19,680	56.49%	7,19,680	56.49%
VC Solutions Private Limited	5,54,409	43.51%	5,54,409	43.51%
'Class A' equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	1,99,71,094	100%	1,99,71,094	100%
'Class B' equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	1,16,09,306	100%	1,16,09,306	100%
'Class C' equity shares:				
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	3,45,00,024	61.07%	3,45,00,024	61.07%
VC Solutions Private Limited	2,19,94,188	38.93%	2,19,94,188	38.93%

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of share	% of Holding	No. of share	% of Holding
Logix Soft-tel Private Limited	28,23,57,813	100%	28,23,57,813	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of share holders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020 (Rupees in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees in Lacs)
15 Other Equity		
Reserve and Surplus		
(A) Securities premium account		
Opening balance	2,274.82	2,274.82
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Closing balance	2,274.82	2,274.82
(B) Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(10,415.66)	(9,124.69)
Adjustment on account of Ind AS 115 (net of tax)	-	2,129.20
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(10,636.13)	(3,428.50)
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	(2.85)	8.32
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(21,054.64)	(10,415.66)
Total (A+B)	(18,779.81)	(8,140.84)



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	(Rupees in Lacs)	
16 Non current borrowings		
Secured - at amortised cost		
(a) Deferred payment liabilities*	33,637.66	33,637.66
Less: Current maturities	33,637.66	26,910.13
	-	6,727.53
Total non-current borrowings	-	6,727.53

* Land was allotted on lease by Noida Authority to the company during the year 2010-11. During the year 2017-18, the liability was rescheduled, which is repayable in 5 equally half-yearly installments along with Interest @11%. In case of Default, Interest @ 14% Compounded half yearly shall be leviable for defaulted period on the defaulted amount. The borrowing is secured against land allotted by Noida Authority.

Details of continuing default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowing and interest thereon is as follows.

S.No	Installment default starting from	Principal as at 31 March, 2020	Principal as at 31 March, 2019	Interest as at 31 March, 2020	(Rupees in Lacs) Interest as at 31 March, 2019
1	26.05.2018	6,727.53	6,727.53	1,850.07	1,850.07
2	26.11.2018	6,727.53	6,727.53	1,480.06	1,480.06
3	26.05.2019	6,727.53	-	1,110.04	-
4	26.11.2019	6,727.53	-	740.03	-

17 Other financial liabilities

Non current

Secured - at amortised cost

(a) Lease liability (IndAS)	2,995.93	-
	2,995.93	-

Current

Secured - at amortised cost

(a) Current maturities of deferred payment liabilities (refer note 16)	33,637.66	26,910.13
(b) Interest accrued and due on deferred pymt liabilities	10,708.46	4,810.14
(c) Interest accrued and not due on deferred pymt liabilities	256.16	768.49
(d) Lease Rent Payable to Noida Authority	448.18	235.88
(e) Extra Compensation payable to Noida Authority (net)	68.33	64.70
(f) Lease liability (IndAS)	287.17	-

Unsecured - at amortised cost

(a) Bank Overdraft	38.33	3.19
(b) Retention Money	655.54	1,154.76
Total	46,099.85	33,947.30

18 Provisions

Non current

(a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 33)	14.60	7.60
	14.60	7.60

Current

(a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 33)	0.34	0.25
	0.34	0.25



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020 (Rupees in Lacs)	March 31, 2019 (Rupees in Lacs)
19 Trade Payables		
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)		
(b) Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
-Others		
-Related Party		
	2,861.36	1,697.18
	0.22	-
	2,861.58	1,697.18

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

The amount due to the Micro and Small Enterprise as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company, which has been relied upon by the auditors. The disclosure relating to the Micro and Small Enterprise are as under:

(a)	(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of the year	-	-
	(ii) Interest due thereon	-	-
(b)	Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(c)	Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment other than the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(e)	Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The average credit period is upto 30 days for the Company.

20 Other liabilities (Unsecured)
Non-Current

(a)	Capital advance from related party	1.30	10,235.32
(b)	Refundable agst property to related party	23.31	-
(c)	Refundable against contribution for acquisition of land to related party	607.24	-
		631.85	10,235.32

Current

(a)	Contract Liability*	55,671.42	57,865.08
(b)	Statutory payable	63.57	24.69
(c)	Payable for Cost to Completion	2,712.68	3,067.42
		58,447.67	60,957.19

* Contract liabilities include amount received from customers as per the installments stipulated in the buyer agreement to deliver properties once the properties are completed and control is transferred to customers.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars		Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
		(Rupees in Lacs)	(Rupees in Lacs)
21	Revenue from operations		
(a)	Sale of services		
i)	Sales of Units	4,572.74	7,924.27
		4,572.74	7,924.27
(b)	Other operating revenues		
i)	Maintenance Charges Receipts	140.30	75.56
ii)	Electricity Charges Receipts	83.30	37.37
iii)	Interest from Flat Buyers	52.42	129.73
iv)	Share of Land premium	-	406.97
v)	Sale of FSI	500.00	300.00
		776.02	949.62
	Total Revenue from operation (a+b)	5,348.76	8,873.89
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	Revenue recognition at a point of time	4,572.74	7,924.27
	Revenue recognition over period of time	-	-
	Total revenue from contracts with customers	4,572.74	7,924.27
	Contract balances		
	Contract Liabilities	55,671.42	57,865.08
	Contract liabilities include amount received from customers as per the installments stipulated in the buyer agreement to deliver properties once the properties are completed and control is transferred to customers.		
	Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from:		
	Movement of contract liability		(Rupees in Lacs)
	Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		31-Mar-20
	Amount received/Adjusted against contract liability during the year		57,865.08
	Performance obligations satisfied during the year		2,379.07
	Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year		(4,572.74)
			55,671.42
	Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price		
	Revenue as per Contracted price		4,801.29
	Adjustments (if any)		228.56
	Total		4,572.74
22	Other Income		
(a)	Interest Income		
i)	on fixed deposits	4.03	5.75
ii)	on income tax refund	-	1.45
iii)	on others	0.57	3.62
(b)	Other Misc. income		
i)	Account Written off	1.74	-
ii)	Holding Charges Receipts	5.18	25.79
iii)	Income From Transfer Charges	7.51	4.81
iv)	Miscellaneous Income	0.17	0.08
	Total Other Income	19.19	41.51



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Particulars		Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2020 (Rupees in Lacs)	March 31, 2019 (Rupees in Lacs)
23A	Cost of Construction/ Development & other project cost		
(a)	Cost of Construction/ Development & other related project cost	7,659.98	67,743.92
(b)	Sale/ Purchase of material for contractor		
	Sale	-	9.99
	Purchase	-	(9.99)
		7,659.98	67,743.92
23B	Changes in inventories of project in progress		
(a)	Inventory at the beginning of the year	85,852.08	28,038.75
(b)	Inventory at the end of the year	88,648.38	85,852.08
	Decrease/ (increase) in inventories ((a)-(b))	(2,796.30)	(57,813.33)
24	Employee benefits expense		
(a)	Salaries, wages and bonus	69.46	74.86
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds	2.64	1.95
(C)	Staff welfare	0.01	0.11
(d)	Gratuity	3.25	2.66
25	Finance costs	75.36	79.58
(a)	Interest expense		
	-on Delay Payment - NOIDA	4,048.25	1,480.01
	-on others	2.67	26.96
	-Interest on delay in payment of service tax	-	0.54
	-Interest on Subvention Plan	-	4.16
	-Interest on delay in payment of tax deducted at source	2.38	1.29
	-Interest on delay in payment of GST	3.25	-
(b)	Bank charges	0.23	0.80
		4,056.77	1,513.76
26A	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
(a)	Depreciation of property, plant & Equipments	0.35	0.43
26B	Other expenses		
(a)	Legal & Professional charges	208.64	40.71
(b)	Auditors' Remuneration (refer note below)	3.42	3.00
(c)	Advertisement	92.30	26.27
(d)	Brokerage/ Premium on buyback	216.94	26.02
(e)	Conveyance expenses	0.45	0.52
(f)	Insurance charges	5.85	5.28
(g)	Facility Management Expenses	134.51	119.02
(h)	Printing & stationery expenses	0.92	0.98
(i)	Rent charges - Wireless handset	1.83	1.70
(j)	Rent Charges - DG Set	17.99	21.40
(k)	Rates & taxes	11.79	19.75
(l)	Repair & maintenance exp	53.00	10.72
(m)	Power and Fuel	304.21	155.25
(n)	Share of Land premium including compensation	7,628.40	-
(o)	Compensation for Delay in Possession	97.89	12.60
(p)	Miscellaneous expenses	5.77	1.66
(q)	Security charges	84.66	-
		8,868.57	444.90
Note: Auditor's Remuneration comprises			
a)	as statutory auditor	3.00	3.00
b)	for taxation matters	0.38	-
c)	for other services	0.04	-
		3.42	3.00



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Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	(Rupees in Lacs)	
27 Tax Expenses		
Recognised in Profit or loss account		
Current tax		
(a) In respect of the current year		
(b) In respect of prior year		(0.76)
		(0.76)
Deferred tax		
(a) In respect of the current year	(1,860.65)	375.40
	(1,860.65)	375.40
Tax expense recognised through profit & loss account		
	(1,860.65)	374.64
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(1.00)	2.92
Tax credit recognised through Other Comprehensive Income		
	(1.00)	2.92
The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit/(loss) as follows:		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(12,496.77)	(3,053.86)
Enacted income tax rate in India	26.00%	26.00%
Income tax calculated	(3,249.16)	(794.00)
Tax effect on permanent & temporary timing differences	3,249.16	794.00
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss		
The tax rate used for the 2019-2020 and 2018-2019 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 26.00% & 26.00% respectively payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.		
28 Earnings per share (EPS)		
Both basic and diluted earning per share have been calculated using the profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company as the numerator, i.e. no adjustments to profit/(loss) were necessary in 2019 and 2020.		
The reconciliation of the weighted average number of shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share to the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of the basic earnings per share is as follows:		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS and DPS (Numbers)	8,93,48,701	8,93,48,701
The numerators and denominators used to calculate the basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:		
Profit/(Loss) Attributable to shareholders (Rupees in lacs)	(10,636.13)	(3,428.50)
Basic & Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year	8,93,48,701	8,93,48,701
Nominal Value of equity share (Rs.)	1.00	1.00
Basic EPS (in Rs.)	(11.90)	(3.84)
Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	(11.90)	(3.84)
The diluted earnings per share has been computed by dividing the Net profit after tax available for Equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares. Compulsory convertible preference shares have not been considered for computation of diluted loss per share, as they are considered to be anti-dilutive.		
  		

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Note 29: Related party disclosure

Related Party disclosure as required under IndAS (24) on "Related party disclosure" issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are given below:

(a) Related parties and their relationship:

I. Enterprises directly/ indirectly controls/are controlled:

A. Holding Company:

Logix Soft-Tel Pvt. Ltd.

B. Fellow Subsidiaries:

1	VC Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	13	Docile Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.
2	Legend IT Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	14	Regnant Mall & offices Pvt. Ltd.
3	Unibros Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd.	15	Explicit Estates Pvt. Ltd.
4	Logix City Developers Pvt. Ltd.	16	Arable Builders Pvt. Ltd.
5	Logix Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	17	Vipul IT Infrasoft Pvt Ltd.
6	ISP Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	18	Logix Developers Pvt. Ltd.
7	Logix Technopark Pvt. Ltd.	19	Logix Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.
8	Logix Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	20	IT Enfraservices Pvt Ltd
9	Logix Realtors Pvt Ltd.	21	Logix Infrabuild Pvt. Ltd.
10	Logix Infra Developers Pvt. Ltd.	22	Contend Builders Pvt. Ltd.
11	Noida Cyberpark Pvt. Ltd.	23	Logix Estates Pvt. Ltd.
12	Logix Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.	24	Arising Estates Pvt. Ltd.

C. Associates of Holding Company:*

1	Impel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	6	Implex Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
2	Elicit Realtel Pvt. Ltd.	7	Contend Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
3	Abet Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	8	Apace Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.
4	Hale Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	9	Abound Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
5	Consortium Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.		

*These companies were classified as associate on the basis of decision making rights (control based approach) of Logix Group.

II. Key Management Personnel & Relatives:

1	Mr. Davender Mohan Saxena	Director
2	Mr. Mukesh Mohan Shrivastava	Director
3	Ms. Shuchi Kulshreshtha	Company Secretary

III. Enterprises/Personnel under Significant Influence of Key Management Personnel and their Relatives:

1	Logix Builders & Promoters Pvt. Ltd	6	Concrete Construction Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
2	Logix Heights Pvt Ltd	7	Logix Buldestate Pvt. Ltd
3	Esthetic Buildtech Pvt Ltd	8	Neo Infrastructure Pvt Ltd
4	ATS Heights Pvt. Ltd.	9	Assertive Infrastructure Pvt Ltd
5	Logix Landmark LLP		

NOTE: Related party relationships are as identified by the company and relied upon by the Auditors.



b) Transactions with Related Parties

Name of the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transactions during the current Year				Outstanding at the end of the Year	(Rupees in Lacs)
		2019-20	Debit	Credit	2018-19		
Holding Company:							
Logix Soft-tel Pvt. Ltd.	Against Tax	116.74	116.96	109.98	109.98	0.22	-
	Against Expenses	6.12	6.12	0.25	6.14	-	-
	Capital Advance	2,890.51	4,276.19	1,041.68	9,921.25	-	1,385.68
	Cont. Agst Acq. of land	7,021.15	12,848.71	406.97	-	607.24	5,220.32
Fellow Subsidiaries							
Noida Cyberpark Pvt. Ltd.	Against Expenses	12.82	12.82	13.00	13.00	-	-
Logix Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.	Against Expenses	34.58	34.58	2.14	2.14	-	-
Logix City Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Aqanist Booking	647.68	647.68	153.11	153.11	-	-
Logix City Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Secured Agst Property	1,897.84	7,021.15	5,100.00	-	23.31	5,100.00
Logix Infra Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Capital Advance	10,242.02	8.00	-	-	1.30	10,235.32
Logix Infra Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Aqanist Booking	9.83	9.83	34.83	34.83	-	-
Logix Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	Aqanist Booking	313.93	313.93	88.03	88.03	-	-
Logix Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	Secured Agst Property	-	2,297.69	2,367.00	-	69.31	2,367.00

Note: All Related party transactions are in ordinary course of business and are on arm's length basis. Refundable agst property & Contribution for acquisition of Land to and recoverable agst property given to related parties are unsecured and interest free. Based on the assessment made by the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020, there is no need to record any impairment/provisions of receivables from related parties (31st March 2019- Nil).

The company makes this assessment each financial year through examination of the financial position of the related party and the market condition in which the related party operates.

[Handwritten signatures and initials of the signatories]

ANU SINGHAL & JAIK SINGH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED
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30. Leases

Assets taken on Operating Lease:

The Company has entered into lease arrangements with Noida Authority for purchase of plot situated at sector 143 Noida. The leases are cancellable in nature. The future minimum lease expense in respect of period of lease of the premises, including the optional period of lease is as follows :

The total future minimum lease payments under the non-cancellable operating leases are as under:

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Minimum lease payments :		
Not later than one year	235.88	235.88
Later than one year but not later than five years	943.52	943.52
More than 5 years	347.03	583.56
Total	1,526.43	1,762.96

The total lease payments in respect of such leases recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year are Rs. 235.88 Lacs (Rs. 235.88 Lacs as at March 31,2019).

31. Commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts of capital nature (net of advances) remaining to be executed and not provided for is Rs. Nil (As at March 31, 2019 Rs. Nil)

32. Contingent liabilities (not provided for) in respect of:

(a) Few cases have been filed against the Company by the customer but Company is of the opinion that no liability will arise in these matters, hence no contingent provision has been made.

(b) The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position except following tax liabilities for which no provision have been made being the matter is pending before concerned tax authorities. In the opinion of the management, the litigation would not result in any financial liability on the company.

Particulars				As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
Name of the Statute /dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount deposited under protest/ appeal	Period to which amount relates	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
I.Tax (TDS)	ITAT	17.06	AY 2014-15	68.25	68.25
Service Tax	Honorable High Court	NIL	July 12- Mar 15	368.43	-
I. Tax (TDS) - Penalty	CIT(A)	NIL	AY 2014-15	60.94	60.94

33. Employee Benefit expense

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution towards its provident fund is a defined contribution retirement plan for qualifying employees. The Company's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund is deposited with Provident Fund Commissioner which is recognised by the Income Tax authorities.

The Company recognised Rs. 2.64 lacs (previous year Rs. 1.95 lacs) for Provident Fund and Employee state insurance contribution in the statement of profit and loss account. The Contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at the rate specified in rules to the scheme.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, where under employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service subject. Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service. The Gratuity fund is unfunded.



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The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the amounts recognized in the balance sheet.

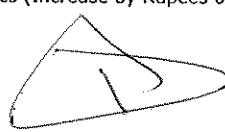
Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
i. Movement in Net Liability		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	7.85	16.44
Current service cost	2.70	1.38
Interest cost	0.55	1.27
Amount recognised to OCI	3.85	(11.24)
Benefits paid		
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	14.94	7.85
Present value of unfunded obligation		
Amounts in the Balance Sheet		
(a) Liabilities	14.94	7.85
(b) Assets	-	-
(c) Net liability/(asset) recognised in the balance sheet	14.94	7.85
Current Liability	0.34	0.25
Non-Current Liability	14.60	7.60
ii. Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows :		
Employee Benefit Expense		
Service cost	2.70	1.38
Interest cost	0.55	1.27
Amount charged to Statement to Profit and Loss	3.25	2.66
iii. Expense recognised in Statement of Other comprehensive income is as follows :		
Net actuarial loss / (gain) due to experience adjustment recognised during the year	2.23	(10.13)
Net actuarial loss / (gain) due to assumptions changes recognised during the year	1.61	(1.11)
Amount charged to Other Comprehensive Income	3.85	(11.24)

The Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and compensated absences obligation for the Company's plan is shown below:

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Principal Actuarial assumptions for Gratuity and compensated absences		
Rate for discounting liabilities	7.00%	7.75%
Expected salary increase rate	10.00%	10.00%
Withdrawal / Employee Turnover Rate		
18-30 years	5.00%	5.00%
30-44 years	3.00%	3.00%
44-60 years	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality table used		IALM 2012-14
Experience gain/(loss) adjustments on plan liabilities (Rupees in lacs)	2.23	(10.13)

Notes:

- a) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.
- b) Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.
 - (i) If the discount rate is 1% higher (Lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs. 2.43 Lacs (Increase by Rupees. 3.19 Lacs) (as at March 31, 2019: decrease by Rs. 1.28 Lacs (Increase by Rupees. 1.68 Lacs).
 - (ii) If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1% the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rupees. 3.06 Lacs (Decrease by Rupees. 2.40 Lacs) as at March 31, 2019: increase by Rupees. 1.63 Lacs (Decrease by Rupees. 1.26 Lacs).
 - (iii) If the withdrawal rate increases (decreases) by 1% the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rupees 0.87 Lacs (Increase by Rupees. 1.09 Lacs) as at March 31, 2019: decrease by Rupees. 0.37 Lacs (Increase by Rupees 0.46 Lacs).



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34. Financial Risk Management:

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 16 and 17 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the company.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's Board reviews the capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Debt*		
Cash and bank balances	33,637.66 54.48	33,637.66 34.39
Net debt	33,583.18	33,603.27
Total equity	(15,062.76)	(4,423.79)
Net debt to equity ratio	(222.96)	(759.60)

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts and contingent consideration).

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Loans - Non Current	21.40	21.88
Other financial assets - Non Current	19.06	144.41
Trade receivables - Current	173.23	114.95
Cash and cash equivalents - Current	54.48	34.39
Total	268.17	315.63

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings - Current	33,637.66	33,637.66
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	2,995.93	
Trade payables - Current	2,861.58	1,697.18
Other financial liabilities - Current	12,462.18	7,037.17
Total	51,957.36	42,372.01

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by magnitude of risk. The company does not have exposure from the international market as the Company operations are in India.

Market Risk

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates only.



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Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The fixed rate loans are generally annual loans wherein the interest rate is reset annually based on the market rate of interest.

The company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities (basis lending rates of respective bank plus spread), the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
If increase by 50 basis point		
Impact on profit or loss for the year	-	-
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	-	-
If decrease by 50 basis point		
Impact on profit or loss for the year	-	-
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	-	-

Other price risk

The company investment are in the group companies and are held for strategic purposes rather than for trading purposes.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The company takes due care while extending any credit as per the approval matrix approved by Board of Directors.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the Management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note given below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

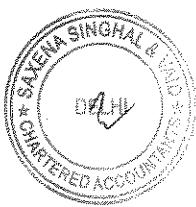
The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

March 31, 2020

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)				
	Within 1 year	1-2 year	More than 2	Total	Carrying amount
Borrowings - Non Current	33,637.66	-	-	33,637.66	33,637.66
Trade payables - Current	2,861.58	-	-	2,861.58	2,861.58
Other Financials Liabilities - Current	12,462.18	-	-	12,462.18	12,462.18
Other Financials Liabilities - Non Current	-	2,995.93	-	2,995.93	2,995.93
Total	48,961.43	2,995.93	-	51,957.36	51,957.36

March 31, 2019

Particulars	(Rupees in lacs)				
	Within 1 year	1-2 year	More than 2	Total	Carrying amount
Borrowings - Non Current	26,910.13	6,727.53	-	33,637.66	33,637.66
Trade payables - Current	1,697.18	-	-	1,697.18	1,697.18
Other Financials Liabilities - Current	7,037.17	-	-	7,037.17	7,037.17
Total	35,644.48	6,727.53	-	42,372.01	42,372.01



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35. Segment disclosure

The Company has been incorporated to engage in the business of Real Estate Development and construction. Based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance, there are no reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108-'Operating Segment Reporting', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

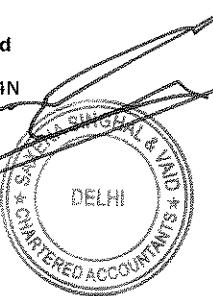
36. The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 08th December 2020.

37. Balance of advance to vendors/parties, trade receivables and trade payables are subject to confirmation.

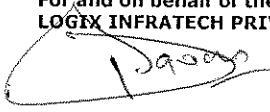
38. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

For **Saxena Singhal & Vaid**
(Chartered Accountants)
Firm's Regn. No. FRN 04284N

Harish Kumar Saxena
Partner
Membership No. 014817



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
LOGIX INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED


Davender Mohan Saxena
Director
DIN- 01304559


Mukesh Mohan Shrivastava

Director
DIN-07786883


Shuchi Kulshreshtha
Company Secretary
Membership No. 27250

Place : Delhi
Date : 08/12/2020

Place : Delhi
Date : 08/12/2020