

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORD BLUE TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of M/s. CONCORD BLUE TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED ("*the Company*") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, *subject to the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified opinion paragraph below*, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("*the Act*") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Doubtful recovery of Debtors:

We refer to note no. 7 & 15, Trade Receivables of Rs. 8.77 crores including Rs. 1.11 crores from overseas debtors which are outstanding for more than 5 to 7 years and we are of the opinion that same are doubtful of recovery. However management is confident of recovering same and accordingly no provision for doubtful debts has been made in the books of accounts.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the

financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give

a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system

in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls, in case applicable to the company.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. As per exemption notification dated 13th June, 2017 (G.S.R. 583(E)) amended the notification of the Government of India, In the ministry of corporate of affair, vide no G.S.R. 464(E) dated 05th June 2015 providing exemption to company from Internal Financial Controls, the Company is covered under this notification hence this clause is not applicable to the company.
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. As per information given to us the Company does not have any pending litigations other than disclosed in Financial Statement which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company has no material foreseeable losses on long term contracts (including derivative contracts) and hence for the same the company has not made any provision;
- iii. There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.

For SAHAJWANI NARANG & ASSOCIATEES

Chartered Accountants

Firms Registration No.: 130142W

RAMESH SAHAJWANI

Partner

Membership No.: 010144

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure referred to in independent Auditors report to the member of the company on standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020.

(Referred to in paragraph " Report on other legal and Regulatory Requirements")

- i) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company do not have any Fixed Assets (movable or immovable property), accordingly this clause is not applicable.
- ii) The Company does not have Inventories; hence this clause is not applicable to the company.
- iii) According to the information and explanation given to us during the current year, the company has not given loans or provided any guarantees or securities to parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted deposits from the public. Therefore, the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India are not applicable;
- v) As per information and explanations given to us provision relating to maintenance of cost records is not prescribed pursuant to the companies (cost records and audit) rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in case of the Company.
- vi) In respect of statutory and other dues:
 - (a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us no dispute is pending in respect of Income Tax or Goods and Services Tax or other statutory liabilities.
- vii) According to the information and explanation given to us and as per the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not availed any loan from Bank or financial institutions. The Company has neither availed any assistance from Banks or Government nor has issued any debentures. Accordingly, the additional reporting under Paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable;
- viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and terms loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable;

- ix) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the course of our audit nor have we been informed of any such instance by the Management;
- x) The Company being private company and therefore provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act is not applicable.
- xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the order is not applicable.
- xii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the books and records of the company, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by Applicable Accounting Standards.
- xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xiv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable.
- xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For SAHAJWANI NARANG & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firms Registration No.: 130142W

RAMESH SAHAJWANI

Partner

Membership No.: 010144

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

PARTICULARS	Notes	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	34,900,000	34,900,000
Reserves and surplus	4	48,974,942	48,098,100
		83,874,942	82,998,100
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	5	1,223,018	1,223,018
Trade payables	6	2,707,129	2,672,554
		3,930,147	3,895,572
TOTAL		87,805,089	86,893,673
Current assets			
Trade receivables	7	87,658,116	86,676,588
Cash and bank balances	8	134,224	216,725
Other Current Assets	9	12,750	360
		87,805,089	86,893,673
TOTAL		87,805,089	86,893,673

Significant accounting policies

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

1-2

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Sahajwani Narang & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 130142W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Concord Blue Technology Private Limited
CIN: U40200MH2009PTC190132

Ramesh Sahajwani
Partner
Membership No.: 010144

Prayas Goel **Prerak Goel**
Director Director
DIN: 00348519 DIN: 00348563

Mumbai
Date:- 30th December 2020

Mumbai
Date:- 30th December 2020

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

PARTICULARS	Notes	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Revenue from operations			
Other income	10	981,528	672,633
		981,528	672,633
Expenditure			
Other expenses	11	104,686	1,309,548
		104,686	1,309,548
(Loss) before tax		876,842	(636,915)
Tax expenses:			
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		-	-
		876,842	(636,915)
Short/(Excess) Provision for Tax for earlier years			
(Loss) / after tax		876,842	(636,915)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share Rs 100 (previous year: Rs 100)]			
Basic and diluted		43.84	(31.85)

Significant accounting policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Sahajwani Narang & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 130142W

Ramesh Sahajwani

Partner

Membership No.: 010144

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

CIN: U40200MH2009PTC190132

Prayas Goel

Director

DIN: 00348519

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

Prerak Goel

Director

DIN: 00348563

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) / profit before tax	876,842	(636,915)
Bad debts	-	1,300,153
Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required	-	(144,606)
Unrealised foreign exchange differences loss/(Gain)	(981,528)	(528,027)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(104,686)	(9,395)
Decrease in trade receivables	-	(644,605)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	(12,390)	(360)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	34,575	(49,355)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(82,501)	(703,715)
B. Cash flows from Investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cashes flow from financing activities		
(Repayment)/Received of borrowings	-	920,440
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	-	920,440
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(82,501)	216,725
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period (see below)	216,725	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period (see below)	134,224	216,725
Notes to cash flow statement		
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks:		
- Current accounts	134,224	216,725
	134,224	216,725

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in AS 3 - Cash flow statement as prescribed in the Companies (Accounting standards) Rules, 2006.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Sahajwani Narang & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 130142W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Concord Blue Technology Private Limited
CIN: U40200MH2009PTC190132

Ramesh Sahajwani
Partner
Membership No.: 010144

Prayas Goel **Prerak Goel**
Director Director
DIN: 00348519 DIN: 00348563

Mumbai
Date:- 30th December 2020

Mumbai
Date:- 30th December 2020

CONCORD BLUE TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts Forming Part of the financial statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2020.

NOTE 1:

General Business Profile

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited is a company incorporated on 05th February 2009. Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of waste-to-energy systems.

NOTE 2:

Significant Accounting Policies:

a. Basis for preparation of Financial Statement:

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”). The financial statements are prepared in conformity with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India, the applicable Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified). Accounting policies not referred to otherwise are consistent with the generally accepted Accounting principles.

b. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods

c. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from sale of product is recognized when the significant risk and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer based on contractual arrangement. Revenue from sales is net of returns and excludes sales tax service tax and applicable trade discounts, rebates, and allowance.

Income from fixed price construction contract is recognised by reference to estimated overall profitability of contract under the percentage of completion method.

Percentage of completion is determined as a proportion of the cost incurred to date to the total estimated total contract cost. Provision for expected loss has been recognised in the books of accounts.

Dividend income recognised when right to receive the dividend is estimated.

Interest income is recognised on the time proportion basis.

d. Current-non-current classification

The Schedule III to the Act requires assets and liabilities to be classified as either current or non-current.

Assets

An assets is classified as current when it satisfied any of the following criteria:

- (i) it is expected to be realized in, or intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- (ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (iii) it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or
- (iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i. it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- ii. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

e. Fixed assets, depreciation and impairment

a. Property, Plant & Equipment

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition or revalued amounts, as the case may be, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price and any other attributable costs such as freight, duties and taxes (to the extent not recoverable from tax authorities), borrowing costs and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation of the asset up to the time the assets are ready for their intended use.

Expenditure incurred during the period of construction including expenses, related and incidental to construction are carried forward as capital work-in-progress and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective fixed assets. Fixed assets under construction and cost of assets not ready for intended use as at the end of the period are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

b. Depreciation

Depreciation on the assets is provided on the basis of the useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

For class of assets categorized under plant and machinery based on internal assessment, the management believes that these assets have useful life different from the useful life as prescribed under Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act.

Depreciation on assets acquired / sold during the year is provided on proportionate basis from / to the date of purchase / sale of fixed asset.

Asset individually costing up to Rs 5,000 are depreciated fully in the year of their purchase.

c. Impairment

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or a group of assets (cash generating unit) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost.

Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

f. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimation can be made of the amount required to settle the obligation. Contingent liabilities arising from claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are disclosed when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation as a result of a past event where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

g. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition / construction of qualifying assets are capitalising as part of the cost of those assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

h. Taxation

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax on timing differences between taxable income and accounting income is accounted for, using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted as on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is a reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future, however when there is unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is a virtual certainty of realization of such assets supported by convincing evidence. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as case may be) to be realised.

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT')

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Statement of profit and loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists. \

i. Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the reporting period except where the result would be anti-dilutive.\

j. Foreign Exchange Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss of the year. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the year end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

For SAHAJWANI NARANG & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 130142W

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

CIN:-U40200MH2009PTC190132

RAMESH SAHAJWANI

Partner

Membership No.: 010144

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

PRAYAS GOEL

Director

DIN: 00348519

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

PRERAK GOEL

Director

DIN: 00348563

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

PARTICULARS	As at	
	31st March	31st March 2019
3 Share capital		
<i>Authorised:</i>		
20,000 (previous year: 20,000) equity shares of Rs 100 each	2,000,000	2,000,000
3,30,000 (previous year : 330,000) redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs 100/- each		
	33,000,000	33,000,000
<i>Issued, subscribed and paid-up:</i>		
20,000 (previous year: 20,000) equity shares of Rs 100 each fully paid up	2,000,000	2,000,000
325,000 (previous year : 325,000) 4.5% redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs 100/- each fully paid up	32,500,000	32,500,000
4000(previous year : 4000) 0.001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference	400,000	400,000
Share of Rs 100/each fully paid up	34,900,000	34,900,000

a. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Preference shares

4.5% redeemable, cumulative preference shares of Rs 100 each were issued on account of conversion of loan taken from Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited, the holding Company on 15 March 2011 at face value. These shares may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company or the holder at any time on or after 31st January 2030. The holders of these shares are entitled to a cumulative dividend of 4.5%.

0.001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Share (OCRPS) of Rs. 100 each has been issued to Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited at a premium of Rs. 12,400/- during the FY 2015-16. The OCRPS shall be redeemed by the Company upon any of the promoters failing to invest their pro-rata amount of investment into the Company within 12 months of the Company subscribing to the OCRPS.

b. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of a class of shares

Name of Shareholder	Relationship	As at		As at 31st March 2019	
		Number	% of total shares	Number	% of total shares
Equity shares					
Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited	Holding company	19,999	99.995%	19,999	99.995%
Mr. Prerak Goel (Nominee Shareholder on behalf of Concord Enviro)	Individual	1	0.005%	1	0.005%
Preference shares					
Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited	Holding company	329,000	100.00%	329,000	100.00%

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

3 Share capital (Continued)

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

Particulars	As at		As at	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the period	20,000	2,000,000	20,000	2,000,000
At the end of the period	20,000	2,000,000	20,000	2,000,000
4.5% redeemable cumulative preference shares				
At the commencement of the period	325,000	32,500,000	325,000	32,500,000
At the end of the period	325,000	32,500,000	325,000	32,500,000
0.001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference				
At the commencement of the period	4,000	400,000	4,000	400,000
Issued during the year				
At the end of the period	4,000	400,000	4,000	400,000

d. Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at		As at	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 100 each fully paid held by				
(a) holding company				
- Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited	20,000	2,000,000	20,000	2,000,000
Preference shares of Rs 100 each fully paid held by				
(a) holding company				
- Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited	325,000	32,500,000	325,000	32,500,000
0.001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference				
(a) holding company				
- Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited	4,000	400,000	4,000	400,000

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
4 Reserves and surplus		
Capital Reserve	121,923,074	121,923,074
Securities Premium	49,600,000	49,600,000
(Deficit) / Surplus in the Statement of profit and loss		
At the commencement of the period	(123,424,974)	(126,278,294)
Add: (Loss) for the year	876,842	(636,915)
Add:- Proposed for Proposed Dividend	-	2,993,116
Add:- Provision for proposed for Proposed Dividend	-	497,120
At the end of the period	<u>(122,548,132)</u>	<u>(123,424,974)</u>
	<u>48,974,942</u>	<u>48,098,100</u>
5 Short-term borrowings		
Unsecured		
From Director	1,223,018	1,223,018
	<u>1,223,018</u>	<u>1,223,018</u>
6 Trade payables		
- Others	2,707,129	2,672,554
	<u>2,707,129</u>	<u>2,672,554</u>
7 Trade receivables		
Receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months		
(a) Unsecured, Considered good	87,658,116	86,676,588
(b) Doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
(A)	<u>87,658,116</u>	<u>86,676,588</u>
Other receivables		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	-	-
(B)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(A + B)	<u>87,658,116</u>	<u>86,676,588</u>
8 Cash and bank balances		
Cash and cash equivalents		
- Cash on hand		
- Balances with banks		
On current accounts	134,224	216,725
	<u>134,224</u>	<u>216,725</u>
9 Other Current Assets		
Prepaid Expenses	4,560	-
Balance with indirect tax authorities	8,190	360
	<u>12,750</u>	<u>360</u>
10 Other income		
Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required	-	144,606
Net Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuation	981,528	528,027
	<u>981,528</u>	<u>672,633</u>
11 Other expenses		
Legal and professional fees	68,500	2,000
Audit Fees	5,000	5,000
Bank charges	307	295
Bad Debts	-	1,300,153
ROC Expenses	1,200	2,100
Rent, rates & taxes	4,779	-
Miscellaneous Exp	24,900	-
	<u>104,686</u>	<u>1,309,548</u>

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

12 Unhedged foreign currency exposures

Foreign currency exposures on account of trade receivables / payables not hedged by derivative instruments are as follows:

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Foreign currency	Amount (INR)	Foreign currency amount	Amount (INR)
A) Trade receivables				
USD	102,525	7,699,843	102,525	7,107,238
EURO	73,545	6,107,245	73,545	5,718,322
Total	176,070	13,807,088	176,070	12,825,560

13 Earnings per share (EPS) - Basic and Diluted

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net (loss)	876,842	(636,916)
Less: Dividend on preference shares and tax thereon	-	-
Net (loss) / attributable to equity shareholders	876,842	(636,916)
Number of equity shares	20,000	20,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period for calculation of EPS	20,000	20,000
Earnings per share - Basis and Diluted	43.84	(31.85)

14 Though there are no operating revenue earned by the Company during last three years and it has an accumulated losses of Rs.12.25 Crores, the books of account have been prepared on going concern basis, considering the below facts:

i) The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited (CESPL). CBTP's patented gasification technology is going to be used in certain awarded projects in the group Companies for conversion of input streams with low calorific value into energy. The technology uses a multi-stage process, beginning with pyrolysis of the solid organic waste to produce synthetic gas (syngas).

ii) Trial projects are being run at one of the project awarded to the group's entity and on successful implementation; the management will be able to offer it to the industry at large.

iii) The Company have the strong backing of Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited (CESPL), the wholly Owned Holding company and is committed to provide all support that would be required with regard to Financing, Operations, Man power, Service etc., to ensure the commercial success of the projects and also the eventual commercialization and marketing of the technology.

iv) Since there are projects where the technology of the company is proposed to be implemented and further it has a strong backing of its Holding Company (CESPL), which would spare no means to ensure that the financial support required by the subsidiary company would be available to it as and when required, hence in view of the management, company will be able to meet its operational and other commitments as they arise, and accordingly accounts have been prepared on going concern basis.

15 The reported net profit of Rs. 8.77 Lakhs is due to exchange fluctuation gain of Rs. 9.81 Lakhs on receivables from overseas debtors of Rs. 1.11 Crores, included in total trade receivable of Rs. 8.77 Crores, which are outstanding from more than 5 to 7 years as on 31.03.2020. However in view of the management, the Company will be able to recover the same and hence no provision for doubtful debts have been made in the books of account.

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31st March 2020

15 Related party disclosures

A. Names of related parties

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

I	Holding Company	:	Concord Enviro Systems Private Limited
II	Fellow Subsidiaries	:	Rochem Separations Systems (India) Private Limited
		:	Reva Enviro Systems Private Limited
III	Enterprises over which directors exercise significant control	:	Rochem Green Energy Private Limited
		:	Rochem (India) Pvt Ltd
III	Key Managerial Personnel	:	Mr. Prayas Goel
		:	Mr. Prerak Goel

B. Related party transactions for the year ended 31st March 2020

Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Reimbursement of cost incurred		
- Rochem Green Energy Private Limited	-	644,605
- Prerak Goel	-	920,440
Closing balance - Receivable / (payable)		
- Rochem Green Energy Private Limited	69,648,055	69,648,055
- Prerak Goel	(1,223,018)	(1,223,018)

16 Debtors and creditors are subject to confirmation.

17 Previous year comparatives

The figures relating to the previous year have been re-grouped / re-classified to confirm to the current year disclosures.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Sahajwani Narang & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 130142W

Ramesh Sahajwani

Partner

Membership No.: 010144

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of

Concord Blue Technology Private Limited

CIN: U40200MH2009PTC190132

Prayas Goel

Director

DIN: 00348519

Mumbai

Date:- 30th December 2020

Prerak Goel

Director

DIN: 00348563