

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To

The Members of Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, the statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 31st March 2019, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period 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 Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note No. 24 in the financial statements in which the company did not envisage the impact of impairment on its Capital Work in Progress. We as an auditor did not able to quantify the amount of impairment on Capital Work in Progress. Accordingly, our opinion is not qualified on this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

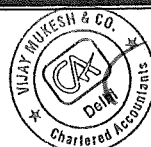
The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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 Companies Act, 2013, 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 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-I" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:-
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 II".
 - 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 derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For VIJAY MUKESH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 014554N

CA SUNIL JAIN
(Partner)

M. No. 094673

UDIN: 19094673AAAAJV4066

Place: - Delhi

Date: - 16/8/19



ANNEXURE-I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF INDRAPRASTHA METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited ('the Company') for the period ended 31st March 2019.

We report that:

1. a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
2. The Company does not hold any inventories; hence clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
3. According to information and explanation given to us, the company had granted an advance of Rs.6,00,000.00 to Punj Lloyd Limited covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
(a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such advance are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
(b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated.
(c) There is an amount of Rs. 5,79,840.00 remaining outstanding as at the year-end.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loan, guarantee and security to and on behalf of any of its Directors as stipulated under section 185 of the Act and the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans made.
5. Based on our scrutiny of the company's records and according to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not accepted deposit from the public within the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.



6. According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the activities of the company.
7. a). The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st 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, there are no material disputed statutory dues payable in respect of income tax, goods and service tax and duty of customs which are outstanding as at 31st March,2019.
8. In our Opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of books of accounts and related records, the Company has defaulted in repayment of dues to its financier as disclosed below. In view of default, long term borrowings become current liabilities and disclosed in Balance Sheet accordingly. The company did not have any outstanding dues to government and debenture holders during the year.

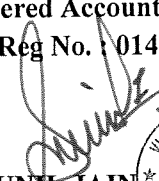
Name of Lender	Principal Outstanding	Interest and other Charges Outstanding	Total Overdues
L&T Finance Limited(formerly L&T Fincorp Limited)	5,75,00,000.00	3,26,78,503.00	9,01,78,503.00

9. The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year, hence clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Orders not applicable.
10. Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration during the year as stipulated to section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act, hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company hence clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order regarding default is not applicable.



13. In our Opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company's transaction with its related party are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act,2013, where applicable and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statement etc as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to the records of Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Therefore provisions of clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.
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 non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore provisions of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.
16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For VIJAY MUKESH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 014554N


CA SUNIL JAIN
(Partner)

M. No. 094673

Place: Delhi

Date: 16/08/19

UDIN: 19094673 AAAA JV4066



ANNEXURE-II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF INDRAPRASTHA METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Indraprastha Metropolitan development limited ('the Company') for the period ended 31st March 2019.

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 Indraprastha Metropolitan development limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the company 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 ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company 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. 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.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

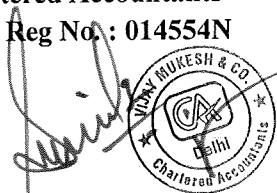
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 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 VIJAY MUKESH & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No. : 014554N



CA SUNIL JAIN

(Partner)

M. No. 094673

Place: Delhi

Date: 16/08/19

UDIN: 19094673AAAAJV4066


Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property Plant and Equipments	3	3,971,880	3,971,880
Capital work-in-progress	4	824,796,579	747,589,724
		<u>828,768,459</u>	<u>751,561,604</u>
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and bank balances	5	143,285	93,203
Other non financial assets	6	95,325,435	95,325,435
		<u>95,468,720</u>	<u>95,418,638</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>924,237,179</u></u>	<u><u>846,980,242</u></u>
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	500,000	500,000
Other Equity			
Retained Earnings		-	-
Other reserves	8	(4,437,346)	(4,367,148)
Total Equity		<u>(3,937,346)</u>	<u>(3,867,148)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	9	791,837,474	849,237,474
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	9	57,500,000	-
Trade payables - MSME		-	-
Trade payables - Others	10	159,824	1,609,916
Other current liabilities	11	78,677,227	-
TOTAL		<u><u>924,237,179</u></u>	<u><u>846,980,242</u></u>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 24

As per our report of even date.

For **Vijay Mukesh & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 014554N


CA Sumit Jain
Partner

Membership No.: 094673

UDIN: 19094673AAAAJV4066

Place: Delhi

Date: 16/08/19

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited



(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
Din - 07345645



(Swatantar Goyal)
Director
Din - 00495187

Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019
 (All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Expenses			
Other expenses	12	70,198	233,629
Total expenses		70,198	233,629
Loss for the year/period		(70,198)	(233,629)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share Rs 10 (previous year Rs 10)]			
Basic and diluted earning per share	13	(1.40)	(4.67)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 24

As per our report of even date.

For **Vijay Mukesh & Co**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm registration number: 014554N

CA Sunil Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 094673

UDIN: 19094673AAAAJV4066

Place: Delhi

Date: 16/08/19



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Rahul Maheshwari)
 Director
 Din - 07345645

Swatantar Goyal

(Swatantar Goyal)
 Director
 Din - 00495187

Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities		
Loss before tax	(70,198)	(2,33,629)
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation/ amortization	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(70,198)	(2,33,629)
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	7,72,27,135	17,423
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	-	-
Decrease/ (increase) in loans and advances	-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in short term borrowing	-	-
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	7,71,56,937	(2,16,206)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	7,71,56,937	(2,16,206)
Cash flow used in investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP and capital advances	(7,72,06,856)	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(7,72,06,856)	-
Cash flow used in financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,00,000	55,920
Proceeds issue of capital	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	1,00,000	55,920
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	50,082	(1,60,286)
Exchange difference	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	93,203	2,53,489
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,43,285	93,203
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	40,102	46,230
With banks		
- on current account	1,03,183	46,973
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,43,285	93,203

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

For **Vijay Mukesh & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 014554N

CA Sunil Jain
Partner

Membership No. : 094673

UDIN: 19094673AAAAJU4066

Place: Delhi

Date: 16/08/19

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Rahul Maheshwari)

Director

Din - 07345645

Swatantar Goyal

(Swatantar Goyal)

Director

Din - 00495187

Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited (the Company) is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company has been incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with the main object to develop, construct, build and deliver a Police Residential Complex comprising of residential and non residential zones, common infrastructure and facilities at Dheerpur, Delhi of Delhi Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on design, build, finance, operate and transfer (DBFOT) basis and undertake its operation and maintenance.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on August 16, 2019.

Pursuant to an order dated March 08, 2019 of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Principal Bench, New Delhi, India, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) has been initiated for Punj Lloyd Limited (The Holding Company) as per the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). An Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) and thereafter Resolution Professional (RP) have been appointed for carrying out the CIRP of Punj Lloyd Limited. Upon initiation of CIRP, the powers of the Board of Directors of Punj Lloyd Limited have been suspended and shall be exercised by the IRP/RP.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Basis of measurement

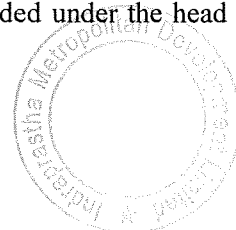
The financial statements have been prepared on a accrual basis and under historical cost convention, except for the assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount for certain financial assets and liabilities.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.



c. Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments (assets and liabilities) are recognized when the Company becomes a party to a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets

(1) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement 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 financial assets.

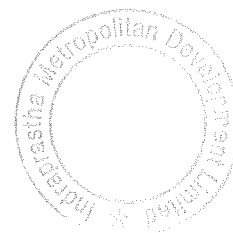
- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** The Company has investments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected an irrevocable option to present the subsequent changes in fair values of such investments in other comprehensive income. Amounts recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.
- **Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):** FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets in the nature of debt instruments. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments, if any, entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies Ind AS 109 for recognizing impairment losses using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Impairment is recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition, other than financial assets in FVTPL category. The impairment losses and reversals are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(3) De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the same are transferred.



(4) Preoperative Expenditure pending allocation

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to the construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing cost) incurred during the construction period, which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto, is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

All direct capital expenditure on expansion are capitalised. As regards indirect expenditure on expansion, only that portion is capitalised which represents the marginal increase in such expenditure involved as a result of capital expansion. Both direct and indirect expenditure are capitalised only if they increase the value of the asset beyond its original standard of performance.

Financial liabilities

(a) Subsequent measurement

There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial liabilities.

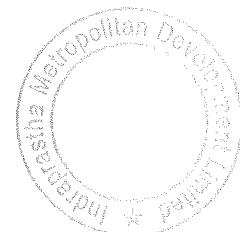
- **Amortised cost:** After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised 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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.
- **Financial liabilities at FVTPL:** Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial liabilities are held for trading or are designated as FVTPL on initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

(b) De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

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



Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

d. Fair value measurement

The fair value of a financial asset or liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

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

All financial 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 – Where fair value is based on quoted prices from active market.

Level 2 – Where fair value is based on significant direct or indirect observable market inputs.

Level 3 – Where fair value is based on one or more significant input that is not based on observable market data.

For financial assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers is required 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) (a) on the date of the event or change in circumstances or (b) at the end of each reporting period.

e. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

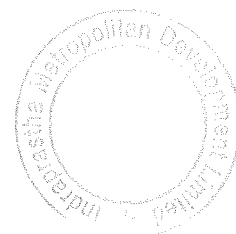
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deduction temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax loss can be utilized.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.



Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

f. Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

g. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the events of bonus issue and share split.

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

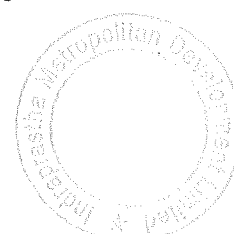
h. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, for the purposes of cash flow statement, comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

i. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation 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.

Where the effect of the time value of money is expected to be material, provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.



j. Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond 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. A disclosure is made for a contingent liability when there is a:

- a) possible obligation, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence/non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events, not fully within the control of the Company;
- b) present obligation, where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- c) present obligation, where a reliable estimate cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

k. Foreign currency transaction

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the functional currency of the Company. The overseas branches of the Company separately determine the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each branch are measured using the functional currency.

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

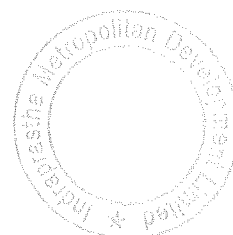
ii. Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

iii. Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of the Company's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation is accumulated in OCI until the disposal of the net investment. On the disposal of such net investment, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that investment is recognized as income or as expenses in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

All other exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.



Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019
 (All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At March 31, 2018	50,000	5,00,000
At March 31, 2019	50,000	5,00,000

Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2018	Retained earning	Total
As at April 01, 2017	(41,33,519)	(41,33,519)
Profit for the year	(2,33,629)	(2,33,629)
Add: Exchange difference during the year on net investment in non-integral operations	-	-
Other comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(43,67,148)	(43,67,148)
As at March 31, 2018	(43,67,148)	(43,67,148)

For the year ended March 31, 2019	Retained earning	Total
As at April 01, 2018	(43,67,148)	(43,67,148)
Profit for the year	(70,198)	(70,198)
Add: Exchange difference during the year on net investment in non-integral operations	-	-
Other comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(44,37,346)	(44,37,346)
As at March 31, 2019	(44,37,346)	(44,37,346)



Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land
A. Gross Block	
At April 01, 2017	39,71,880
Additions during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
As at March 31, 2018	39,71,880
Additions during the year	-
As at March 31, 2019	39,71,880
Depreciation	
At April 01, 2017	-
Charge for the year	-
As at March 31, 2018	-
Charge for the year	-
As at March 31, 2019	-
Net block	
As at March 31, 2018	39,71,880
As at March 31, 2019	39,71,880

4. Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Construction cost		
EPC cost	55,00,00,000	55,00,00,000
B. Financial cost		
Bank & Financial charges	9,18,92,500	5,92,13,997
C. Miscellaneous Expenses		
Professional & Consultancy fees	15,24,95,001	10,68,17,026
Others	3,04,09,078	3,15,58,701
Total Capital work-in-progress (A+B+C)	82,47,96,579	74,75,89,724

5. Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	40,102	46,230
Balances with a bank:		
On current accounts	1,03,183	46,973
	1,43,285	93,203

6. Other non financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Capital Advance		
	9,53,25,435	9,53,25,435
	9,53,25,435	9,53,25,435

7. Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorized shares		
5,50,00,000 (previous year 5,50,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	55,00,00,000	55,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
50,000 (previous year 50,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	5,00,000
	5,00,000	5,00,000

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Add: Issued during the year/period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

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. 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. Share capital held by its holding company

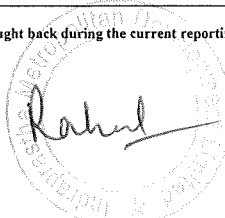
Out of equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid up by the Company, shares held by its holding company and its nominees are as below:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited, the holding company	5,00,000	5,00,000
50,000 (Previous year 50,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		

d. List of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity share capital of the Company at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Nos.	% of Holding	Nos.	% of Holding
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

e. No bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during the current reporting period.



8. Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deficit in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(43,67,148)	(41,33,519)
Loss for the year/period	(70,198)	(2,33,629)
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	(44,37,346)	(43,67,148)
Total reserves and surplus	(44,37,346)	(43,67,148)

9. Borrowings

Particulars	Non Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Term loans (Secured)				
From others				
L & T Fincorp Ltd		5,75,00,000	5,75,00,000	-
Interest @ 12% p.a (Previous year 12% p.a)				
A loan shall be repaid in 22 structured semi-annual installments starting from the date immediately following the date of receipt of first annuity payment.				
The above term loan are secured by :				
- A first charge by way of hypothecation shared pari-passu with other short term lenders and long term lenders on all the Borrower's tangible moveable assets, including moveable plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furnitures, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets, both present and future save and except the Project Assets as defined in the Concession Agreement.				
		5,75,00,000	5,75,00,000	-
Other loans and advances (Unsecured)				
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Ltd. (the Holding Company)	79,18,37,474	79,17,37,474	-	-
	79,18,37,474	84,92,37,474	5,75,00,000	-

10. Trade payables

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Payables due to		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues other than (a) above	1,59,824	16,09,916
	1,59,824	16,09,916

11. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Other liabilities		
Tax deducted at source payable	32,67,850	-
Interest due but not paid	2,94,10,653	-
Others	4,59,98,724	-
	7,86,77,227	-

12. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Consultancy and professional charges	23,820	35,680
Office expenses	10,128	1,60,149
Fees & Taxes	11,250	12,800
Payment to auditors (refer below)	25,000	25,000
	70,198	2,33,629

Payments to auditors

	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
As auditor:		
Audit Fee	25,000	25,000
	25,000	25,000

13. Earnings Per Share

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Equity shares at the end of the year	50,000	50,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	50,000	50,000
Net loss after tax available for equity share holders (Rs.)	(70,198)	(2,33,629)
Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share	(1.40)	(4.67)
Nominal value of share (Rs.)	10	10



14. Segment Reporting

Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segment (business or/and geographical) in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 " Operating Segment" and hence there are no additional disclosure required.

15. Related party disclosures

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not

Holding company Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Ultimate holding company Punj Lloyd Limited

B. Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Holding company Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Ultimate holding company Punj Lloyd Limited

C. Key management personnel

Rahul Maheshwari Director
Swatanar Goyal Director
Gaurav Kapoor Director

Related Party Transactions

Particulars	Holding company		Ultimate holding company		Total	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
EPC Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobilization Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at end of the year						
Receivable/(payable)						
Punj Lloyd Limited	-	-	9,53,25,435	9,53,25,435	9,53,25,435	9,53,25,435
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited	(79,18,37,474)	(79,17,37,474)	-	-	(79,18,37,474)	(79,17,37,474)

16. Company has entered into Concession Agreement with Delhi Police for Development of Police Residential Complex on design, build, finance, operate and transfer (DBFOT) basis at Dheerpur, Delhi on April 06, 2012. Company has incurred an amount of Rs. 82,47,96,579/- on construction under the head capital work in progress(CWIP) and taken loan of Rs. 5.75 crores (Sanctioned amount Rs. 90 Crores) from L&T Fincorp Limited and Rs. 79.18 Crores interest free loan from Parent company i.e, Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited. However construction at the project site was stopped on Jan-2015 due to pending approvals on the part of Delhi police and financial crunch on the part of company. The company is in the process of finding suitable buyer for the project.

17 - Fair Value

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximation of fair value.

Description	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	Mar-19	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-18
Financial Assets				
Fair value through OCI Financial Investments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, borrowings and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

The fair value of quoted financial investments are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. The management regularly assesses a range of reasonable alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

The fair value of unquoted equity shares have been estimated using book value model by the expert valuer. The valuation requires the valuer to make certain assumptions about the model inputs. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

18 - Fair Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Companies assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2019

Assets for which fair values are disclosed	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted price in active market	Significant observable inputs	Significant Unobservable
As at March 31, 2019				
Non Current Investments - Quoted	-	-	-	-
Non Current Investments - Unquoted	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018				
Non Current Investments	-	-	-	-



19 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

Exposure to credit, interest rate, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company has risk management policies which set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance or risk and its general risk management philosophy and has established processes to monitor and control the hedging of transactions in a timely and accurate manner. Such policies are reviewed by the management with sufficient regularity to ensure that the Company's policy guidelines are adhered to.

The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk mainly from its operating activities i.e. trade receivable.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and other receivables (including related party balances), the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in the market price. The only financial instruments affected by market risk is non current investments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rate. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates related primarily to the Companies long term debt obligation with floating interest rate. As on March 31, 2019 the Company does not have any bank borrowing at floating interest rate.

20 - 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 parent. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debts divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	Mar-19	Mar-18
Long term borrowings	79,18,37,474	84,92,37,474
Trade payables	1,59,824	16,09,916
Other Payables	7,86,77,227	-
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,43,285)	(93,203)
Net Debts	87,05,31,240	85,07,54,187
Equity	(39,37,346)	(38,67,148)
Capital & net debts	86,65,93,894	84,68,87,039
Gearing Ratio	100%	100%

21. The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, according to such identification, there were no dues to Micro and Small Enterprise that are reportable as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 outstanding as at March 31, 2019.

22. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) Rs. 1236,87,86,185/- (previous year- Rs. 1244,59,93,040/-)

23. In the opinion of the management, the current assets, loan and advances appearing in the balance sheet have a value equivalent to the amount stated therein if realized during the ordinary course of business and all known liabilities have been provided.

24. In the opinion of management of the company, there is no significant impairment in capital work in progress(CWIP) of Rs. 82,47,96,579/- as on March 31, 2019.

As per our report of even date

For Vijay Mukesh & Co
Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 014554N

CA Sunil Jain
Partner
Membership no.: 094673

UDIN: 19094673AAA AJV4066

Place: Delhi

Date: 16/08/19

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited

Rahul Maheshwari
(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
Din - 07345645

(Swatanter Goyal)
Director
Din - 00495187