Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited
Balance sheet as on March 31, 2020

(Figures in Indian currency)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.01	6,019,467	6,483,150
Intangible assets	2.02	49,868	74,220
Financial Asset			
Other financial assets	2.03	2,114,000	2,114,000
Other non-current assets	2.04	223,207	323,207
Non current tax assets	2.05	1,524,920	810,038
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.06	2,023,974	1,932,471
Total non-current assets		**11,955,435**	**11,737,086**
Current Assets			
Inventories			
Financial Assets			
Investments	2.07	1,967,302	1,922,534
Trade receivables	2.08	5,293,172	7,663,614
Cash and cash equivalents	2.09	1,236,793	1,976,195
Bank balances other than above	2.10	3,000	3,000
Other financial assets	2.11	318,122	979,769
Other current assets	2.12	55,039,577	54,937,481
Current Tax Assets	2.13	-	206,719
Total current assets		**63,857,966**	**67,689,311**
Total Assets		**75,813,401**	**79,426,398**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.14	2,517,500	2,517,500
Other equity	2.15	63,493,007	63,769,468
Total equity		**66,010,507**	**66,286,968**
LIABILITIES			
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	2.16	-	382,201
Total non current liabilities		**-**	**382,201**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	2.17	4,629,660	7,927,139
Others	2.18	2,776,172	2,903,372
Other current liabilities	2.19	2,295,354	1,825,009
Short-term Provisions	2.20	101,709	101,709
Current tax liability	2.21	-	-
Total current liabilities		**9,802,895**	**12,757,230**
Total Equity & Liabilities		**75,813,402**	**79,426,398**
Significant Accounting Policies	**1**		

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Narasimhan & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Registration Number: 002349S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited

S. Narasimhan
Partner
Membership No.020875

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

R.V.Shekar
Director
DIN: 00259129

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

Mallika Ravi
Director
DIN:03355908

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited

Statement of Profit & loss for period ended March 31, 2020

(Figures in Indian currency)

Particulars	**Note**	**Year ended**	
		March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	3.01	8,228,619	25,935,350
Other income	3.02	969,576	1,265,642
Total Income		**9,198,195**	**27,200,992**
Expenses			
Maintenance expenses	3.03	8,549,111	27,314,315
Employee Benefits Expenses	3.04	-	4,400,400
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	3.05	488,036	576,175
Other Expenses	3.06	529,012	824,927
Total Expenses		**9,566,160**	**33,115,817**
Profit/(loss) before Tax		**(367,964)**	**(5,914,825)**
Tax expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(91,503)	(12,428)
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**(276,461)**	**(5,902,397.07)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/ gain on defined benefit plans			(6,351)
Income tax effect relating to the items that will not be reclassified to property/ (loss)			1,651
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**-**	**(4,700)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(276,461)**	**(5,907,097)**
Earnings per equity share (Amount in Rupees)			
Basic & Diluted	4.01	(1.10)	(23.45)
Significant Accounting Policies	**1**		

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.Narasimhan & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's ICAI Registration Number: 002349S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited

S. Narasimhan
Partner
Membership No.020875

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

R.V.Shekar
Director
DIN: 00259129

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

Mallika Ravi
Director
DIN:03355908

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Figures in Indian currency)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit Before Tax	(367,964)	(5,914,825)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	463,683	450,159
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	24,353	126,377
Allowance for expected credit loss	466,264	12,067
Provision for gratuity	-	82,501
Dividends received	(44,768)	(144,096)
Amortisation of employee benefit expense	-	5,280
Finance income	-	(2,885)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**541,569**	**(5,385,422)**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	2,370,442	5,636,674
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Financial Assets	616,879	1,110,946
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	(2,096)	(523,530)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(3,297,479)	(1,917,648)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions and employee benefits	(382,201)	(194,470)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(127,200)	1,420,536
Increase/(Decrease) in other current Liabilities	470,345	(4,117,282)
Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes	**190,259**	**(3,970,196)**
Less: Income Taxes Paid	(235,027)	(707,229)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(44,768)**	**(4,677,425)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant & equipment	-	(42,900)
Payment for purchase of financial instruments		-
Payment for purchase and development of intangible assets	-	-
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		5,355,904
Interest received	-	2,885
Dividend Received	44,768	144,096
Net cash flows from investing activities	**44,768**	**5,459,985**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase/Decrease in long term borrowings	-	-
Increase/Decrease in short term borrowings	-	-
Finance charges paid	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(0)	782,560
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,236,793	1,193,635
Other Bank Balances	3,000	3,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,239,793**	**1,979,195**
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer note: 2.08)	1,236,793	1,976,195
Other Bank Balances (Refer note no: 2.09)	3,000	3,000
Cash and cash equivalents reported in balance sheet	**1,239,793**	**1,979,195**
Cash and cash equivalents reported in cash flow statement	**1,239,793**	**1,979,195**

Note:
Above statement has been prepared by using the indirect method as per Ind AS-7 on Statement of Cash flows.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Narasimhan & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Registration Number: 002349S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited

S. Narasimhan
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R.V.Shekar
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Mallika Ravi
Director
DIN:03355908

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

Significant Accounting Policies and notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

1.01 Corporate information

Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited (the Company) is a Public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of Maintenance & Management of Properties.

1.02 Summary of Significant Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements.

1.03 Changes in Accounting policy

The accounting policies applied to the year ended March 31, 2020 financial statements are identical to those applied to and described in the financial statement year ended March 31, 2019, with the exception of the following standards, which have been applied for the first time to the financial year starting on April 1, 2019: Ind AS 116 " Leases"

1.04 Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), and relevant rules issued thereunder. In accordance with proviso to the Rule 4A of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), the terms used in these financial statements are in accordance with the definitions and other requirements specified in the applicable Accounting standards.

1.05 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies.

1.06 Recent Accounting Pronouncement

There are no such notifications which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020

1.07 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees, except where otherwise indicated.

1.08 Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set-out in the Act. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

1.09 Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

While preparing financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the management makes certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgments. These judgments affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Financial reporting results rely on our estimate of the effect of certain matters that are inherently uncertain. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecast and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The management continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements are as below:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Financial instruments; (Refer note 4.07)

(ii) Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets; (Refer note 1.09)

(iii) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits; (Refer note 4.04)

(iv) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; (Refer note 1.15) and

(v) Contingencies (Refer note 4.02).

(vi) Impairment of financial assets (Refer Note 1.11)

1.10 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to the location and condition for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by the management and initial estimation of any decommissioning obligation if any. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Similarly, when major inspection is performed, cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of the plant and equipment and remaining carrying amount of the previous inspection is derecognised.

Spares and stand by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment are provided based on the rates and manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation in case of property, plant and equipment other than buildings is provided on the written down value method in the manner as prescribed under schedule II to the Act. Depreciation in the case of building is provided on straight line method.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

De-recognition

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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is de-recognized.

1.11 Intangible Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent measurement (amortisation)

The cost of capitalized software is amortized over a period of 5 years from the date of its acquisition.

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

1.12 Impairment of Assets

Carrying amount of Tangible assets, Intangible assets, investments in Joint Ventures and Associates (which are carried at cost) are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

In assessing the 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 risks specific to that asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken in to account. If no transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is being used.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash generating units)

Non -financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of the each reporting period. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the reversed estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

a) Initial Recognition and Measurement – Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities except for those financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Classification and Subsequent Measurement : Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following :

− the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

− the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Amortised Cost

A financial asset is classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met :

− the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; 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) FVTOCI

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met :

− the financial asset is held within a business model 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.

(iii) FVTPL

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

c) Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are stated at cost as per Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements' and reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

d) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

e) Classification and Subsequent measurement : Financial Liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

Gains or losses on financial liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

f) Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

g) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial asset and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheets when, the entity currently has a legal enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebate and taxes.

Income from services

Income in the nature of maintenance & management of properties is accounted on accrual basis in terms of respective contracts. The Company collects applicable taxes on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Rental Income

Income earned by way of leasing or renting premises in recognized as income. Initial direct costs such as brokerage, etc. is recognized as expenses on accrual basis in statement of profit and loss in the year of lease.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders right to receive payment has been established. Provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be reliably measured.

Interest Income

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

1.15 Employee benefit expense

Short-term obligations

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of profit & loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

• defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and

• defined contribution plans such as provident fund

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised at amount in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to provident fund, a defined contribution plan, are made in accordance with the rules of the statute and are recognized as expenses when employees render service entitling them to the contributions. The Company has no obligation, other than contribution payable to the provident fund.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does no have an unconditional right to defer settlement for atleast twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

1.16 Taxes on Income

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

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the current year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum alternate tax (‘MAT’) credit entitlement is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period. In the year in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. This is reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement is written down to the extent it is not reasonably certain that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in financial statements and corresponding tax basis used in computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets on unrealised tax loss are recognised to the extent that is probable that the underlying tax loss will be utilised against future taxable income.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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 asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or other equity)

1.17 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders is adjusted for after income tax effect of interest and other financing cost associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.18 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the 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 current pre-tax rate. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are stated separately by way of a note. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote or a present obligation arising from past events where no reliable estimate is possible and it is not probable that the cash outflow will be required to settle the obligation. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed except when inflow of economic benefits are probable.

1.19 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with bank and financial institutions, 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 and bank overdraft. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

1.20 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The operating segments have been identified on the basis of nature of products/service. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments of the group.

1.21 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As a Lessee

Leases in which the significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit and loss on straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessors expected inflationary cost increases.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Commercial properties which are subject to operating lease are disclosed as Investment Property. Costs including depreciation are recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

(Figures in Indian currency)

Particulars	Note No	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2018	2.14	**2,517,500**
Changes in Equity Share Capital		-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2.14	**2,517,500**
Changes in Equity Share Capital		-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2.14	**2,517,500**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves & Surplus		
	General Reserve	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,019,893	68,656,672	69,676,565
Profit for the year	-	(5,902,397)	(5,902,397)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	(4,700)	(4,700)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,019,893**	**62,749,575**	**63,769,468**
Profit for the year	-		-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	(276,461)	(276,461)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,019,893**	**62,473,113**	**63,493,006**

Significant Accounting Policies **1**

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Narasimhan & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Registration Number: 002349S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Place : Chennai
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Mallika Ravi
Director
DIN:03355908

Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2020

2.01 Property, plant & equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended Mar 31, 2020 are as follows:

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2019	Addition	Disposal	As at Mar 31, 2020	*As at April 1, 2019*	For the year	Disposal	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Own Assets										
Buildings	5,955,380	-	-	5,955,380	327,246	108,984	-	436,230	5,519,150	5,628,134
Plant & equipment	1,705,749	-	-	1,705,749	959,372	296,120	-	1,255,492	450,257	746,377
Vehicles	189,539	-	-	189,539	120,072	19,408	-	139,480	50,059	69,467
Computers	75,690	-	-	75,690	62,570	13,120	-	75,691	-1	13,120
Office equipment	46,154	-	-	46,154	20,103	26,051	-	46,153	1	26,051
Furniture & Fixtures	3,129	-	-	3,129	3,128	-	-	3,128	1	1
	7,975,641	**-**	**-**	**7,975,641**	**1,492,491**	**463,683**	**-**	**1,956,174**	**6,019,467**	**6,483,150**

2.02 Intangible asset

The changes in the carrying value of intangible assets for the year ended September 30, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2019	Addition	Disposal	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	For the year	Disposal	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at Mar 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Computer software	288,872	-	-	288,872	214,651	24,353	-	239,004	49,868	74,221
	288,872	**-**	**-**	**288,872**	**214,651**	**24,353**	**-**	**239,004**	**49,868**	**74,221**

2.14 Equity share Capital

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Authorised equity share capital		
10,00,000 (March 31, 2019: 10,00,000) shares of Rs 10 each	10,000,000	10,000,000
	10,000,000	**10,000,000**
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up Capital		
2,51,750 (March 31, 2019 : 2,51,750) equity shares of face value of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	2,517,500	2,517,500
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**2,517,500**	**2,517,500**

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

Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Shares at the Beginning of the Year	251,750	2,517,500	251,750	2,517,500
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding as at end of the period	**251,750**	**2,517,500**	**251,750**	**2,517,500**

b. (i) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

a) 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 held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

b) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the 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) During the year ended March 31, 2020 no dividend has been recognized as distributions to the equity shareholders

c. No. of shares held by holding/ultimate holding Company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Equity Shares		
Its Holding Company	250,000	250,000

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

Name of the Share Holder	As at			
	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Equity shares				
Lancor Holdings Limited	250,000	99.30%	250,000	99.30%

The above share holding is as per the records of the Company, including its register of share holders/members.

2.15 Other Equity

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
General Reserve	1,019,893	1,019,893
Surplus/(deficit) in the statement of profit and loss:		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	62,749,575	68,656,672
Add: Comprehensive income for the year	-276,461	-5,902,397
Add: Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-4,700
Balance as at the end of the year	**62,473,114**	**62,749,575**
Retained earnings	62,473,114	62,749,575
	63,493,007	**63,769,468**

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

General reserve: The Company is required to create a general reserve out of the profits when the Company declares the dividends to shareholders.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date.

2.16 Non Current Provisions

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity*	-	382,201
	-	**382,201**

* Refer note no: 4.04 for details on employee benefits.

2.17 Trade Payable

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Trade payables*	4,629,660	7,927,139
	4,629,660	**7,927,139**

* Refer note no: 4.06 for due to Micro and small enterprises

2.18 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Rental Deposit	217,500	217,500
Rental,Maintenance,Reimb., Deposit	2,558,672	2,685,872
Contractually Reimbursable Expenses	-	-
Loan from related party	-	-
	2,776,172	**2,903,372**

2.19 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Advance from customers	1,687,320	1,474,186
Statutory dues Payables	**426,444**	328,381
Other Payables	181,590	22,442
	2,295,354	**1,825,009**

2.20 Current Provisions

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision for Bonus	101,709	101,709
	101,709	**101,709**

2.21 Current Tax Liability

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision for Tax net of Advance Income tax	-	
Total	**-**	**-**

2.03 Other financial asset

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Rental Deposit	2,114,000	2,114,000
	2,114,000	**2,114,000**

2.04 Other non current asset

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Security Deposit	223,207	323,207
	223,207	**323,207**

2.05 Non Current Tax asset

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Income tax paid (net of provisions)	1,524,920	810,038
	1,524,920	**810,038**

2.06 Deferred tax assets/ liabilities(net)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision on account of expected credit loss	739,138	739,138
Property, Plant & Equipment-Depreciation and amortisation	692,836	692,836
Total Deferred tax asset	1,431,974	1,431,974
Deferred tax liability		
Employee benefits	-	91,503
Total Deferred tax liability	-	91,503
Mat Credit Entitlement	592,000	592,000
Net deferred tax asset	2,023,974	1,932,471

2.07 Current Investments

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Unquoted		
Mutual Funds		
Birla Sun Life Savings Fund	967,302	922,534
Investment in HDFC Cash Management Fund	-	-
Investment in Franklin Templeton	-	-
Total-A	**967,302**	**922,534**
Investments measured at amortised cost		
Investment in Partnership Firm		
Central Park West Venture	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total-B	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
Total (A+B)	**1,967,302**	**1,922,534**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**1,967,302**	**1,922,534**

Details of investment in partnership firm	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Profit Sharing Ratio	Amount of investment in capital	Profit Sharing Ratio	Amount of investment in capital
Investment in Central Park West Venture				
Lancor Holdings Limited	100%	20,000,000	100%	20,000,000
Lancor Maintenance & Services Limited	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Clasic farms (Chennai) Limited	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Total Capital of the firm	**100%**	**41,000,000**	**100%**	**41,000,000**

2.08 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Trade receivables	6,537,917	10,580,096
Less: Allowance for expected Credit Loss	(1,244,745)	(2,916,482)
	5,293,172	**7,663,614**

Note: No amount is receivable from any directors or officers of the company, severally or jointly with any other person, or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

2.09 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balances with Bank		
In Current Account	1,236,793	1,976,195
Cash		
	1,236,793	**1,976,195**

2.10 Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Deposits maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	3,000	3,000
	3,000	**3,000**

2.11 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Reimbursement expenses	318,122	959,515
Loans and advances		
Staff advances		20,254
Other Advances to Related Party		
Parent Company	-	-
Partnership firm	-	-
	318,122	**979,769**

Note: No amount is receivable from any directors or officers of the company, severally or jointly with any other person, or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

2.12 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Advance to suppliers and contractors	57,597	21,611
Prepaid Expenses	64,180	54,156
Advance for the purchase of property	49,458,193	54,464,657
Statutory Inputs	5,459,607	397,057
	55,039,577	**54,937,481**

Note: No amount is receivable from any directors or officers of the company, severally or jointly with any other person, or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

2.13 Current Tax Asset

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Income Tax paid (Net of Provisions)		206,719
	-	**206,719**

3.01 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended	
	Mar 31 2020	March 31, 2019
Income from Maintenance Operations	8,228,619	25,935,350
Other operating revenues		
	8,228,619	**25,935,350**

3.02 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended	
	Mar 31 2020	March 31, 2019
Dividend Income from Mutual Fund	44,768	144,096
Sundry creditors/debtors write back	466,264	-
Other Income	458,544	1,118,661
Interest income		2,885
	969,576	**1,265,642**

3.03 Maintenance Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended	
	Mar 31 2020	March 31, 2019
Maintenance expenses	8,549,111	27,314,315
	8,549,111	**27,314,315**

3.04 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Year ended	
	Mar 31 2020	March 31, 2019
Salaries and Wages		3,779,504
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds		472,517
Gratuity Expenses		82,501
Staff Welfare Expenses		65,878
	-	**4,400,400**

3.05 Depreciation & Amortisation

Particulars	Year ended	
	Mar 31 2020	March 31, 2019
Depreciation	463,683	449,798
Amortisation of intangible assets	24,353	126,377
	488,036	**576,175**

3.06 Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended	
	Mar 31 2020	March 31, 2019
Power & Fuel		-
Rates & Taxes		57,887
Repairs & Maintenance	110,195	50,295
Travel & Conveyance		19,374
Communication costs		46,884
Printing and stationery		46,894
Legal and professional fees		66,500
Provision for expected Credit loss	-	-
Bade debts written off	418,817	
Miscellaneous expenses		452,093
Payment to auditor		
As auditor		
Audit fee		65,000
Tax Audit Fee		20,000

	529,012	**824,927**

4.01 Earnings / (Loss) Per Share

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Net Profit attributable to equity shareholders		
Net profit for the year	**-276,461**	**-5,902,397**
Nominal value of the equity share	10	10
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	251,750	251,750
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	251,750	251,750
Weighted-average number of equity shares	251,750	251,750
Basic	**-1.10**	**-23.45**
Nominal value of equity share	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute diluted earning per share	**251,750**	**251,750**
Diluted	**-1.10**	**-23.45**

4.02 Capital and other Commitments

Particulars		As at	
		March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Capital commitments (for property, plant & equipment)	-	-	-
Other commitments	-	-	-

4.03 Employee Benefits

The Opening value of the defined benefit obligations transfered.

Particulars	Year ended	
	Mar 31 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Current service cost		31,609
Interest cost		50,892
Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss		**82,501**

Movement in the liability recognized in the balance sheet is as under

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Present value of obligations at beginning of the year	382,201	401,131
Current service cost	-	31,609
Interest cost	-	50,892
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognized during the year	-	6,351
Benefits transfered	(382,201)	(107,782)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**-**	**382,201**