

# ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2022
<b>(A) ASSETS</b>		
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-
(b) Financial Assets		-
(i) Investments		-
(ii) Other Financial Assets		-
(c) Income Tax Assets (Net)	5	4
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>4</b>
<b>(2) Current assets</b>		
(a) Inventories		-
(b) Financial Assets		-
(i) Investments		-
(ii) Trade receivables		-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	196
(iv) Other Financial Assets	7	1,238
(c) Other current assets		-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,434</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,438</b>
<b>(B) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>(I) EQUITY</b>		
(a) Equity Share capital	8	1,500
(b) Other Equity	9	(96)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,404</b>
<b>(II) LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>(1) Non-current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial Liabilities		-
(i) Borrowings		-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>(2) Current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial Liabilities		-
(i) Borrowings		-
(ii) Trade payables		-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-
(b) Other current liabilities	10	34
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>34</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>1,438</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached  
**For B R Pancholi & Co.,**  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Regn No : 107285W

*B R Pancholi*  
**CA. Bhubendra Pancholi**  
 Partner  
 Membership No.: 041254  
 UDIN: 22041254AJRJE1253



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Dhara*



*Nimish*  
**Mrs. Dhara Desai**  
 Director  
 DIN 02926512

**Mr. Nimish Desai**  
 Director  
 DIN 09310393

Baroda  
 Date: 26th May, 2022

Mumbai  
 Date: 26th May, 2022

# ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED

## Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Amount in INR '000)

	Particulars	Note No.	year ended 2nd June 2021 to 31st March 2022
I	Revenue From Operations		-
II	Other Income	11	42
III	<b>Total Income (I+II)</b>		<b>42</b>
IV	<b>EXPENSES</b>		
	Change in inventory of shares		-
	Employee benefits expense		-
	Finance costs		-
	Depreciation and Amortization expense		-
	Other expenses	12	138
	<b>Total expenses (IV)</b>		<b>138</b>
V	<b>Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)</b>		<b>(96)</b>
VI	<b>Tax expense:</b>		
	(1) Current tax		-
	(2) Deferred tax		-
VII	<b>Profit for the period (V-VI)</b>		<b>(96)</b>
VIII	<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
	Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss account		-
	(i) (Loss) on investments through Other Comprehensive Income		-
	(ii) Income tax on above item		-
IX	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII-VIII)</b>		<b>(96)</b>
X	<b>Earnings per share (Equity shares with face value of Rs. 10 each)</b>		
	(1) Basic		(0.64)
	(2) Diluted		(0.64)

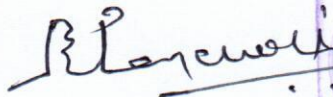
**See accompanying notes to the financial statements**

In terms of our report attached

For B R Pancholi & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No : 107285W




CA. Bhupendra Pancholi

Partner

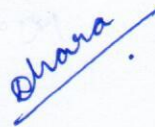
Membership No.: 041254

UDIN: 22041254AJRJEE1253

Baroda

Date: 26th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors





Mrs. Dhara Desai

Director

DIN 02926512

Mr. Nimish Desai

Director

DIN 09310393

-

## ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Amount in INR '000)

	Particulars	year ended 2nd June 2021 to 31st March 2022
A	<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities :</b>	
	Profit Before Tax	(96)
	<b>Adjustments for :</b>	
	Interest Income	(42)
	Dividend Income	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(138)
	<b>Changes in working capital:</b>	
	Trade payables	-
	Other current liabilities	34
	Taxes Paid (net)	
	<b>Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities</b>	<b>(104)</b>
B	<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities :</b>	
	Purchase of investments	(1,200)
	<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(1,200)</b>
C	<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>	
	Proceeds From Issue of Equity Share Capital during the year	1,500
	<b>Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Financing Activities</b>	<b>1,500</b>
	<b>Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>196</b>
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	-
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at end of the year	<b>196</b>

In terms of our report attached

**For B R Pancholi & Co.,**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No : 107285W

*B R Pancholi*  
CA. Bhupendra Pancholi  
Partner  
Membership No.: 041254  
UDIN: 22041254AJRJEE1253



Baroda  
Date: 26th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Dhara* *Nimish*

Mrs. Dhara Desai  
Director  
DIN 02926512

Mr. Nimish Desai  
Director  
DIN 09310393

Mumbai  
Date: 26th May, 2022

# ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

A. Equity Share Capital		(Amount in INR '000)		(Amount in INR '000)		
Particulars	Note	Amount	Retained Earnings		Total	
			Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Investments through OCI	
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10/- each						
Balance as at 2nd June, 2021		1,500				
Changes during the year	14	1,500				
Balance as at 31st March, 2022		1,500				
<b>B. Other Equity</b>						
Balance as on 2nd June 2021						
Profit for the year			(96)			(96)
Other comprehensive income for the year						
Balance as on 31st March, 2022			(96)			(96)

**Note:**

In terms of our report attached

**For B R Pancholi & Co.,**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No : 107285W



*B R Pancholi*  
CA. Bhupendra Pancholi  
Partner

Membership No.: 041254

UDIN: 22041254AJRJE1253

Baroda

Date: 26th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



*Dhara*

Mrs. Dhara Desai  
Director

DIN 02926512

Mr. Nimish Desai  
Director

DIN 09310393

**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the financial statements

**Note 5 Income Tax Assets (Net)**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
Income Tax Assets (Net)	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

**Note 6 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
Cash on hand	-
Balances with Bank in current Accounts	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>

Note 6.1 Cash on hand was verified and certified by the management of the company.  
6.2 Balance with Banks in current accounts are Certified by the respective Bank.

**Note 7 Other Current Financial Assets**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>	
Balance with Bank in deposits inclusive of Accrued Interest	1,200
Accrued Interest on Bank Deposits	38
Deposits with Other institutions	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,238</b>



*Chava*



**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the financial statements

**Note 8 Equity Share Capital**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	
	Number of Shares	Amount
<b>Authorised</b> Equity Shares having face value of INR 10/- each	1,50,000	1,500
<b>Paid-up</b> Equity Shares having face value of INR 10/- each	1,50,000	1,500
	<b>1,50,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>

**(A) Reconciliation of the Number of Shares Outstanding**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	
	Number	Rs
Equity Shares at as at 2nd June, 2021	-	-
Add : Shares issued during the year	1,50,000	1,500
<b>Equity Shares at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,50,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>

**(B) Terms and Rights attached to each class of share:**

The company has only One Class of Equity Shares having face Value of Rs.10 each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to 1 vote per share. The company has not declared/paid dividend during the Financial years 2021-22.

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. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**(C) Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share capital**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Holding
Arunis Abode Limited	1,50,000	100.00%

**(D) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters**

Shares held by promoters	Number of Shares	Percentage of Holding	% Change during the year
<b>Arunis Abode Limited</b> As at 31st March, 2022	1,50,000	100.00%	100.00%



*Diwara*



**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**Note 9 Other Equity**

	(Amount in INR '000)			
	Retained Earnings		Items of OCI	Total
	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Investments through OCI	
Balance as on 2nd June, 2021	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	(96)	-	-	(96)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2022	(96)	-	-	(96)

**Note 10 Other Current Liabilities**

Particulars	(Amount in INR '000)	
	As at 31st March 2022	
Statutory Dues Payable	-	
Provision For Expenses	34	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	

**Note 11 Other Income**

Particulars	(Amount in INR '000)	
	year ended 2nd June 2021 to 31st March 2022	
(a) Interest		42
- on Bank Deposits		
- on Corporate Deposits		
- Other Interest		
(b) Profit on Intra day Trading of Shares		
(c) Profit on sale of investments		
(d) Fair Value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss		
(e) Dividend		
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>



**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**Note 12 Other Expenses**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	year ended 2nd June 2021 to 31st March 2022
Other expenses related to stock exchange	34
Office expenses	1
Legal and professional fees	74
ROC filing fees	7
Auditor's Remuneration (Note)	15
Bank Charges	0
GST expense	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>

**Note: Auditors Remuneration**

Particulars	year ended 2nd June 2021 to 31st March 2022
Auditors remuneration comprises of fees for Statutory Audit	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>



*Sharma*





**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the financial statements

**Note 13 Related Party Transactions**

Related party disclosures, in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" are given below:

(i) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

<b>Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and their relatives:</b>	Mrs. Dhara Denis Desai, Director, w.e.f. 02/06/2021
	Mr. Umesh Mehta, Director, w.e.f. 02/06/2021 till 07/09/2021
	Mr. Nimish Desai, Director, w.e.f. 07/09/2021
<b>Entities in which KMP have substantial interest</b>	Arudha Traders Private Limited
	Arunis Realities Private Limited
	Arunis Financial and Management Consultant Private Limited
	Kenil Financial and Consultancy Services Private Limited
	Denis Desai HUF
	Arunis Abode Limited

(ii) Aggregate of transactions for the year with these parties have been given below:

Name of the Party	Nature of Transaction	(Amount in INR '000)
		2021-22
Mrs. Dhara Denis Desai	Remuneration	-
Mr. Umesh Mehta	Remuneration	-
Mr. Nimish Desai	Remuneration	-

13.1 Mr. Umesh Mehta, Director has resigned w.e.f. 07/09/2021



*Dhara*



**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**Note 14. Contingent Liabilities**

(Amount in INR '000)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (excluding interest and penalty)	As at 31st March 2022
-	-

As per the details available on Income Tax website and as certified by the management there is no claims against the company.

**Note 15. Earnings Per Share**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(96)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	1,50,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (Amount in INR)	(0.64)
Face value per Equity Share (Amount in INR)	10



**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes forming part of the financial statements****Note 16. Details of hedged and unhedged exposure in foreign currency denominated monetary items****Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments**

The Company does not use derivatives for hedging its foreign currency exposure as the exposure is insignificant to overall operations of the Company.

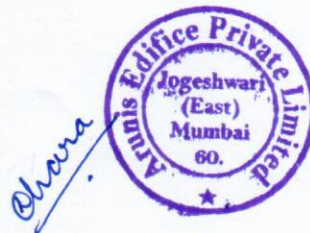
**Note 17 Capital Management**

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

The Company determines the capital management requirements on the basis of Annual Budget and other strategic investment plans as approved by the Board of Directors. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance). The Company has no outstanding debts as at the balance sheet date.

Above mentioned ratios at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

		(Amount in INR '000)
Particulars		As at 31st March 2022
Current financial liabilities		-
	Total debt	-
Cash and cash equivalents		196
Current financial assets		1,238
	Net debt	(1,434)
Share capital		1,500
Other equity		(96)
	Total capital	1,404
	Gearing ratio	48.17



**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**Note 18. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management**

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

**A. Category-wise classification of financial instruments**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount			Fair value				Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total	
<b>Financial assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	196	-	-	-	196	-
Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-current financial asset*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset*	-	-	1,238	-	-	-	1,238	-
	-	-	<b>1,434</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,434</b>	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Trade payables*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-
Other current financial liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-	-	<b>34</b>	-

\* carrying value approximates to the fair value



**Note 18. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (contd.)****B. Measurement of fair values & Sensitivity Analysis**

There were no investments which were measured at fair value during the year.

**Financial Instrument measured at amortised cost**

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

**Note 19. Financial risk management****Risk management framework**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial liabilities. Company uses short term bank facilities in the form of cash credit facilities with the bank.. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company has an effective risk management framework which helps the Board to monitor the risks controls in key business processes. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the bottom line, the Company takes various mitigation measures such as credit control. No derivatives are transacted by the company for hedging risks.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

**i. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from its operating activities primarily from trade receivables and from financing activities primarily realting to parking of surplus funds as Deposits with Banks. The Company considers probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughtout the reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of default ocurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. This assessment is based on available information and the business environment.

**a) Trade and other receivables**

The Company has a Credit Policy and extends credit to its customers based on customer's credit worthiness, ability to repay, and past track  
**Impairment of trade receivables:**

	(Amount in INR '000)
<b>Ageing of receivables</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2022</b>
Not due-7 days past due	-

The Company has a Credit Policy and extends credit to its customers based on customer's credit worthiness, ability to repay, and past track record. The extension of credit is constantly monitored through a review mechanism. The company also covers its domestic as well as export receivables through a credit insurance policy.

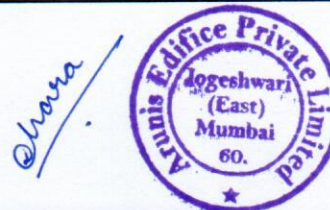
Based on the assessment as at each reporting date, the expected credit loss allowance is Nil.

**b) Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits**

The credit risk from balances/deposits with Banks, current investments and other financial assets are managed in accordance with company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are primarily made in Liquid/Short Term Plan of Mutual Funds and in Bank Deposits which carry a high external rating.

**ii. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations. The company prepares a detailed Annual Budget to assess both short term as well as long term fund requirements. Month-wise cash flow forecast is also carried out to determine the working capital and other long term fund requirements. The company funds both these requirements through internal accruals and short / long term debt facilities. The company also has working capital credit lines approved from its bank, which besides non-fund based, remains largely unutilized and provides healthy liquidity. These working capital credit lines carry a very high quality rating from a reputed credit rating agency.



**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**Note 19. Financial risk management (contd.)**

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	As at
	31 March, 2022
a) Unsecured cash credit, reviewed annually	
-amount used	-
-amount unused	-

**Exposure to liquidity risk**

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment and realisation 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 and realise.

31st March, 2022	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	0-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Trade payables	-	-	-			
Provision for expenses	34	34	34			
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-			

**iii. Market risk**

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flow will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices such as currency risk, interest

**a. Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Company has long term borrowings at fixed rate of interest. Hence, the company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

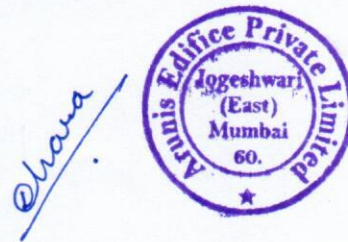
**b. Equity price risk**

Price risk is the risk arising from investments held by the company and classified in the balance sheet either at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or at fair value through Profit & Loss Account. Majority of the company's investments are current in nature.

Particulars	As at
	31 March, 2022
Investments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	-

**c. Foreign currency risk**

The Company operates only in the domestic market and is, therefore, not exposed to foreign exchange risk.



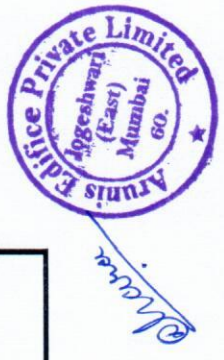
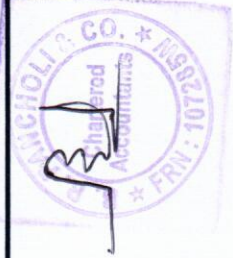
**ARUNIS EDIFICE PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**Note 20 Disclosure of Ratios**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year
Current Ratio	Total current Assets	Total current Liabilities	42.33
Debt-equity ratio	Borrowings	Total equity	-
Debt service coverage ratio	Net Profit after taxes + Non cash operating expenses + Interest expenses + Other non cash adjustments	Interest and Principle repayments	-
Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	(0.14)
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of good sold	Average Inventory	-
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Other expenses - non operating expenses	Average trade payables	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets - Total current liabilities)	-
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-
Return on capital employed	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Deferred tax liabilities	-
Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds	-

Note 20.1 Reason for change more than 25% is not applicable as the Company was incorporated on 2nd June, 2021, i.e current year.



## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

### Arunis Edifice Private Limited

#### Notes to the financial statements

FY 2021-22

#### Note 1 Company Overview

Arunis Edifice Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having CIN: U70109MH2021PTC361503. The company is Wholly Owned Subsidiary company of **Arunis Abode Limited (formerly known as M. B. Parikh Finstocks Limited)**.

The Registered office of the Company is at 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Unit-1106, MTR.RNO-2, Hubtown Viva, Village Mogra, W.E. Highway, Jogeshwari (E) Mumbai 400060".

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2022.

#### Note 2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

##### 2.1 - Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

The company is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary company of **Arunis Abode Limited (formerly known as M. B. Parikh Finstocks Limited)**, a Listed Public Limited company. Financial statements of the Company as at and for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules issued from time to time and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (collectively called as Ind AS).

##### 2.2 - Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, as required by relevant Ind AS.

##### 2.3 - Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded to the nearest ('000).





## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

### 2.4 - Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) It is expected to be realised or intended to sale or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle,
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) It is a 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 classified as current if it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle,
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period,
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

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

### Note 3

The Company has applied the following accounting policies.

### 3.1 - Revenue recognition

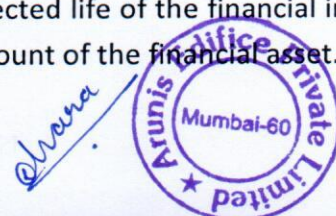
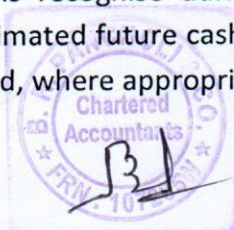
#### Sale of Investments (Financial Assets)

Revenue from sale of products and services are recognised at a time on which the performance obligation is satisfied. The period over which revenue is recognised is based on the entity's right to payment for performance completed.

Income of sale of investment is recognised on Accrual basis.

#### Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial assets, interest income is recognise during the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.



## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

### Dividends

Dividend income to be accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

### 3.2 - Operating Segments:

Ind AS 108 is based on management approach. Operating segments are identified based on reports reviewed by CODM. Operating segments can either be based on products/services or on geographical basis. Segment data is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for financial statements. During the period the company has operated in one segment only. Hence no separate segment reporting in current financial statements.

### 3.3 – Taxes

#### Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India where the entity operates and generates taxable income. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

### 3.4 - Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

#### Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on Straight Line Method at the rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Company's Act, 2013. Depreciation on additions to Property, plant and equipment and assets disposed of/discarded is charged on pro-rata basis.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical valuation done by the management's experts which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Assets	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Office Buildings	60
Furniture and Fittings	10
Motor Vehicles	8
Office Equipment	5
Computers	3

### 3.5 - Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.



## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

### 3.6 - Investment:

Investment in equity shares which were not regularly traded on stock exchange is considered to be current investment.

### 3.7 - Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

#### (A) Financial Assets

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories:

- a) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- b) Those to be measured at amortised cost.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. Investments in venture capital /equity instruments are measured at fair value through Profit and Loss account.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

#### (i) Amortised Cost

The Company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows, and
- b) The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.



*Olavro*



## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

Financial assets at amortised cost include loans receivable, trade and other receivables, and other financial assets that are held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. After initial measurement at fair value, the financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment.

### (ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income includes certain Debt instruments like Bonds held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows in terms of interest and also for trading them in the open market.

### (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

- a) Debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at amortised cost;
- b) Debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI); and
- c) Debt investments that have been designated at fair value through profit or loss.

No Debt instrument has been categorized under Fair Value through Profit and loss account by the company.

## (B) Financial Liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

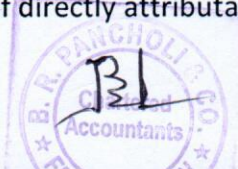
### Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

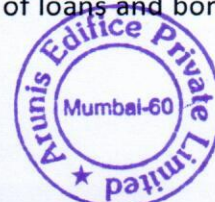
### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Loans and borrowings, payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost whereas derivatives are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.



*Chavara*



## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

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

### De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised 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 a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

### 3.8 - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

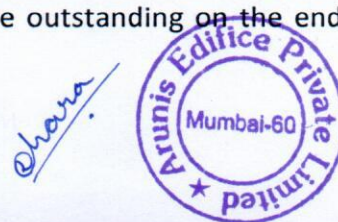
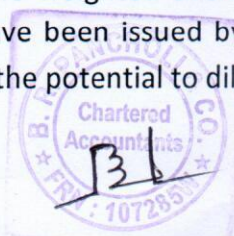
### 3.9 - Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments: General

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

There are no contingent liabilities on the company as on the end of the reporting period.

### 3.10 - Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period no instruments have been issued by the company or are outstanding on the end of the reporting period that has the potential to dilute the EPS.



### 3.11- Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of anon-cash nature, any deferrals of 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 finance activities of the Company are segregated.

### Note- 4 Critical and significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

#### 4.1 - Critical estimates and judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 4.2 - Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

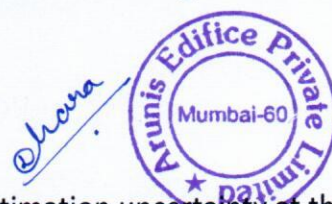
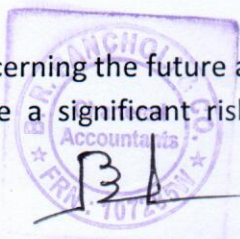
The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

#### Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements.

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying



## Notes to the financial statement of Arunis Edifice Private Limited for FY 2021-22

amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

### Provision and contingent liability


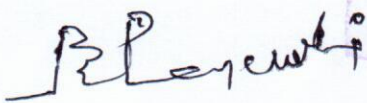
On an ongoing basis, Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.

In terms of our report attached

For B R Pancholi & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants

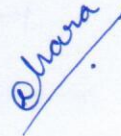
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Arunis Edifice Private Limited



CA. Bhupendra Pancholi  
Partner  
Membership No.: 041254  
UDIN: 22041254AJRJEE1253

Place: Baroda  
Date: 26th May, 2022



Mrs. Dhara Desai  
Director  
DIN 02926512

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 26th May, 2022



Mr. Nimish Desai  
Director  
DIN 09310393





*B. R. Pancholi & Co.*

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

*CA Bhupendra Pancholi*

*CA Rutu Patel*

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Members of Arunis Edifice Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Arunis Edifice Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

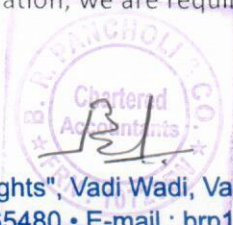
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these 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 management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' 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 in the 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 Financial Statements**

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and 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. 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 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 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 and Board of Directors are 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.

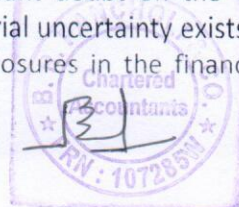
Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 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 results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the 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.

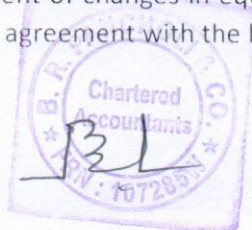
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the Order, to the extent applicable.

(A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

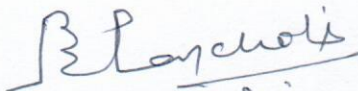
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
- c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows 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.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B R Pancholi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 107285W



CA Bhupendra Pancholi  
MRN : 041254  
Place: Vadodara  
Date: 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2022  
UDIN: 22041254AJRJEE1253





**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) **In Respect of Fixed Assets**

The Company did not have any Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets at any time during the period under Audit. Hence Reporting under Clause 3(i) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 in respect of Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets is not applicable.

(ii) **In Respect of Inventories**

We are informed that the Company did not have inventory at any time during the period under Audit. Hence Reporting under Clause 3(ii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 in respect of inventory is not applicable.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of the security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(iii) **Compliance under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, year the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clause III(a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(iv) **Compliance under section 185 and 186 of The Companies Act, 2013**

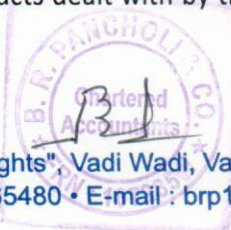
According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantees or securities as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the company has not provided any securities as specified under Section 186 of the Act. Further, in our opinion, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in relation to loans given, guarantees provided and investments made.

(v) **Compliance under section 73 to 76 of The Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed there under while accepting Deposits**

The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) **Maintenance of Cost Records**

According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the products dealt with by the company. Accordingly, the clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.



(vii) **Deposit of Statutory Dues**

- (a) The company does not have any liability in respect of Service Tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, in our opinion no amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the company with the appropriate authorities.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(viii) **In respect of Undisclosed or unrecorded Income.**

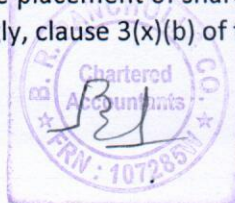
According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) **In respect of defaults in repayments of Loans.**

- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, the clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, the clause 3(ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the company, we report that no funds were raised on short-term basis by the company. Accordingly, the clause 3(ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, as defined in the Act. Accordingly, the clause 3(ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries (as defined under the Act). Accordingly, the clause 3(ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) **Utilization of Money Raised by Public Offers and Term Loan for which they raised.**

- (a) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of 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. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



(xi) **Reporting of Fraud during the year**

(a) Based on examination of the books of records of the company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under subsection (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As per the information given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the company during the year.

(xii) **Compliance by Nidhi Company**

According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) **Related Party Compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there was no transaction with related parties. Accordingly, clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiv) **In respect of Internal Audit System:**

(a) We are informed by the Management that the Company does not have a formal Internal Audit System. In absence of a formal Internal Audit System, we are unable to comment on the adequacy or otherwise of the Internal Audit system.

(b) In absence of a formal Internal Audit System, No formal Internal Audit Reports were produced before us for our verification.

(xv) **Compliance under section 192 of the Companies Act 2013**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) **Requirement of Registration under 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**

(a) The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable

(c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

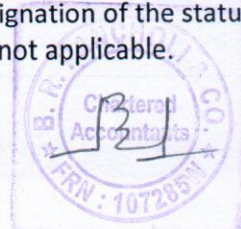
(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CICs. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) **In respect of Cash Loss:**

The company has incurred cash losses of Rs 95,579/-in the current year. This is the First year of the Company hence reporting of cash losses of the immediately preceding financial year is not applicable.

(xviii) **In Respect of Resignation of Statutory Auditors:**

There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.



(xix) **In Respect of Financial Ratios and Other related matters:**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further stated that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

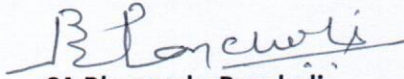
(xx) **In Respect of Unspent Amount under section 135 of the Act:**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under subsection (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(xxi) **In respect of Qualifications or adverse remarks in Consolidated Financial Statements:**

The Company does not have any subsidiaries neither are the financial Statements Consolidated. In view of the same, Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For B R Pancholi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 107285W



CA Bhupendra Pancholi  
MRN : 041254  
Place: Vadodara  
Date: 26th May, 2022  
UDIN: 22041254AJRJEE1253







*B. R. Pancholi & Co.*

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

*CA Bhupendra Pancholi*

*CA Ritu Patel*

**ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (A) (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

**Opinion**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Arunis Edifice Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

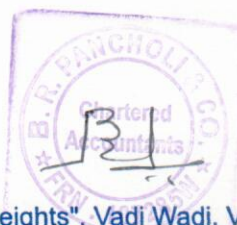
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

**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 respective 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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.

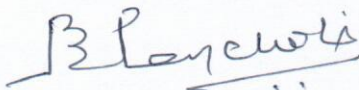
#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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.

For B R Pancholi & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 107285W



CA Bhupendra Pancholi  
MRN : 041254  
Place: Vadodara  
Date: 26th May, 2022  
UDIN: 22041254AJRJEE1253

