

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members of Latur Airport Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Latur Airport Limited (formerly Latur Airport Private Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the 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, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI and 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent

with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of the 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 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 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 Annexure – I 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, in material respect, 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) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II.
- (g) With respect to reporting on other matters to be included herein in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report that no amount has been paid by the company towards remuneration to its directors, other than directors sitting fees which is within the limits as specified.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would have a material impact its financial position;
 - ii) Based on the assessment made by the company, there are no material foreseeable losses on its long term contracts that may require any provisioning
 - iii) In view of there being no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund for the year under audit, the reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 302014E

NarendraKhandal
Partner
M No. 065025
UDIN :20065025AAAADB1847
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2020

**Annexure – I to the Independent Auditors Report
Referred to in our report of even date, to the members of Latur Airport Limited (formerly
Latur Airport Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2020**

- i) (a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
(b) The fixed assets of the company have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
(c) The company doesn't have any land as its fixed assets and hence the reporting requirements under this sub-clause are not applicable.
- ii) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has sub-contracted the entire construction / operation related activities and therefore does not carry any inventories. Hence, the reporting requirements under clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under sub-clause (a), (b) and (c) of Clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and hence the reporting requirements under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits during the period under audit. Consequently, the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not applicable.
- vi) According to the information and explanations provided to us and as represented by the management, the maintenance of cost records have not been specified for the company by the Central Govt., under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Hence, the reporting requirements under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, the company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India.
According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues which in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no applicable statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) In view of there being no loans from banks / financial institution / government and there being no debentures issued by the company as at the balance sheet date, the reporting requirements under Clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.

- ix) In view of no term loans from banks being availed by the company, the reporting requirements under clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- x) Based on the audit procedures performed by us for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year and hence the reporting requirements under clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company and hence the reporting requirements under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the company with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 178 of the Act where applicable and the details thereof have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit.
- xv) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.
- xvi) 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, 1934.

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 302014E

CA NarendraKhandal
Partner
M No. 065025
UDIN :20065025AAAADB1847
Place: Mumbai
Date :

Annexure – II to the Independent Auditors Report

Referred to in our report of even date, to the members of Latur Airport Limited (formerly Latur Airport Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2020

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 Latur Airport Limited (formerly Latur Airport Private Limited) (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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 MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 302014E

CA NarendraKhandal
Partner
M No. 065025
UDIN : 20065025AAAADB1847
Place :Mumbai
Date :

**LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED (formerly known as LATUR
AIRPORT PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**AUDITED Financial Accounts for the FY 2019-20
As on March 31, 2020**

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
- Property, Plant and Equipment	2	949,140	1,027,265
-Other Intangible assets	3	55,148,647	55,804,060
- Financial Assets			
Investments			
Deposits	4	177,418	177,418
Current Assets			
-Inventories			
-Financial Assets			
Investments		-	-
Trade Receivables	5	17,682	9,177
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	147,328	121,550
Other Current Tax Assets (Net)			
Other Current Assets	7	2,115,637	2,366,082
Total Assets		58,555,852	59,505,552
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
-Equity Share Capital	8	8,280,380	8,280,380
-Other Equity	9	24,064,966	25,817,328
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
- Financial Liabilities	10		
Borrowings		4,121,000	4,121,000
Current liabilities			
-Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	11	746,221	1,134,757
-Other Current Liabilities	12	21,084,729	19,893,530
Provisions	13	258,556	258,556
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			
Total Equity and Liabilities		58,555,852	59,505,552

Notes on Accounts 1-27

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 302014E

For and on behalf of the Board

CA Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership No : 065025

Ajay Kumar **Binu Varghese**
Director Director
DIN- 07824414 DIN- 07046048

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 30, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 30, 2020

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED
Statement of Profit & Loss Year Ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in INR)

Particulars		NOTE	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
INCOME				
I	Revenue from Operations	14	923,579	591,091
II	Other Income	15	94,939	167,361
III	Total Income (I + II)		1,018,518	758,452
IV Expenses:				
	Employee Benefits Expense	16	477,497	813,298
	Finance costs	17	282,344	170,443
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense		733,538	1,628,804
	Other Expenses	18	1,277,501	2,148,648
	Total Expenses(IV)		2,770,880	4,761,193
V	Profit (Loss) Before Tax (III-IV)		(1,752,362)	(4,002,741)
V	Exceptional items		-	-
VI	Profit/ (Loss) before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)		(1,752,362)	(4,002,741)
VII	Extraordinary items		-	-
VII	Profit (Loss) before tax (VII- VIII)		(1,752,362)	(4,002,741)
VIII	Tax expense:		-	-
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
IX	Profit (Loss) After Tax (V-VI)		(1,752,362)	(4,002,741)
XII	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIII	Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
XIV	Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)		-	-
X	Profit (Loss) for the period (XI + XIV)		(1,752,362)	(4,002,741)
XI	Earnings per equity share:			
	(1) Basic		(2.12)	(4.83)
	(2) Diluted		(2.12)	(4.83)

Notes on Accounts 1-27

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date

For MKPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Regn. No. 302014E

CA Narendra Khandal
 Partner
 Membership No : 065025

Ajay Kumar
 Director
 DIN- 07824414

Binu Varghese
 Director
 DIN- 07046048

Place : Mumbai
 Date : April 30, 2020

Place : Mumbai
 Date : April 30, 2020

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity

(Amount in INR)

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year		8,280,380	8,280,380
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-
Balance at the end of the year	8	8,280,380	8,280,380

B. Other Equity

	Securities Premium Account	Surplus in the Statement of Profit & Loss	Total
Balance at April 01, 2018	73,623,420	(43,803,351)	29,820,069
Add : Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the year	-	(4,002,741)	(4,002,741)
Balance at March 31, 2019	73,623,420	(47,806,092)	25,817,328
Balance at April 01, 2019	73,623,420	(47,806,092)	25,817,328
Add : Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the year	-	(1,752,362)	(1,752,362)
Balance at March 31, 2020	73,623,420	(49,558,454)	24,064,966

The above Statement of change in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1 to 27.

As per our attached report of even date

As per our Report of even date

For MKPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Regn. No. 302014E

CA Narendra Khandal
 Partner
 Membership No : 065025

Ajay Kumar **Binu Varghese**
 Director Director
 DIN- 07824414 DIN- 07046048

Place : Mumbai
 Date : April 30, 2020

Place : Mumbai
 Date : April 30, 2020

Latur Airport Limited			
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020		(Amount in'Rs)	
Particulars	NOTE	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
A. Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities			
Net Profit/ (Loss) after Tax		(1,752,362)	(4,002,741)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		733,538	1,628,804
Finance Cost		282,344	170,443
Operating Profit before Working capital changes		(736,480)	(2,203,494)
Adjustments for:			
Trade and Other receivables		241,940	(189,343)
Trade and other liabilities		(350,445)	516,795
Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities	[A]	(844,985)	(1,876,042)
B. Cash flow from/ (used in) Investing Activities			
Redemption of Mutual Funds		-	195,839
Cash flow from / (used in) Investing Activities	[B]	-	195,839
C. Cash flow from/ (used in) Financing Activities			
Inter Corporate Deposits		899,000	1,576,900
Interest paid		(28,237)	(17,045)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) Financing Activities	[C]	870,763	1,559,855
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	[A+B+C]	25,778	(120,348)
Cash and Cash equivalents as at the commencement of the period (Opening Balance)		121,550	241,898
Cash and Cash equivalents as at the end of the period (Closing Balance)		147,328	121,550
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents		25,778	(120,348)

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard-(AS 7) on Cash Flow Statements issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Previous period figures have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

As per our report of even date

For M K P S & Associates
Firm Registration No.: 302014E
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

CA Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership No. : 065025

Ajay Kumar
Director
DIN- 07824414

Binu Varghese
Director
DIN- 07046048

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 30, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 30, 2020

Latur Airport Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies

1 Introduction:

Latur Airport Limited is a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated by Reliance Airport Developers Limited and Reliance Infrastructure Limited. The Company was incorporated on September 29, 2009 in the state of Maharashtra, India.

2 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards

The Financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to be read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosure mandated by Schedule III of the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statement have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instrument that are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period.

3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- 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 current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

4 Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the company and its subsidiaries generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transition that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

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

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively

5 Financial Instruments

a) Financial Assets

I) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised costs.

II) Subsequent Measurement

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

- i) Financial assets at fair value
- ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains or loss are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit or loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss) or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

All other financial assets is measured at fair value through profit and loss.

III) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

IV) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

b) Financial Liabilities

I) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value. The Company financial liabilities includes Trade and other Payables.

II) Subsequent Measurement

In subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

III) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

6 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

7 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are possible obligation that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by that occurrence or non occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgement of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

8 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

9 Earnings Per Share

The Company reports basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per Share.

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

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

The estimated useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated under the reducing balance method as per the useful life and in the manner prescribed in Part "C" Schedule II to the Act.

11 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation / depletion/impairment. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of asset and amortised over the period of useful life

12 **Revenue Recognition Policy:**

In respect of our Business, revenue is recognised on accrual basis when services are rendered and is net of taxes.

Latur Airport Limited

Note 2

Notes on accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss as on March 31, 2020

Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value						
As at April 01, 2019	6,274,828	221,178	857,845	326,000	264,882	7,944,733
As at March 31, 2020	6,274,828	221,178	857,845	326,000	264,882	7,944,733
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2019	6,034,913	185,258	341,596	209,093	146,607	6,917,468
Depreciation for the year	-	5,070	36,991	22,820	13,244	78,125
As at March 31, 2020	6,034,913	190,328	378,587	231,913	159,851	6,995,593
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	239,915	30,850	479,258	94,087	105,031	949,140
Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value						
As at April 01, 2018	6,274,827	221,178	857,845	326,000	264,882	7,944,732
As at March 31, 2019	6,274,828	221,178	857,845	326,000	264,882	7,944,732
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2018	5,379,500	185,258	299,535	186,273	133,363	6,183,929
Depreciation for the year	655,413	-	42,061	22,820	13,244	733,539
As at March 31, 2019	6,034,913	185,258	341,596	209,093	146,607	6,917,468
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2019	239,915	35,920	516,249	116,907	118,275	1,027,265

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED**Note 3****Notes on accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss as on March 31, 2020****Other Intangible assets****(Amount in INR)**

Particulars	Upfront Premium	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 01, 2019	62,274,350	62,274,350
As at March 31, 2020	62,274,350	62,274,350
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 01, 2019	6,470,290	6,470,290
Amortisation for the year	655,413	655,413
As at March 31, 2020	7,125,703	7,125,703
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	55,148,647	55,148,647
Particulars	Upfront Premium	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 01, 2018	62,274,350	62,274,350
As at March 31, 2019	62,274,350	62,274,350
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 01, 2018	5,575,025	5,575,025
Amortisation for the year	895,265	895,265
As at March 31, 2019	6,470,290	6,470,290
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2019	55,804,060	55,804,060

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED**Notes on accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss as on March 31, 2020**

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial Assets		
NOTE 4 Loans and Advances		
Deposits	177,418	177,418
Total	177,418	177,418
NOTE 5 Trade Receivables		
Unsecured		
Considered Good	17,682	9,177
Total	17,682	9,177
NOTE 6 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	39,002	2
Balance with Bank	108,326	121,548
Total	147,328	121,550
NOTE 7 Other Current Assets		
Advance Income Tax	29,060	21,352
Balances with Government Authorities	2,076,577	2,138,446
Prepaid Expenses	-	196,284
Advances to Vendors	10,000	10,000
Advances to Employees		
Total	2,115,637	2,366,082

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED
Notes on accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss as on March 31, 2020

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019		
NOTE 8 Equity Share Capital				
Share Capital				
Authorised				
Equity Shares Rs. 10 par value	20,000,000	20,000,000		
	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>		
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:				
Equity Shares Rs. 10 each fully paidup (All Shares are held by Reliance Infrastructure Limited and Reliance Airport Developers Limited)	8,280,380	8,280,380		
	<u>8,280,380</u>	<u>8,280,380</u>		
a) Shares held by Holding Company				
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares		
Ordinary Shares				
- Ultimate Holding Company (M/s Reliance Infrastructure Limited)	215,287	215,287		
- Its Holding Company (M/s Reliance Airport Developers Limited)	6 12 751	6 12 751		
	<u>828,038</u>	<u>828,038</u>		
b) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the Company				
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019		
Ordinary Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares
- Ultimate Holding Company (M/s Reliance Infrastructure Limited)	26%	215,287	26%	215,287
- Its Holding Company (M/s Reliance Airport Developers Limited)	74%	6 12 751	74%	6 12 751
	100%	<u>828,038</u>	100%	<u>828,038</u>
c) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares				
Ordinary Shares				
The Company has Ordinary Shares (shares) having a par value of Rs. 10 each per share and each holder of Ordinary Shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholder.				
	As at Mar 31, 2020		As at Mar 31, 2019	
Preference Shares (Holding Pattern)	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares
- Ultimate Holding Company (M/s Reliance Infrastructure Limited)	43%	175,522	43%	175,522
- Its Holding Company (M/s Reliance Airport Developers Limited)	57%	236,578	57%	236,578
	100%	<u>412,100</u>	-	<u>412,100</u>
NOTE 9 Other Equity				
	As at March 31, 2020		As at Mar 31, 2019	
Share Premium Account				
Opening Balance	73,623,420		73,623,420	
Closing Balance		73,623,420		73,623,420
Surplus in retained earnings				
Opening Balance	(47,806,092)		(43,803,351)	
Loss for the year	(1,752,362)	(49,558,454)	(4,002,741)	(47,806,092)
Closing Balance		<u>24,064,966</u>		<u>25,817,328</u>

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED**Notes on accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss as on March 31, 2020**

Particulars	(Amount in INR)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-current liabilities		
NOTE 10 Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings		
6% Non Cumulative Non Convertible Preference Share Capital @Rs10 par value (Pref Shares Nos- 412,100 shares @ Rs.10 per share)	4,121,000	4,121,000
Total	4,121,000	4,121,000
Terms of Redemption:		
• The NCNCRPS shall be redeemed at issue price.		
• The NCNCRPS shall be redeemed at the end of 20 (Twenty) years from the date of allotment.		
• Early redemption at the option of the allottee of the NCNCRPS will be at issue price:		
(a) out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of redemption of the NCNCRPS, at any time after 5 years from the date of allotment of NCNCRPS; and		
(b) out of profits, at any time after 10 years from the date of allotment of NCNCRPS.		
NOTE 11 Trade Payables-Current		
Trade Payables other than Payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	746,221	1,134,757
Total	746,221	1,134,757
NOTE 12 Other Financial liabilities-Current		
Statutory dues Payable	28,036	53,501
Employees Payable	63,557	-
Inter Company Deposits received	20,585,631	19,686,631
Interest Accrued	407,506	153,398
Total	21,084,729	19,893,530
Note 13 Provisions		
Provisions for Employee benefits	258,556	258,556
Total	258,556	258,556

LATUR AIRPORT LIMITED**Notes on accounts to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss as on March 31, 2020**

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
NOTE 14 Revenue from Operations		
Aeronautical Income	916,579	591,091
Non-Aeronautical Income	7,000	-
Total	923,579	591,091
NOTE 15 Other Income		
Interest Income	265	-
Fair Value Gains on Fin Instruments -FVTPL/AMORT	-	928
Miscellaneous Income	94,674	166,433
Total	94,939	167,361
NOTE 16 Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	422,497	717,898
Contribution to Provident, Gratuity and Superannuation Fund	-	20,400
Staff welfare expenses	55,000	75,000
Total	477,497	813,298
NOTE 17 Finance Cost		
Interest on ICD	282,344	170,443
Total	282,344	170,443
NOTE 18 Other Expenses		
Rent		-
Insurance	212,626	249,590
Rates and Taxes	6,172	13,973
Legal Fees		-
Professional Fees	62,400	137,594
Audit Fees		
- Statutory Audit	15,000	15,000
- Out of Pocket Expenses	-	-
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses		1,700
Communication		9,014
Bank Charges		571
Repairing & Maintances Others	107,306	129,028
Contracted Services	-	-
Power Fuel and Water	339,312	116,650
Water Expenses		254,759
Printing & Stationery		1,380
Security Expenses	516,376	1,197,736
Miscellaneous	18,308	21,653
ROC/Filing Fees for increase in Authorised Capital	-	0
Total	1,277,501	2,148,648

Latur Airport Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 19 Earnings per Share

The company has adopted Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -33 "Earning per Share" issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountant of India for calculation of EPS and the disclosure in this regard are given below:-

Particulars	(Amount in'Rs)	
	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Basic / Diluted Earning Per Share:		
Profit after taxation as per Profit and Loss Account	(1,752,362)	(4,002,741)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding	8 28 038	8 28 038
Basic / Diluted Earning Per Share (A) / (B)	(2.12)	(4.83)
Nominal value of equity share	10.00	10.00

Note 20 Related Party Disclosures

As per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 24 "Related party disclosure" as prescribed by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, the Company's related parties and transactions are disclosed below:

a. Details of Related parties, where control exists:

Holding Company	Reliance Airport Developers Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	Reliance Infrastructure Limited

b. Following are the transactions with related parties during the year and outstanding balances as at the end of the year:

Balance Sheet Items		(Amount in INR)		
Nature of Transactions	Name of the related party	Balance as on 01 April 2019	Transactions during the Year	Balance as on 31st March 2020
Interest Payable	Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1 53 398	254,108	4 07 506
Preference Share Capital	Reliance Airport Developers Limited	2,365,780	-	2,365,780
	Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,755,220	-	1,755,220
Inter Corporate Deposits Received	Reliance Airport Developers Limited	1 71 06 731	250,000	1 73 56 731
	Baramatl Airport Limited		124,000	124,000
	Reliance Infrastructure Limited	2,205,900	899,000	31 04 900
Profit and Loss Items				
Finance Cost	Reliance Infrastructure Limited		2019-20 282344	2018-19 170,443

Latur Airport Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 21 – Financial risk management

The Company activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.
 This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity is manage the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Market risk — foreign exchange	Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Actively Managed
Market risk — interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable Rates	Sensitivity analysis	Actively Managed
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

The Company's risk management is carried out by a project finance team and central treasury team (group treasury) under policies approved by board of directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risk in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The Management of the Company provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and credit risk, use of derivative financial instrument and non-derivative financial instrument, and investments of excess liquidity.

Commodity risk:

The Project SPV requires for implementation (construction, operation and maintenance) of the projects, such as cement, bitumen, steel and other construction materials. For which, the Project SPV entered into fixed price contract with the EPC contractor and O&M Contractor so as to manage our exposure to price increases in raw materials. Hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

Market risk — interest rate risk

The Bank loans follows floating rates with resets defined under agreements. While interest rate fluctuations carry a risk on financials, the project SPV earn toll income which is linked to WPI thus providing a natural hedge to the interest rate risk.

a) Interest rate risk exposure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Variable Rate Borrowings	-	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings	20,585,631	19,686,631
Total	20,585,631	19,686,631

b) Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest income from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Impact on profit/loss after tax	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Interest rates (increase) by 1 basis points	-	-
Interest rates decrease by 1 basis points	-	-

Latur Airport Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements****Note 22 - Capital risk management**

The Company objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the Company capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium,

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company capital management, amongst other things, aims to

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt including total borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents)

divided by

Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

The Company strategy is to maintain a debt to equity ratio within 1 to 0. The gearing ratios at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Net debt (a)	20,585,631	19,686,631
Equity (b)	8,280,380	8,280,380
Net debt to equity ratio (a) / (b)	2.49	2.38
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Net debt (a)	20,585,631	19,686,631
Equity (b)	8,280,380	8,280,380
Net debt plus Equity (c = a+b)	28,866,011	27,967,011
Gearing ratio (a) / c	0.71	0.70

Latur Airport Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 23 Micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

There are no amount due to Micro & Small Enterprise as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006. This information is based upon the extent to which the details are taken from the suppliers by the company.

Note 24 Segment Reporting

The Company operates in a single segment namely "Operation, Maintenance and Management of Airports" and there are no other reportable segments under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 108 'Operating Segment' issued by ICAI.

Note 25 In the opinion of the management, the Current Assets, Loans and Advances and Current Liabilities are approximately of the value stated, if realised / paid in the ordinary course of business. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and is not in excess of amounts considered reasonably necessary.

Note 26 In view of carried forward losses, the company has not recognised Deferred tax considering prudence

Note 27 Previous year figures have been regrouped and re-arranged wherever necessary to correspond to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For M K P S & Associates

Firm Registration No.: 302014E
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

CA Narendra Khandal

Partner
Membership No. : 065025

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 30, 2020

Ajay Kumar

Director
DIN- 07824414

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 30, 2020

Binu Varghese

Director
DIN- 07046048