

# **Purva Property Services Private Limited**

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Independent Auditors' Report**

**To the Members of Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
*(Formerly known as Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)*

**Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Purva Property Services Private Limited *(formerly known as Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)* ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements as per the ICAI's Code of Ethics and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities



in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

We draw your attention to Note 29 in the accompanying Ind AS Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, which provides management's evaluation of Covid-19 impact on the future business and future cash flows of the Company Considering the current situation, future economic conditions is uncertain and is yet to be evolved. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

### **Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the



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

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act,



we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure – A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivate contracts for which there were any material foreseeable loss.
  - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act;

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year, accordingly provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable.



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

  
Venkatesh Kamath S V  
Partner  
Membership No 202626



Place: Bengaluru

Date: 23.06.2021

(This document is certified using the UDIN facility of ICAI and can be verified at [www.udin.icai.org](http://www.udin.icai.org) with reference no. 21202626AAAAPI5785)

#### **Annexure – A to the Independent Auditors' Report**

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report that:

1. Company is not owned any fixed assets as on the reporting date. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i) of the Order not applicable
2. Company does not have any inventory as on the reporting date. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order not applicable.



3. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan to companies or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)
4. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made any investments, extended any guarantees and provided any security to or on behalf of the parties referred in section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.
7.
  - a. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examinations of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including, income-tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees’ state insurance duty of excise and provident fund.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no disputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income-tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess, and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.


- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues in respect of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.



8. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from financial institution, bank, and government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order not applicable.
9. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officer or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided any remuneration during the reporting period. Accordingly paragraph 3(xi) of the Order not applicable.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where ever applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.



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

  
Venkatesh Kamath S V  
Partner  
Membership No 202626



Place: Bengaluru

Date: 23.06.2021

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### **Annexure – B – to the Auditors' Report**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Purva Property Services Private Limited (*formerly known as Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited*) ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**



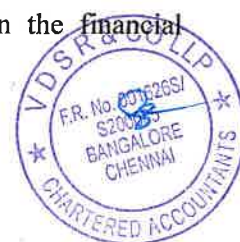
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on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

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

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

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

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



## **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For V D S R & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 001626S/S200085

Venkatesh Kamath S V

Partner

Membership No 202626

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 23.06.2021



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**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)  
CIN: U45208TG2015PTC101935

**Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31, 2021**

(All amounts in Rupees)

	Note	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	11,344	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>11,344</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	2,20,17,042	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,17,17,119	72,293
(b) Other current assets	6	27,02,020	676
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,64,36,181</b>	<b>72,969</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,64,47,525</b>	<b>72,969</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	7	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other equity	8	12,19,397	(7,87,409)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>13,19,397</b>	<b>(6,87,409)</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	9	21,000	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>21,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	-	7,03,557
(ii) Trade payables	11	2,83,82,546	31,150
(b) Other current liabilities	12	60,49,639	25,671
(c) Current tax liabilities	13	6,74,943	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>3,51,07,128</b>	<b>7,60,378</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>3,64,47,525</b>	<b>72,969</b>
<b>Summary of significant accounting policies</b>	2.2		

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

As per report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)



Venkatesh Kamath S V  
Partner  
Membership No: 202626

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021





Vishnumoorthi H  
Director  
DIN 05139136

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021



Patil D S  
Director  
DIN 01599400



**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)  
CIN: U45208TG2015PTC101935

**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021**

(All amounts in Rupees)	Note	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	14	14,21,60,713	-
Other income	15	2,11,789	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,23,72,502</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Sub-Contract cost	16	9,64,43,241	-
Employee benefits expense	17	26,71,614	6,50,625
Finance costs	18	6,561	1,220
Depreciation and amortization expense	19	2,056	-
Other expenses	20	4,05,67,281	43,427
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>13,96,90,753</b>	<b>6,95,272</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>26,81,749</b>	<b>(6,95,272)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax		6,74,943	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>6,74,943</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>20,06,806</b>	<b>(6,95,272)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income ('OCI')</b>			
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year (comprising profit and OCI)</b>		<b>20,06,806</b>	<b>(6,95,272)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share ('EPS')</b>			
<b>(Nominal value per equity share Rs. 100 (March 31, 2020 - Rs.100))</b>			
Basic (Rs.)		2,006.81	(695.27)
Diluted (Rs.)		2,006.81	(695.27)
<b>Weighted average number of equity shares used in computation of EPS</b>			
Basic - in numbers		1,000	1,000
Diluted - in numbers		1,000	1,000

**Summary of significant accounting policies** 2.2

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

As per report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Purva Property Services Private Limited  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)

**Venkatesh Kamath S V**  
Partner  
Membership No: 202626



Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021

**Vishnumoorthi H**  
Director  
DIN 05139136

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021

**Patil D S**  
Director  
DIN 01599400



**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)  
**Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2021**

(All amounts in Rupees)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(loss) before tax	20,06,806	(6,95,272)
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows		
Finance costs	6,74,943	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,056	-
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>26,83,805</b>	<b>(6,95,272)</b>
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	(2,20,17,042)	(676)
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	3,02,95,709	35,671
<b>Cash (used in)/ received from operations</b>	<b>1,09,62,472</b>	<b>(6,60,277)</b>
Income tax paid (net)	13,99,311	-
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities</b>	<b>1,23,61,783</b>	<b>(6,60,277)</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of intangible assets	(13,400)	-
<b>Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(13,400)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Loans taken from holding company	(7,03,557)	7,03,557
<b>Net cash (used in)/from financing activities</b>	<b>(7,03,557)</b>	<b>7,03,557</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>1,16,44,826</b>	<b>43,280</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	72,293	29,013
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (as per note 5 to the financial statements)</b>	<b>1,17,17,119</b>	<b>72,293</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.2

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

As per report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Purva Property Services Private Limited  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)



**Venkatesh Kamath S V**  
Partner  
Membership No: 202626

Place: Bengaluru  
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**Vishnumoorthi H**  
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**Patil D S**  
Director  
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**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021**  
(All amounts in Rupees)

**A. Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at	Movement	As at	Movement	As at
	March 31, 2019	during 2019-20	March 31, 2020	during 2020-21	March 31, 2021
Equity share capital of face value of Rs. 100 each fully paid	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>

**B. Other equity**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Total
	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-	-	(92,137)	(92,137)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(6,95,272)	(6,95,272)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	<b>(7,87,409)</b>	<b>(7,87,409)</b>
Dividends (including tax on dividend)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2020</b>	-	-	<b>(7,87,409)</b>	<b>(7,87,409)</b>
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	20,06,806	20,06,806
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	<b>12,19,397</b>	<b>12,19,397</b>
Dividends (including tax on dividend)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	-	-	<b>12,19,397</b>	<b>12,19,397</b>

**Summary of significant accounting policies**

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

As per report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)

Venkatesh Kamath S V  
Partner  
Membership No: 202626

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021



Vishnumoorthi H  
Director  
DIN 05139136

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021

Patil D S  
Director  
DIN 01599400



# Purva Property Services Private Limited

(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)

Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

## 1. Corporate information

Purva Property Services Private Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on November 26, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office is located at Survey No-08, Opp to mahidra Satyam, Hyderabad 500033, India. The Company is engaged in the business of property management services and other allied activities.

The Ind AS financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 23, 2021.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

### 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (a) Use of estimates

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

#### (b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as one year for marketing services/other allied activities and four years for real estate business, and classified current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.



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### (c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

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

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

### (d) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and investment property.

Depreciation is calculated on straight line method using the following useful lives estimated by the management, which are equal to those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except certain categories of assets whose life is estimated based on planned usage and technical evaluation thereon:

Category of Asset	Useful lives (in years)	Useful lives as per Schedule II (in years)
Computer equipment	3	3

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the remaining period of lease or their estimated useful life, whichever is shorter on straight line basis.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment property are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

### (e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets comprising of computer software are amortized on a written down value basis over a period of six years, which is estimated by the management to be the useful life of the asset.



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The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortization of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when asset is derecognized.

### (f) Impairment

#### A. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

#### B. Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

### (g) Borrowing costs

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

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

### (h) 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. 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.

The Company derives revenues primarily from Property Management services and other relating activities. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the parties, in writing, to the contract, have approved the contract the parties to the contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers at agreed percentage of mark up on costs. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.



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### Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost, is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

### Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

### (i) Income taxes

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

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

#### i. Current income tax

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

#### ii. Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

### (j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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



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liability but discloses it in the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

## (k) Financial Instruments

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

### i. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

### ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

### iii. Debt Instruments at amortized cost

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

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

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

### iv. De-recognition of financial asset

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

### v. Financial liabilities

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

### vi. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

### vii. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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



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

### viii. De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

### ix. Fair value of financial instruments

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

Fair value hierarchy:

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

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

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

### (l) Earnings Per Share

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

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

### (m) Cash and cash equivalents

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



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**3 Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Computer equipment	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount at cost</b>		
At April 1, 2019	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Additions	13,400	13,400
Disposals	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2021</b>	<u>13,400</u>	<u>13,400</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
At April 1, 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Adjustments for disposals	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Charge for the year	2,056	2,056
Adjustments for disposals	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2021</b>	<u>2,056</u>	<u>2,056</u>
<b>Net block</b>		
At March 31, 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At March 31, 2021	<u>11,344</u>	<u>11,344</u>

**Notes:****a. Capitalized borrowing cost**

There are no borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020



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	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>4 Trade receivables</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Other receivable	2,20,17,042	-
	<u>2,20,17,042</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>5 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	1,17,17,119	72,293
	<u>1,17,17,119</u>	<u>72,293</u>
<b>6 Other assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Duties and taxes recoverable	21,47,075	676
Prepaid expenses	5,54,945	-
	<u>27,02,020</u>	<u>676</u>
	<u>March 31, 2021</u>	<u>March 31, 2020</u>
<b>7 Equity share capital</b>		
<b>Authorized shares</b>	5,00,000	5,00,000
5,000 (March 31, 2020 - 5,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each		
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares</b>		
1,000 (March 31, 2020 - 1,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each	1,00,000	1,00,000
	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>

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

**Equity shares**

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,000	1,00,000	1,000	1,00,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>

**b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend.

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

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

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	No. of Shares	% holding in the class
<b>Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up</b>				
Puravankara Limited	1,000	100.00%	1,000	100%

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



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	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>8 Other equity</b>		
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(7,87,409)	(92,137)
Total comprehensive income for the year	20,06,806	(6,95,272)
<b>Total other equity</b>	<u>12,19,397</u>	<u>(7,87,409)</u>
<b>9 Other financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Non current</b>		
Security deposits	21,000	-
	<u>21,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>10 Borrowings</b>		
<b>Current borrowings</b>		
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loan from related parties	-	7,03,557
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,03,557</u>
<b>11 Trade payables</b>	<b>March 31, 2021</b>	<b>March 31, 2020</b>
Trade payable		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,69,540	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,73,13,006	31,150
	<u>2,83,82,546</u>	<u>31,150</u>
<b>Disclosures of dues to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises</b>		
The information as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act.		
i. The principal amount remaining unpaid	10,09,540	-
ii. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
iii. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
iv. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year).	-	-
v. The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid.	-	-
vi. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-
<b>12 Other current liabilities</b>		
Statutory dues payable	13,47,645	25,671
Other payables	47,01,994	-
	<u>60,49,639</u>	<u>25,671</u>
<b>13 Current tax liabilities</b>		
Provision for income tax	6,74,943	-
	<u>6,74,943</u>	<u>-</u>



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	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>14 Revenue from operations</b>		
Revenue from operations		
Sales of Services	14,21,60,713	-
	<u>14,21,60,713</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>15 Other income</b>		
Interest income on other deposits	2,11,789	-
	<u>2,11,789</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>16 Sub-Contract cost</b>	9,64,43,241	-
	<u>9,64,43,241</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>17 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	26,71,614	6,50,625
	<u>26,71,614</u>	<u>6,50,625</u>
<b>18 Finance costs</b>		
Bank charges	6,561	1,220
	<u>6,561</u>	<u>1,220</u>
<b>19 Depreciation and amortization expense</b>		
Depreciation of computer equipment (refer note 3)	2,056	-
	<u>2,056</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>20 Other expenses</b>		
Legal and professional *		
Rates and taxes	1,72,84,524	31,122
Printing and stationery	5,359	8,555
Travel and conveyance	4,101	3,750
Materials and other consumables	322	-
Software Charges	2,29,17,975	-
	<u>2,75,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,04,87,281</u>	<u>43,427</u>
<b>* Payment to auditor [Included in legal and professional charges]</b>		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	80,000	10,000
	<u>80,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>



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**21 Fair value measurements**

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

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

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

		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Break up of financial assets carried at amortized cost			
Trade receivables	Notes		
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,20,17,042	-
	5	1,17,17,119	72,293
Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortized cost			
Borrowings	Notes	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade payable	10	-	7,03,557
	11	2,83,82,546	31,150
		<u>2,83,82,546</u>	<u>31,150</u>

**22 Financial risk management**

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

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

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

**a. Credit risk**

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

*Credit risk management*

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

**b. Liquidity risk**

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

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

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	1,17,17,119	72,293
	<u>1,17,17,119</u>	<u>72,293</u>



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**Maturities of financial liabilities**

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

March 31, 2021	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 years to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
<b>Financial liabilities - current</b>					
Trade payables	-	2,83,82,546	-	-	2,83,82,546
Security deposits	-	-	-	21,000	21,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,83,82,546</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>2,84,03,546</b>
March 31, 2020	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 years to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
<b>Financial liabilities - current</b>					
Borrowings	7,03,557	-	-	-	7,03,557
Trade payables	-	31,150	-	-	31,150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,03,557</b>	<b>31,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,34,707</b>

**c. Market risk**

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

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

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item to the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

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

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

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



**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
 (formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)  
**Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**  
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	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>23 Income tax</b>		
The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are:		
Statement of profit and loss:		
<b>Profit or loss section:</b>		
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Current income tax charge	6,74,944	-
Excess/short tax of earlier years	-	-
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating to origination/ reversal of temporary differences	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<u><u>6,74,944</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
<b>OCI section:</b>		
<b>Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:</b>		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-
<b>Income tax charged to OCI</b>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
<b>Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate</b>		
<b>Accounting profit before income tax</b>	<u><u>26,81,749</u></u>	<u><u>-6,95,272</u></u>
Effective tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Expected tax expense	6,74,943	-
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Tax on earlier year	-	-
Effect of tax rate change and non deductible expenses	-	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<u><u>0,74,943</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

**24 Revenue from contracts with customers:**

**a) Disaggregated revenue information**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers, which is in agreement with the contracted price.

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>Revenue from property management services</b>		
Revenue from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time	14,21,60,713	-
Other operating revenue	-	-
	<u><u>14,21,60,713</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

**b) Contract balances and performance obligations**

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	2,20,17,042	-
Contract liabilities *	-	-
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of	-	-
Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	Nil	Nil

**c) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price**

Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period \*\*

Revenue to be recognised at a point in time	-	-
Revenue to be recognised over time	-	-

\*\* The entity expects to satisfy the performance obligations when (or as) the transfer of control of promised products or services to customers.



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**25 Related party transactions**

Names of related parties and nature of relationship with the Company

**(i) Parties where control exists**

Puravankara Limited

**(ii) Key management personnel**

**Directors**

Mr. Vishnumoorthi H

Mr. Patil D S

**(iii) The transactions with related parties for the year are as follows:**

Nature of transaction	Holding Company	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
<b>Loans taken from</b> Puravankara Limited	71,46,471	7,03,557
<b>Loan repaid to</b> Puravankara Limited	78,50,028	-
<b>Management Fees From</b> Puravankara Limited	1,77,93,158	-
<b>Reimbursement of Expenses from</b> Puravankara Limited	22,07,998	-
Provident Housing Ltd	4,70,740	-

**(iv) Balances with related parties at the year end are as follows:**

Nature of transaction	Holding Company	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
<b>Loans taken from</b> Puravankara Limited	-	7,03,557
<b>Dues to</b> Puravankara Limited	1,87,59,441	-
<b>Dues From</b> Provident Housing Ltd	54,269	-



**Purva Property Services Private Limited**  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)

**Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**

(All amounts in Rupees)

**26 Supplementary statutory information**

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
i. Earnings in foreign currency (on receipt basis)	Nil	Nil
ii. Expenditure in foreign currency (on accrual basis)	Nil	Nil
iii. Value of imports at CIF basis	Nil	Nil
iv. Contingent liabilities	Nil	Nil
v. Capital commitment	Nil	Nil
vi. Donation to political party	Nil	Nil

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

**27 Unhedged foreign currency exposure**

March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Nil	Nil

**28 Standards issued but not yet effective**

As at March 31, 2021, there are no standards that have been issued but not yet effective, which will impact the Company's financial statements.

**29 Covid Note**

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the COVID-19 pandemic on the carrying value of assets [including property, plant and equipment, inventories, loans, land advance/deposits and receivables]. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainty in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial results has used internal and external sources of information to assess the expected future performance of the Company. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on the current estimates, the Company expects that the carrying amount of these assets as reflected in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, are fully recoverable. The management has estimated the future cash flow for the Company with the possible effects that may result from the COVID-19 pandemic and does not foresee any adverse impact on realising its assets and in meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due. The actual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results.

**30** Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform with current year's classification

Summary of significant accounting policies


2.2

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

As per report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Purva Property Services Private Limited  
(formerly Jyothishmati Business Centers Private Limited)

  
Venkatesh Kamath S V  
Partner

Membership No: 202626

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021



  
Vishnumoorthi H  
Director  
DIN 05139136

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 23.06.2021

  
Patil D S  
Director  
DIN 01599400

