

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Ibid Home Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

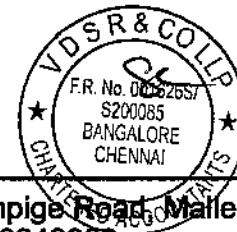
Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Ibid Home Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs). 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements as per the ICAI's Code of Ethics and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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Key Audit Matters

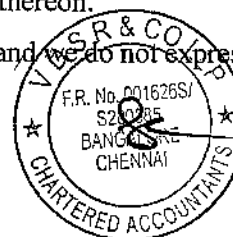
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

KEY AUDIT MATTER	RESPONSE TO KEY AUDIT MATTER
<p>Recording of related party transactions and disclosures</p> <p>The Company has undertaken transactions with its related parties in the ordinary course of business at arm's length. These include borrowing and repayment of loans.</p> <p>We identified the recording of the said related party transactions and its disclosure as set out in respective notes to the financial statements as a key audit matter due to the significance of transactions with related parties.</p> <p>Refer notes to financial statements</p>	<p>As part of our audit procedures, our procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtained and read the Company's policies, processes and procedures in respect of identifying related parties, obtaining approval, recording and disclosure of related party transactions.• Tested, on a sample basis, related party transactions with the underlying contracts, confirmation letters and other supporting documents.• We examined the Company's ability to repay the loan by reviewing Company's future business plan and future cash flows from the operations.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's 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 including Annexures to 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 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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

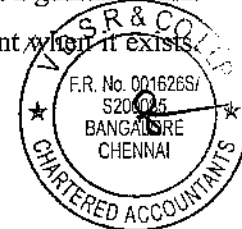
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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.

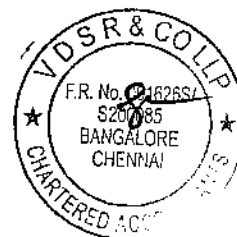


Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

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 Ind AS 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

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

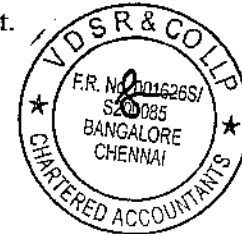


We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

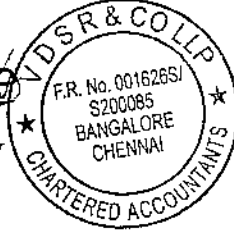
1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure – A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 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, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of 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 financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2019 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, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivate contracts for which there were any material foreseeable loss.
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For V D S R & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 001626S/S200085


Venkatesh Kamath S V
Partner
Membership No 202626

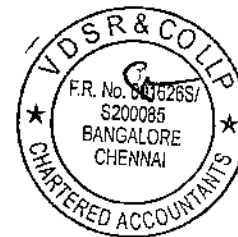


Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14/05/2019

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

1.
 - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. These fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not own any immovable properties and hence this clause not applicable.
2. Company does not have any inventory as on the reporting date. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order not applicable.
3. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan to companies or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")
4. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made any investments, extended any guarantees and provided any security to or on behalf of the parties referred in section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.

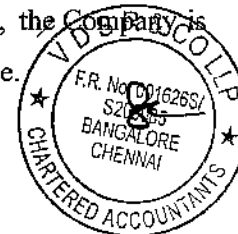


7.

- a. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examinations of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance duty of excise and provident fund.

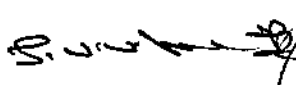
According to the information and explanations given to us, no disputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess, and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

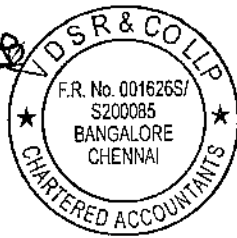
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues in respect of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
8. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from financial institution, bank, and government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order not applicable.
9. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officer or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided any remuneration during the reporting period. Accordingly paragraph 3(xi) of the Order not applicable.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.



13. According to the information and explanations given to us and on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where ever applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For V D S R & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 001626S/S200085


Venkatesh Kamath S V
Partner
Membership No 202626



Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14/05/2019

Annexure – B – to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Ibid Home Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

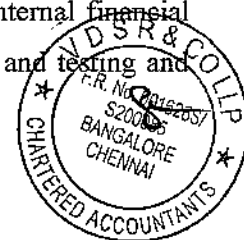
Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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 the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

Auditor's 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 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 judgement, 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 of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

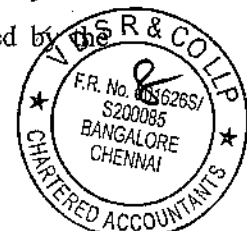
A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's 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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the



Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For V D S R & Co LLP

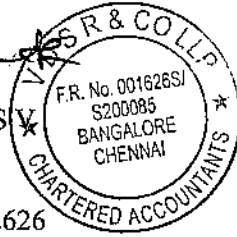
Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 001626S/S200085


Venkatesh Kamath S.V.

Partner

Membership No 202626



Place: Bengaluru

Date: 14/05/2019

IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet

As at

(All amounts in Rupees)

	Note	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	881,370	943,142
(b) Intangible asset under development	4	72,728,677	32,355,622
Total non-current assets		73,610,047	33,298,764
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	-	350,008,531
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	602,292	259,348
(ii) Loans	7	72,000	72,000
(c) Other current assets	8	5,484,359	1,905,021
Total current assets		6,158,651	352,244,900
Total assets		79,768,698	385,543,664
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	9	100,000	100,000
(b) Other equity	10	(4,107,212)	(393,120)
Total equity		(4,007,212)	(293,120)
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	75,777,289	35,440,452
(ii) Trade payables	12	7,538,025	350,038,509
(b) Other current liabilities	13	460,596	357,823
Total current liabilities		83,775,910	385,836,784
Total equity and liabilities		79,768,698	385,543,664
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

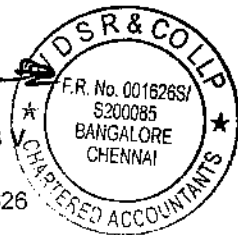
As per report of even date

For V D S R & Co LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001626S/S200085

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Venkatesh Kamath S
Partner
Membership No: 202626

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14.05.2019



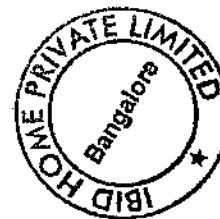
Kuldeep Chawla

Kuldeep Chawla
Director
DIN 00263986

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14.05.2019

Amanda Joy Puravankara

Amanda Joy Puravankara
Director
DIN 07128042



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended

(All amounts in Rupees)	Note	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	14	524,963	-
Total		524,963	-
Expenses			
Purchase of stock in trade	15	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory of stock of flats	16	-	-
Finance Costs	17	1,772	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	85,172	-
Other expenses	19	4,152,112	193,960
Total expenses		4,239,055	193,960
Profit/(loss) before tax		(3,714,092)	(193,960)
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
MAT Credit		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		(3,714,092)	(193,960)
Other comprehensive income ('OCI')			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to above		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (comprising profit and OCI)		(3,714,092)	(193,960)
Earnings per equity share ('EPS')			
(Nominal value per equity share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2018 - Rs.10))			
Basic (Rs.)		(371.41)	(19.40)
Diluted (Rs.)		(371.41)	(19.40)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computation of EPS			
Basic - in numbers		10,000	10,000
Diluted - in numbers		10,000	10,000
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

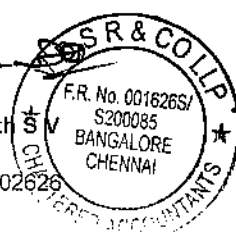
As per report of even date

For V D S R & Co LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001626S/S200085

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Venkatesh Kamath
Partner
Membership No: 202626

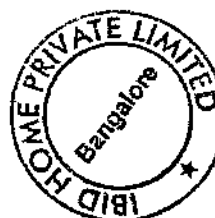
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14.05.2019



Kuldeep Chawla
Director
DIN 00263986

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14.05.2019

Amanda Joy Puravankara
Director
DIN 07128042



IBID Home Private Limited
Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(3,714,092)	(193,960)
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows		
Interest income	-	-
Finance costs	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(3,714,092)	(193,960)
(Increase)/decrease in inventory of stock of flats		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	350,008,531	(350,008,531)
Increase/ (decrease) in Trade payables	(342,500,484)	350,018,512
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	(3,579,338)	(1,659,609)
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	102,773	(117,450)
Cash (used in)/ received from operations	317,389	(1,961,038)
Income tax paid (net)	-	-
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	317,389	(1,961,038)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress and	(40,311,283)	(22,888,840)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(40,311,283)	(22,888,840)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Loans taken from holding company	40,336,837	24,617,387
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	40,336,837	24,617,387
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	342,943	(232,491)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	259,348	491,840
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (as per note 6 to the financial statements)	602,292	259,348


Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

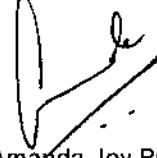
As per report of even date

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 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration Number: 001626S/S200085

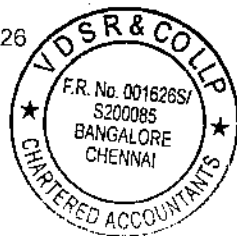
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


 Venkatesh Kamath S V
 Partner
 Membership No: 202626


 Kuldeep Chawla
 Director
 DIN 00263986


 Amanda Joy Puravankara
 Director
 DIN 07128042

Place: Bengaluru
 Date: 14.05.2019



Place: Bengaluru
 Date: 14.05.2019



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	Movement	As at	Movement during	As at
	01 April 2017	during 2017-18	March 31, 2018	2018-19	March 31, 2019
Equity share capital of face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100,000</u>

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			
	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2017	-	-	(199,160)	(199,160)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(193,960)	(193,960)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(393,120)	(393,120)
Dividends (including tax on dividend)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(393,120)</u>	<u>(393,120)</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(3,714,092)	(3,714,092)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(4,107,212)	(4,107,212)
Dividends (including tax on dividend)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,107,212)</u>	<u>(4,107,212)</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.2

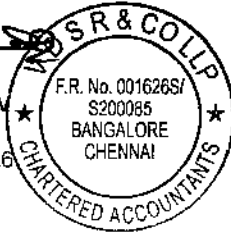
The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per report of even date

For V D S R & Co LLP.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001626S/S200085

Venkatesh Kamath S V
Partner
Membership No: 202626

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14.05.2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuldeep Chawla
Director
DIN 00263986

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 14.05.2019

Amanda Joy Puravankara
Director
DIN 07128042



1. Corporate information

IBID Home Private Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on November 02, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office is located at #130/1, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore-42, India. The Company is engaged in the business of real estate development and other related activities.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. The financial statements of the Company are prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis 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

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th May 2019. Amendments to the financial statements are permitted after approval.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities. The effect of change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or



- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as one year for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized/inventorised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to statement of profit and loss.

(d) Inventories

Direct expenditure relating to real estate activity is inventorised. Other expenditure (including borrowing costs) during construction period is inventorised to the extent the expenditure is directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Other expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is not directly attributable for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use is charged to the statement of profit and loss. Direct and other expenditure is determined based on specific identification to the real estate activity.

i. Work-in-progress: Represents cost incurred in respect of unsold area (including land) of the real estate development projects or cost incurred on projects where the revenue is yet to be recognized. Work-in-progress is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

ii. Stock of flats: Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.



During the current year, Company derecognised the stock of flats transferred from holding company on implementation Indian Accounting Standard 115 (Ind AS 115) - 'Revenue from contracts with customers. The revenue on the said flats is recognised upon transfer of rights on properties to customers.

Net realizable 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.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of those qualifying property, plant and equipment, which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are capitalised. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate components of property, plant and equipment. A fixed asset is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as Capital work-in-progress. Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and shown under 'Other current assets', if any.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation for the year is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The Company has used the following estimated useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:



Particulars	Useful life used by the management (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (in years)
Office equipment	5	5
Computer equipment - End user devices	3	3

(j) Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Computer software which is not an integral part of the related hardware is classified as an intangible asset.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete the asset
- Its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

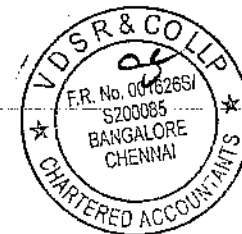
Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation in respect to all the intangible assets is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets based on the evaluation. The useful life of such intangible assets for Computer software is 1-3 years.



(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue from transfer of rights on properties is recognised on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of rights on properties to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those rights.

(l) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year.

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

i. Current income tax

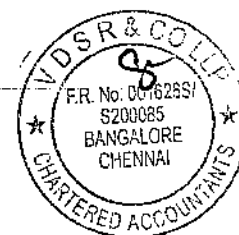
Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

ii. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.



The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses it in the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

(n) Financial Instruments

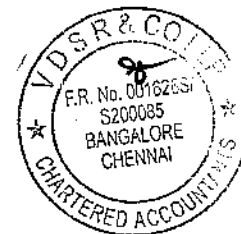
Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value at initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

i. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in statement of profit and loss.



iii. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

iv. Equity investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate are carried at cost. Impairment recognized, if any, is reduced from the carrying value.

v. De-recognition of financial asset

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

vi. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as payables, as appropriate. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, which is described below.

vii. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

viii. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest ('EIR') method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.



Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using EIR method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

ix. De-recognition of financial liability

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

x. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy:

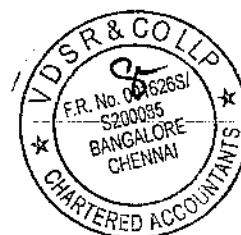
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ▶ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

(o) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

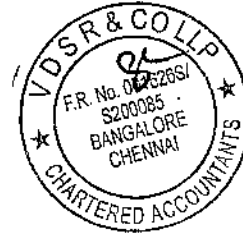


IBID Home Private Limited
Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

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

(p) 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.



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computer equipment	Office Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount at cost			
At April 1, 2017	151,055	-	151,055
Additions	880,000	-	880,000
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	1,031,055	-	1,031,055
Additions	5,900	17,500	23,400
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	1,036,955	17,500	1,054,455
Accumulated depreciation			
At April 1, 2017	6,422	-	6,422
Charge for the year	81,492	-	81,492
Adjustments for disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	87,913	-	87,913
Charge for the year	82,864	2,308	85,172
Adjustments for disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	170,777	2,308	173,085
Net block			
At March 31, 2018	943,142	-	943,142
At March 31, 2019	866,178	15,192	881,370

Notes:**a. Capitalized borrowing cost**

There are no borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

b. Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

No assets pledged.



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

4 Intangible asset under development	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening Balance	32,355,622	10,265,290
Additions:		
- Salaries	22,861,081	11,958,786
- Professional Charges	16,046,628	9,586,385
- Other	1,465,346	463,669
- Depreciation on assets	-	81,492
	72,728,677	32,355,622
Closing Balance	72,728,677	32,355,622

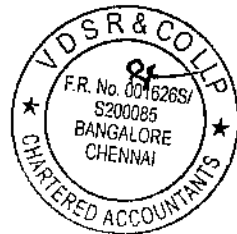
Intangible Assets under development is recognised and quantified in accordance with Ind AS 38. All the expenditure directly attributable to the intangible asset during its development is added to the cost of the intangible asset. Tax credits has not been capitalised during the current financial year due to expected existence of output service in the next financial year.

5 Inventories	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Stock of flats	-	350,008,531
	-	350,008,531

6 Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	602,292	259,348
	602,292	259,348

7 Loans	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	72,000	72,000
	72,000	72,000

8 Other assets	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current		
Advances to suppliers	760,010	166,000
Duties and taxes recoverable	4,724,349	1,739,021
	5,484,359	1,905,021



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

(All amounts in Rupees)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
9 Equity share capital		
Authorized shares		
1,00,000(31 March 2018-1,00,000)equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
10,000(31 March 2018-10,000)equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100,000	100,000

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year**Equity shares**

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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, except interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of shares	% holding in the class	No of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up				
Puravankara Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

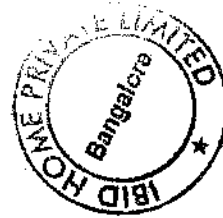
As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

(All amounts in Rupees)

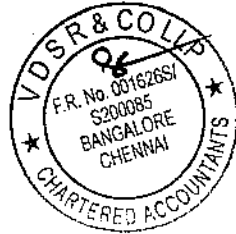
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
10 Other equity		
Reserves and surplus		
Securities premium	-	-
General reserve	-	-
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(393,120)	(199,160)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(3,714,092)	(193,960)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(4,107,212)</u>	<u>(393,120)</u>
Total other equity	<u>(4,107,212)</u>	<u>(393,120)</u>
11 Borrowings	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties	75,777,289	35,440,452
	<u>75,777,289</u>	<u>35,440,452</u>



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

12 Trade payables	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade payable		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,250,077	29,978
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,287,948	350,008,531
Payable to related parties	<u>7,538,025</u>	<u>350,038,509</u>
Disclosures of dues to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises		
The information as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act.		
i. The principal amount remaining unpaid	-	-
ii. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
iii. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
iv. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year).	-	-
v. The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid.	-	-
vi. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-
13 Other current liabilities	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Statutory dues payable	460,596	357,823
Other payables	-	-
	<u>460,596</u>	<u>357,823</u>

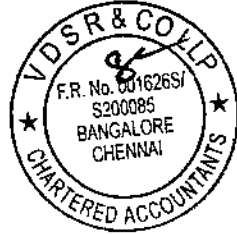


IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
14 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from operations		
Income on transfer of right on properties (net)	524,963	-
	<u>524,963</u>	<u>-</u>



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
15 Purchase of stock in trade		
Purchase of flats	-	-
16 (Increase)/ decrease in inventory of stock of flats		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-	-
Stock of flats	-	-
Inventory at the end of the year	-	-
Stock of flats	-	-
17 Finance costs	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Bank charges	1,772	-
	<u>1,772</u>	<u>-</u>
18 Depreciation and amortization expense	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	85,172	-
	<u>85,172</u>	<u>-</u>
19 Other expenses	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Travel and conveyance	332,439	20,614
Repairs and maintenance		
- Others	-	2,888
Legal and professional *	25,000	10,000
Rates and taxes	202,020	31,956
Advertising and sales promotion	3,433,780	-
Miscellaneous expenses	158,873	128,502
	<u>4,152,112</u>	<u>193,960</u>
* Payment to auditor [included in legal and professional charges]		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	25,000	10,000
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

20 Fair value measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is determined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company does not have financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The management assessed that the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities (as listed below) approximate their fair values largely either due to their short-term maturities or because they are assets/ liabilities carried at amortised cost and their amortised cost approximates their fair values.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortized cost	Notes	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Loans	7	72,000	72,000
Cash and cash equivalents	6	602,292	259,348
		<u>674,292</u>	<u>331,348</u>

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortized cost	Notes	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Borrowings	11	75,777,289	35,440,452
Trade payable	12	7,538,025	350,038,509
		<u>83,315,314</u>	<u>385,478,961</u>

21 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, cash and bank balances and other receivables that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Company's management oversees the management of these risks and ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments if a counterparty default on its obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk management

Other financial assets like bank deposits and other receivables are mostly with banks and hence, the Company does not expect any credit risk with respect to these financial assets.

With respect to trade receivables/ unbilled revenue, the Company has constituted teams to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss.

b. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and also generating cash flow from operations.

Management monitors the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows and maintaining debt financing plans.

The break-up of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances is as below:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	602,292	259,348
	<u>602,292</u>	<u>259,348</u>



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 years to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
March 31, 2019					
Financial liabilities - current					
Borrowings	75,777,289	-	-	-	75,777,289
Trade payables	-	7,538,025	-	-	7,538,025
March 31, 2018					
Financial liabilities - current					
Borrowings	35,440,452	-	-	-	35,440,452
Trade payables	-	350,038,509	-	-	350,038,509

c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity/ real-estate risk.

The below assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in interest rate. The entity's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates relates primarily to the entity's operating activities (when receivables or payables are subject to different interest rates) and the entity's net receivables or payables.

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities/ real estate. Its operating activities require the ongoing development of real estate. The Company's management has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity/ real estate price risk and its mitigation. The Company is subject to the price risk variables, which are expected to vary in line with the prevailing market conditions.

The Company does not have any interest bearing borrowings in the current year.



IBID HOME PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees)

22 Related party transactions

Names of related parties and nature of relationship with the Company

- (i) **Parties where control exists**
 Kenstream Ventures LLP
 (Formerly known as Kenworth Projects LLP) till 19.02.2018
 Puravankara Limited
 (Formerly known as Puravankara Projects Limited) from 20.02.2018
- (ii) **Key management personnel**
 Kuldeep Chawla Director
 Amanda Joy Puravankara Director
- (iii) **Relatives of Key management personnel**
 Ravi Puravankara
 Puravankara Investment - Proprietorship

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
a. Balance Outstanding		
i) Loans received from		
Ravi Puravankara	29,982,435	29,982,435
Puravankara Investment	1,500,000	1,500,000
Amanda Joy Puravankara	725,000	725,000
Puravankara Limited	43,569,854	3,233,017
ii) Trade payables		
Puravankara Limited	2,287,948	353,250,150
b. Transactions during the year		
i) Loans received from		
Ravi Puravankara	-	21,106,000
Puravankara Investment	-	-
Amanda Joy Puravankara	-	-
Puravankara Limited	40,612,993	3,385,922
ii) Loans repaid to		
Ravi Puravankara	-	-
Puravankara Investment	-	-
Amanda Joy Puravankara	-	-
Puravankara Limited	276,156	144,303
iii) Purchase of Finished stock of Flats		
Puravankara Limited	-	350,008,531
iv) Income on transfer of right on properties (net)		
Puravankara Limited	524,963	-

23 Supplementary statutory information

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
i. Earnings in foreign currency (on receipt basis)	Nil	Nil
ii. Expenditure in foreign currency (on accrual basis)	Nil	Nil
iii. Value of imports at CIF basis	Nil	Nil
iv. Contingent liabilities	Nil	Nil
v. Capital commitment	Nil	Nil
vi. Donation to political party	Nil	Nil

In the opinion of the Board and to the best of its knowledge and belief, the value on realization of current assets, loans and advances will, in the ordinary course of business, not be less than the amounts at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.

24 Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform with current year's classification.

for V D S R & Co LLP.,
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration Number: 001626S/S200085

Venkatesh Kamath S V
 Partner
 Membership No: 202626

Place: Bengaluru
 Date: 14.05.2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuldeep Chawla
 Director
 DIN 00263986

Place: Bengaluru
 Date: 14.05.2019

Amanda Joy Puravankara
 Director
 DIN 07128042

