

VISHAL SUBHASH CHANDRA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

114, BLOCK – IV, GANGA SHOPPING COMPLEX, Sec-29, NOIDA
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind-AS financial statements of **BDR BUILDCON LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind-AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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, 2023, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Ind-AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone Ind-AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.



Information Other than the standalone 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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance, Shareholder's Information and Annual Report but does not include the standalone Ind-AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind-AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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.

Responsibilities of Management for Standalone 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 standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Ind-AS 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.

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Ind-AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we further 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 purpose of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time;
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". **Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.**

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

3. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014:
- (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.
 - (ii) The Company is not required to make any provision as required under applicable law or accounting standards for material foreseeable losses as there are no such cases.
 - (iii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- (v) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
- (vi) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For VISHAL SUBHASH CHANDRA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REG. NO.: 024543C



Vishal Garg
VISHAL GARG
PROP, FCA
M. No.: 548551

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.05.2023

UDIN # 2354855184xU6U2579

VISHAL SUBHASH CHANDRA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

114, BLOCK – IV, GANGA SHOPPING COMPLEX, Sec-29, NOIDA
Ph.: +91-9899477915, E-mail: cavishalgarg5@gmail.com

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

(REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER 'REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL & REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS' SECTION OF OUR REPORT TO MEMBERS OF BDR BUILDCON LIMITED OF EVEN DATE)

Re : BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

- (i) Since the Company has no fixed assets during the year, this clause is not applicable.
- (ii) (a) The Company during the year has procured one inventory which is property situated at A-1/149, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi and is developing the same which is yet not completed and is under process of development. The management regularly verify the inventory once every week which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us the company has not granted any loan to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus, reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.



(vii) In respect of the statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, duty of customs, Goods & Services tax (GST), Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding as at, 31st March 2023 for a period of more than 6 month from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Duty of Custom and Goods & Services Tax (GST) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks or the government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company did not raise any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year under review. Hence reporting under clause 3(x) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company and the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii) As the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the financial year, this clause is not applicable.

(xiv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of



- Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind-AS financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company during the year has incurred cash losses of INR 43,18,778/- during the financial year covered by our audit and no cash losses during the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provisions of the CSR are not applicable on the company, hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For VISHAL SUBHASH CHANDRA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REG. NO.: 024543C



VISHAL GARG
PROP, FCA
M. No.: 548551

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.05.2023

UDIN # 2354855186xv662579

“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report
Referred to clause (f) under ‘Report on other legal and Regulatory requirements of our report of even date.

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 **BDR BUILDCON LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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” (the ‘Guidance Note’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements, and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements, included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements, 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements

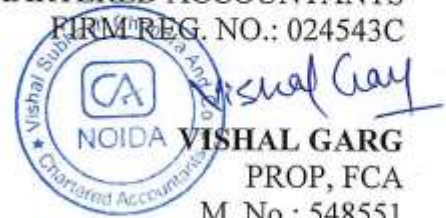
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind-AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind-AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind-AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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 VISHAL SUBHASH CHANDRA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REG. NO.: 024543C



Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.05.2023

UDIN # 23548551B6XU6U2579

BDR BUILDCON LIMITED
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

(All amounts in Rs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023 Amount in INR	As at 31 March 2022 Amount in INR
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Non-current tax assets (net)	3	23,63,493	54,685
		<u>23,63,493</u>	<u>54,685</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets			
a) Investments	4	-	4,68,29,932
b) Cash and cash equivalents		8,87,723	5,07,23,117
c) Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents		-	-
d) Other financial assets		-	8,219
e) Inventory - Capital WIP		19,26,83,586	-
f) Other Current Assets - Advances to Suppliers		56,01,288	-
Current Tax Assets	5	-	4,00,000
		<u>19,91,74,597</u>	<u>9,79,61,267</u>
Total Assets		20,15,38,090	9,80,15,952
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	6	6,64,50,000	6,64,50,000
Other Equity	7	2,68,17,994	3,14,71,952
Total Equity		<u>9,32,67,994</u>	<u>9,79,21,952</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Long term Borrowings		10,80,25,000	-
		<u>10,80,25,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
a) Trade payables	8	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,90,597	94,000
b) Other Current Liabilities		54,500	-
Total Current liabilities		<u>2,45,097</u>	<u>94,000</u>
Total liabilities		2,45,097	94,000
Total equity and liabilities		20,15,38,091	9,80,15,952

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our audit report of even date

For Vishal Subhash Chandra & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 024545C

Vishal Garg

VISHAL GARG

Prop., FCA

Membership No.: 548561



Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.05.2023

UDIN# 23-5485518GX06U2577

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

CIN: L70100DL2010PLC200749

Rajesh Gupta

Managing Director

Rajesh Gupta

DIN: 00163932

Renu Gupta

Director

Renu Gupta

DIN: 00163749

Company Secretary

Nidhi Adhikari

Membership No. A28099

Nidhi Adhikari

BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(All amounts in Rs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue from operations	9	-	-
Other income	10	5,158	41,48,526
TOTAL INCOME (I)		5,158	41,48,526
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expenses	11	3,56,000	3,38,000
Other expenses	12	39,67,936	4,30,134
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		43,23,936	7,68,134
Profit before tax		(43,18,778)	33,80,392
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Income Tax of Earlier Year		3,35,180	-
Deferred tax credit/(charge)		-	-
Total tax expense		3,35,180	-
Profit for the Year		(46,53,958)	33,80,392
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Net other comprehensive income/ (losses) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(46,53,958)	33,80,392
Earnings per share			
Basic (₹)	13	(0.70)	0.51
Diluted (₹)		(0.70)	0.51
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic		6645000	6645000
Diluted		6645000	6645000
Corporate Information and Summary of significant accounting policies			
	1 & 2		
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
	14		
Other notes to accounts			
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our audit report of even date
For Vishal Subhash Chandra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 024543C



VISHAL GARG
Prop., FCA
Membership No. 548551

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22.05.2023

UDIN: 23548551B6XU6U2579

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
BDR BUILDCON LIMITED
CIN: L70100DL2010PLC200749

Rajesh Gupta
Managing Director
Rajesh Gupta
DIN: 00163932

Renu Gupta
Director
Renu Gupta
DIN: 00163749

Nidhi Adhikari
Company Secretary
Nidhi Adhikari
Membership No.
A28099

BDR BUILDCON LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(All amounts in Rs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(43,18,778)	33,80,392
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of Investments	(35,72,585)	(11,40,307)
Interest on FDR	-	(8,219)
Interest on IT refund	(5,158)	-
Dividend Income	-	-
(Gain)/ Loss on Revaluation of Investment	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(78,96,521)	(7,68,134)
Movement in Working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in other financial and non-financial assets	(94,203)	(8,219)
Increase /(decrease) in trade payables , other financial and non-financial liabilities and provisions	1,51,097	61,358
Cash generated (outflow) from operations	(78,39,627)	(7,14,995)
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)	(3,35,180)	(4,00,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities (A)	(81,74,807)	(11,14,995)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Sale of Units held as investment	4,30,00,000	9,79,85,620
Purchase of units in Mutual Fund	(19,26,85,586)	(9,34,00,000)
Maturity/ (Investment) made in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Interest received	-	8,219
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(14,96,85,586)	45,93,839
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	10,81,75,000	7,00,000
Repayment of borrowings	(1,50,000)	(7,00,000)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities (C)	10,80,25,000.00	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(4,98,35,394)	34,78,844
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,07,23,117	4,72,44,273
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	8,87,723	5,07,23,117

Corporate Information and Summary of significant accounting policies

1 & 2

Contingent liabilities and commitments

14

Other notes to accounts

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our audit report of even date

For Vishal Subhash Chandra & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 024543C

VISHAL GARG

Prop., FCA

Membership No.: 54855



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

CIN: L70100DL2010PLC200749

Rajesh Gupta

Managing Director

Rajesh Gupta

DIN: 00163932

Renu Gupta

Director

Renu Gupta

DIN: 00163749

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.05.2023

UDIN# 23548551B6X06U2579

Company Secretary

Nidhi Adhikari

Membership No. A28099

Nidhi Adhikari

BDR BUILDCON LIMITED**STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023****a. Equity Share Capital:**

	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Amount in INR</u>
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1 April 2021	66,45,000	6,64,50,000
Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22 (Note 6)	-	-
At 31 March 2022	66,45,000	6,64,50,000
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23 (Note 6)	-	-
At 31 March 2023	66,45,000	6,64,50,000

b. Other Equity:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Retained earnings (Note 7)</u>	<u>Total other equity</u>
Balance as at 1st April 2022	3,14,71,952	3,14,71,952
Net Profit for the year	(46,53,958)	(46,53,958)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(46,53,958)	(46,53,958)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,68,17,994	2,68,17,994

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Retained earnings (Note 7)</u>	<u>Total other equity</u>
Balance as at 1st April 2022	2,68,17,994	2,68,17,994
Net Profit for the year	(46,53,958)	(46,53,958)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(46,53,958)	(46,53,958)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,21,64,035	2,21,64,035



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate Information

BDR Buildcon Limited (the 'Company') is a public company (CIN- L70100DL2010PLC200749) domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Registered office of the company has been shifted to 21, Ring Road Third Floor, Lajpat Nagar - IV, New Delhi - 110024 from 31, Jangpura Road, New Delhi-110014. The Company is engaged in the business of constructing, developing, promoting, managing, operating and dealing in Real Estate Projects. The Company caters to domestic markets only.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of Compliance:

The Company prepared its Standalone financial statements to comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). These Standalone financial statements includes Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash flows Statement and Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023,

Basis of Measurement:

The Standalone Financial Information for the year ended 31 March 2023 and year ended 31 March 2022 has been prepared on an accrual basis and a historical cost convention, except for the following financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period:-

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ("INR") except otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. . It has been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised 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 treated as 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

b. Revenue Recognition

IND AS 115 was made effective from 1 April 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The new revenue standard replaced IND AS 18 & IND AS 11 and interpretations on revenue recognition related to sale of goods and services. The Company has applied the modified retrospective approach and accordingly has included the impact of Ind AS 115.

i. Revenue from Sale of goods

Recognition of revenue arising from the real estate sales is made when (a) the seller has transferred to the buyer all significant risks and rewards of ownership and the seller retains no effective control of the real estate to a degree usually associated with ownership; and (b) no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from the real estate sales; and (c) it is not unreasonable to expect ultimate.

ii. Other Income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend and gain/loss on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income for all financial assets measured either at amortized cost or FVTPL is recognized using the

c. Income taxes

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit and loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit and loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of temporary differences for the earlier years. Deferred income tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.



Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realised against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

d. Earnings Per share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as fresh issue, bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, cheques in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of cash flow statement consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

f. Segment reporting

The company is mainly engaged in Real Estate developments and as such this is the only Reportable Segment as per Indian Accounting Standard on Segment Reporting (IND AS 108) issued.



g. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liability and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial asset and financial liabilities (other than financial asset and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset and financial liability. Transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of

Non- derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financials assets at amortised cost
- Financials assets at fair value

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of Statement of Profit & Loss (i.e., fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e., fair value through other comprehensive income).

a. Financials assets carried at amortised cost

A financials asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of Impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss under the fair value option.

- Business Model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flow (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b. Financials assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financials assets is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held with in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collections contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dated to cash flows that are solely payments of

For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss



c. Financials assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through Statement of

De recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Non - derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized 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 de-recognition 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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

g. Use of estimates and judgments

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes, the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The Company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its financial statements:



i. Provisions

Provisions are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

ii. Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

iii. Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets

The Company uses estimates and judgments based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgment to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

iv. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If an indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing of the 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's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from the other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered as impaired and its written down to

v. Employees Benefits

The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note.

vi. Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying of business operation of the company. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of all these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

h. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

i. Figures relating to previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Note 3: Non-current Tax Assets (Net)

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Input GST Credit	23,63,493	-
Non-current tax assets (net of provision for taxation)	-	54,685
Net current income tax asset	23,63,493	54,685

Note 4: Financial assets

Note 4 (a) : Investments

Quoted	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Investments at fair value through P&L		
Investment in Mutual Fund		
Aditya Birla Sunlife Equity Hybrid - Growth	-	4,68,29,932
Total FVTPL Investments (Quoted)	-	4,68,29,932
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	4,68,29,932

Note 4 (b) : Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Balances with banks		
- In current account	5,38,910	6,28,328
- In FDR account	-	4,00,00,000
- Payment under Clearing	-	99,98,821
Cash on hand	3,48,813	95,967
	8,87,723	5,07,23,117

Note 4 (c) : Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	-
	-	-

Note 4 (d) : Other Financial assets

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	8,219
Total other financial assets	-	8,219



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED
REGD. OFFICE: 21, RING ROAD THIRD FLOOR, LAJPAT NAGAR-IV, NEW DELHI-110024

NOTE-4E

Inventories:

ASSETS	GROSS BLOCK			NET BLOCK	
	Balance as on 01.04.2022	Addition during the year	DISPOSALS/ ADJUSTMENTS	Balance as on 31.03.2023	AS ON 31.03.2023 AS ON 31.03.2022
Work - in - Progress: A-1/149, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi	-	19,26,85,586	-	19,26,85,586	-
Total	-	19,26,85,586	-	19,26,85,586	-



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED**NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023****Note 4 (f) : Other Current assets**

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Advances to Suppliers:		
Acquire Projects P Limited	15,00,000	-
Asro Arcade	4,238	-
Jeevan Jee Plaza	35,00,000	-
SEPL India Ltd	47,050	-
Sudhir Power Ltd	50,000	-
Veda Innovation	5,00,000	-
Total other financial assets	56,01,288	-

Note 5: Current Tax Assets

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
TDS Receivables	-	-
Advance Tax	-	4,00,000
Total Current Tax Assets	-	4,00,000



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED**NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023****Note 6: Share Capital****Authorised Share Capital**

	Numbers	Equity shares	
		Amount in INR	
At 1 April 2021		10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Increase / (decrease) during the year			-
At 31 March 2022		10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Increase / (decrease) during the year		-	-
At 31 March 2023		10,00,000	1,00,00,000

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Numbers	Amount in INR	
At 1 April 2021		66,45,000	6,64,50,000
Changes during the year			
At 31 March 2022		66,45,000	6,64,50,000
Changes during the year		-	-
At 31 March 2023		66,45,000	6,64,50,000

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ` 10/- each fully paid				
Rajesh Gupta(Huf)	6,16,659	9.28%	6,16,659	9.28%
Renu Gupta	15,30,000	23.02%	15,30,000	23.02%
Shashank Gupta	20,75,072	31.23%	20,75,072	31.23%
Next Orbit Ventures Fund	5,00,000	7.52%	5,00,000	7.52%
Verma Finvest Private Limited	5,66,678	8.53%	5,66,678	8.53%
Able Management Consultants Pvt Ltd	4,00,008	6.02%	4,00,008	6.02%
MRJ Consultants Pvt Ltd	7,33,348	11.04%	7,33,348	11.04%
	64,21,765		64,21,765	

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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 ownerships of shares.

The Company has issued Nil shares of Rs 10/- as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, or by way of bonus shares out of free reserves during the period of five years immediately preceding the date as at which Balance Sheet is prepared.

The company has not bought any shares by way of buy back during the period of five years immediately preceding date as at which Balance Sheet is prepared.

There are no calls unpaid on issued shares.

No Shares have been forfeited by the company.



Note 7: Other equity

Total other equity	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss / Retained earnings	<u>2,68,17,994</u>	<u>3,14,71,952</u>
	<u>2,68,17,994</u>	<u>3,14,71,952</u>

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss/ Retained earnings

	Amount in INR
At 1 April 2021	2,80,91,560
Add: Profit during the year	33,80,392
At 31 March 2022	3,14,71,952
Add: Profit during the year	(46,53,958)
At 31 March 2023	2,68,17,994



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Financial Liabilities

Note 8: Trade Payable

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Trade payables - Others	-	-
Trade payables to related parties	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Trade payables - Others	1,90,597	-
Trade payables to related parties	-	-
	<u>1,90,597</u>	<u>-</u>

Note

- (a) During the year the company has not any received memorandum from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
(i) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act :		
Principal	-	-
Interest	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iii) 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) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Note 9: Revenue from operations

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Operating Revenue	-	-

Note 10: Other Income

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Interest income on Bank Deposit	-	8,219
Profit on Sale of Investment	-	41,40,307
Interest on IT refund	5,158	-
Total Other income	5,158	41,48,526

Note 11: Employee benefits expenses

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Salaries and bonus	3,56,000	3,38,000
	3,56,000	3,38,000

Note 12: Other expenses

	31-Mar-23 Amount in INR	31-Mar-22 Amount in INR
Accounting Charges		18,000
Power and fuel	30,210	30,210
Rates and taxes	839	1,795
Publication Expenses	61,880	59,691
Filing Fee	87,400	1,12,950
Communication Cost	16,511	14,145
Legal and professional fees	40,900	1,13,500
Loss on sale of Investments	35,72,585	-
D-Mat Charges	45,600	21,240
Office Expense	22,125	25,552
Payment to Auditors	75,000	30,000
Miscellaneous expenses	14,887	3,051
Total Other Expenses	39,67,936	4,30,134

Note 13: Earnings Per Share

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Profit after taxation	(46,53,958)	33,80,392
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earning per share	66,45,000	66,45,000
Earning per share- Basic and Diluted (one equity share of Rs. 10 each)	(0.70)	0.51

Note:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Note 14: 'Contingent liabilities and commitments

(A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Nil

(B) Commitments

Nil



BDR BUILDCON LIMITED**NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023****Note 15: Related Party Disclosures****a) Key management personnel**

Dinesh Gupta	Director
Rajesh Gupta	Managing Director
Renu Gupta	Director
Rajinder Prasad Sharma	Director
Ishwar Anand	Director
Nidhi Adhikari	Company Secretary
Shashank Gupta	Son of Managing Director

b) Transactions with KMP :-

	For the period ended 31 March 2023	For the period ended 31 March 2022
(i) Acceptance of Loan		
Rajesh Gupta	86,50,000	7,00,000
Renu Gupta	8,70,00,000	-
Shashank Gupta	1,25,25,000	-
	<u>10,81,75,000</u>	<u>7,00,000</u>
(ii) Repayment of Loan		
Rajesh Gupta	1,50,000	7,00,000
Renu Gupta	-	-
Shashank Gupta	-	-
	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>7,00,000</u>

As per our audit report of even date

For Vishal Subhash Chandra & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 02154190

VISHAL GARG

Prop., FCA

Membership No.: 548551



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

BDR BUILDCON LIMITED

CIN: L70100DL2010PLC200749

Managing Director

Rajesh Gupta

DIN: 00163932

Director

Renu Gupta

DIN: 00163749

Company Secretary

Nidhi Adhikari

Membership No. A28099

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.05.2023