INDEPENDENT AUDITORS` REPORT

To the Members of SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited

Report on the Ind As Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying Ind As Financial statements of **SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited** ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind As Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind As Financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Financial position, Financial performance 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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

This responsibility 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 Ind As Financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind As Financial statements based on my audit.

I have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind As Financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind As Financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind As Financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal Financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind As Financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind As Financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion on the Ind As Financial statements.

Opinion

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid Ind As 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 31st March, 2018 and its **LOSS** and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

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 Act, I give in the **Annexure-A**, 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, I report that:

a) I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit.

b) In my opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from my 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 my opinion, the aforesaid Ind As Financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018, 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 my separate report in "**Annexure-B**"; and

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 my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me:

    i. The Company did not have any pending litigations in its Ind As Financial statements

    ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses

    iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

KOSARAJU CHANDRIKA
Chartered Accountant
Membership No: 028522

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 29/05/2018

Annexure - A referred to in paragraph 1 of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of my report of even date

Re: SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited ('the Company')

i. In respect of its fixed assets:

  (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

  (b) As explained to me, the management has physically verified a substantial portion of the fixed assets during the year and in my opinion frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of fixed assets as compared to the books of account were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

  (c) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, all the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to the books of account were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to two fellow subsidiaries in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

  (a) The terms and conditions of grant of such loans are, in our opinion prima facie, not prejudicial to interest of the shareholders.

  (b) The said loans are repayable on demand and are interest free.

  (c) There are no overdue on the loans mentioned above.

iv. In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

v. According to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 and 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.

vi. In respect of this company, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the central government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly provisions of clause 3(vi) regarding maintenance of cost records is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

vii. In respect of Statutory dues:

  (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to excise duty are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to me, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

  (b) According to the information and explanations given to me by management, there are no dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax and cess that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. Based on my audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, I am of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks and Financial institutions. The Company did not have any debentures outstanding as at the year end.

ix. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments. The term loans were applied for the purpose for which they are raised.

x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Ind As Financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, I report that no material fraud, by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. As the company has not paid any managerial remuneration, so reporting under this clause regarding managerial remuneration paid or provided in accordance with section 197 is not applicable.

xii. In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to me and based on my examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind As Financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations give to me and based on my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to me and based on my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

KOSARAJU CHANDRIKA
Chartered Accountant
Membership No: 028522

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 29/05/2018

Annexure - B to My Report of even date on the Ind As Financial Statements of SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited

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

I have audited the internal Financial controls over Financial reporting of **SSPDL Real Estates India Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with my audit of the Ind As Financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal Financial controls based on the internal control over Financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal Financial controls over Financial reporting based on my audit. I conducted my 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 I 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.

My audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal Financial controls system over Financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. My 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind As Financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 Ind As 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 Ind As 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 Ind As 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 my 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 31 March 2018, 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.

KOSARAJU CHANDRIKA
Chartered Accountant
Membership No. 028522

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 29/05/2018

SSPDL REAL ESTATES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

		Note No.	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2016
I.	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current Assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3 a	492,673	603,539
	(b) Other Intangible assets	3 b	-	386,437
			492,673	**989,976**
2	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	4	90,953,327	90,891,327
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	5 a	13,815	13,815
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5 b	461,719	274,719
	(iii) Loans	5 c	28,129,850	18,276,421
	(e) Other Current Assets	6	254,783	617,142
			119,813,493	**110,073,424**
	TOTAL		**120,306,166**	**111,063,400**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	7	100,000	100,000
	(b) Other equity		(40,282,270)	(23,288,476)
			(40,182,270)	**(23,188,476)**
	LIABILITIES			
2	**Non-current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	8	6,730,917	12,305,010
			6,730,917	**12,305,010**
3	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	9 a	146,268,575	113,897,276
	(ii) Trade payables	9 b	1,939,995	1,607,301
	(iii) Other Financial liabilities (other than those specified in item (b), to be specified)	9 c	2,499,996	6,243,165
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	10	3,048,953	199,124
			153,757,519	**121,946,865**
	Total		**120,306,166**	**111,063,399**
Summary of significant accounting policies		1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kosaraju Chandrika
Chartered Accountant
Membership No : 028522

Place : Hyderabad
Date :29-05-2018

Prakash Challa
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN: 02257638)

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

SSPDL REAL ESTATES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

	Note No	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
Revenue:			
Revenue from Operations			
Other Income	11	9,444,362	4,113,233
Total Revenue		**9,444,362**	**4,113,233**
Expenses:			
a) Construction Expenses	12	7,059,795	6,416,206
b) Employee Benefits Expense	13	5,291,073	3,211,435
c) Finance Costs	14	2,460,047	2,793,661
d) Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3	55,433	55,433
e) Other Expenses	15	1,404,874	1,803,431
Total Expenses		**16,271,222**	**14,280,166**
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		**(6,826,860)**	**(10,166,933)**
Tax Expense:			
(a) Current Tax		-	-
(b) Deferred Tax		-	-
		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the Period/Year		**(6,826,860)**	**(10,166,933)**
Other Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Net of tax)		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Net of tax)		-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		**(6,826,860)**	**(10,166,933)**
Earnings Per Share (Face value of ₹10 each)			
- Basic and Diluted	16	**(682.69)**	**(1,016.69)**
Summary of significant accounting policies			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kosaraju Chandrika
Chartered Accountant
Membership No : 028522

Prakash Challa
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN: 02257638)

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

Place : Hyderabad
Date :29-05-2018

SSPDL REAL ESTATES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

			For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
A	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items		(10,166,933)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation		55,433
	Amortisation of intangible assets		386,437
	Interest on borrowings		2,793,661
	Liabilities & Provisions no longer required - written back		-
			(6,931,402)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		
	Adjustments for:		
	Decrease/(increase) in inventories		(62,000)
	Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables		-
	Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		376,627
	Decrease/(increase) in Short Term loans and advances		(948,040)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		(34,274)
	Increase/(decrease) in Other financial liabilities		-
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		321,171
	(Increase) / Decrease in Net Current Assets		**(346,516)**
	Cash Generated from Operation		**(7,277,919)**
	Adjustments for income tax (paid)/refund		
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	**A**	**(7,277,919)**
B	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of fixed assets		-
	Intangible assets		-
	Net Cash from Investing Activities	**B**	-
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Interest paid on borrowings		(2,892,874)
	Proceeds/(repayment) of Short Term borrowings		12,833,248
	Proceeds/(repayment) of Long term borrowings		(2,798,335)
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**C**	**7,142,039**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent	**A+B+C**	**(135,879)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		274,719
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**138,840**

1) The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in Accounting Standard-3 on Cash Flow Statement prescribed under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.
2) Figures in brackets indicates outflow.
3) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and recasted wherever required.

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kosaraju Chandrika
Chartered Accountant
Membership No : 028522

Prakash Challa
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN: 02257638)

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

Place : Hyderabad
Date :29-05-2018

SSPDL REAL ESTATES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement Of Changes In Equity

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

		Reserves and surplus	
Particulars	**Equity**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at April 01, 2016	**1,00,000**	**(2,32,88,476)**	**(2,31,88,476)**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated Balance at the beginning of the period			
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Dividends			
Transfer to retained earnings			
Other changes			
- Profit/(loss) for the year		(1,01,66,933)	
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**1,00,000**	**(3,34,55,409)**	**(3,33,55,409)**
			-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the period			-
Total comprehensive income for the period			-
Dividends			-
Transfer to retained earnings			-
Other changes			-
- Profit/(loss) for the year		(68,26,860)	
			-
Balance as at the March 31, 2018	**1,00,000**	**(4,02,82,270)**	**(4,01,82,270)**

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kosaraju Chandrika
Chartered Accountant
Membership No : 028522

Prakash Challa
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN: 02257638)

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

Place : Hyderabad
Date :29-05-2018

SSPDL REAL ESTATES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the Financiial Year ended 31.03.2018

1 Corporate Information
SSPDL Real Estate India Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on February 17, 2007. The Company is a leading realtor & developer and engaged in the business of real estate, property development and infrastructure development in India

2 Significant accounting policies
This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation
(i) Compliance with Ind AS
The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.
The financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act.
These financial statements are the first financial statements under Ind AS. Refer Note on "First time adoption of Ind AS" for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has effected financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

(ii) Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

b) Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue from rendering service is net of service tax (GST).

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met and as per terms of lease agreements.

Revenue from Services
Timing of recognition: Revenue from services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

i. Construction Contracts;
In accordance with AS -7 (Revised), the Company recognizes contract revenue at cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using percentage completion method stated on the basis of proportionate cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs at the balance sheet date, taking in to account the contractual price and revision thereto. Foreseeable losses are accounted for when they are determined except to the extent they are expected to be recovered through claims presented or to be presented to the customer or in arbitration. Expenditure incurred in respect of additional cost/delays is accounted in the year in which they are incurred. Claims made in respect thereof are accounted as income in the year of receipt of arbitration award or acceptance by client or evidence of acceptance received from the client.

ii. Development Projects;
Revenue from Developing /Constructing properties for all projects commenced on or before March 31, 2012 and where revenue recognition commenced on or before the above date, is recognized in accordance with the provisions of Indian Accouting standard 18 on Revenue Recognition, read with Guidance Note on "Accounting for real estate transactions(for entities to whom Ind as is applicable)". Revenue is computed based on the "percentage of completion method" and on the percentage of actual project costs incurred thereon to total estimated project cost.

Revenue from Developing /Constructing properties for all projects commenced on or after April 1, 2012 or project where the revenue is recognized for the first time on or after the above date, is recognized in accordance with the Revised Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") on "Accounting for Real Estate Transactions for entities to whom ind as is applicable."

As per this Guidance Note, the revenue has been recognized on percentage of completion method provided all of the following conditions are met at the reporting date.

- Required critical approvals for commencement of the project have been obtained,

- At least 25% of estimated construction and development costs (excluding land cost) has been incurred,

- At least 25% of the saleable project area is secured by the Agreements to sell/application forms (containing salient terms of the agreement to sell); and

- At least 10% of the total revenue as per agreement to sell is realized in respect of these agreements.

iii. Real Estate Projects;
Sale of land and plots (including development rights) is recognized in the financial year in which the legal title passes to the buyer. Where the Company has any remaining substantial obligations as per the agreements, revenue is recognized on the percentage of completion method of accounting.
iv. Interest Income;
Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.
v. Dividend Income;
Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.
vi. Rental Receipts;
Rent, service receipts, income from forfeiture of properties and interest from customers under agreement to sell is accounted for on accrual basis except in cases where ultimate collection is considered doubtful.

c) 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 countries where the Company operates and generates 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 income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

d) Leases

As a lessee

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

e) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a business comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred;
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- equity interests issued by the Group; and
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- consideration transferred;
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used by the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fairvalue recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

f) Impairment of assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from assets or group of assets (cash generating units). Non financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, bank deposits 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.

h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

i) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured 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.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition,the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

-**Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

-Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Investments equity instruments of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 Separate Financial Statements

(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. Note 18 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

(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.
Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

j) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

k) Property,plant and equipment

Free hold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of 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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS
On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 31 March 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value
Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on pro-rata basis on the straight line method in accordance with useful life estimated by the management which is the same as those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life, residual value and the depreciation method are reviewed atleast at each financial year end. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Assets costing Rs. 5,000 or less are depreciated in full in the year of acquisition. In respect of additions/deletions, depreciation charge is restricted to the period of use.

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

l) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill
Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiary is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

(ii) Computer software
Computer software are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

(iii) Amortisation methods and periods
The Group amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:
Computer software - 5 years

(iv) Transition to Ind AS
On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

m) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per mutual terms of arrangement from the date of supply. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

n) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other gains/ (losses).

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instrument issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as consequence of the breach.

o) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

p) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. 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.

q) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

r) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company;
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

s) Standards issued but not yet effective

The standard issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements is disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt this standard when it becomes effective.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Company has not applied as they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. There are no standards, changes in standards and interpretations that are not in force up to reporting period that the Company expects to have a material impact arising from its application in this financial statements.

i) IndAS 115- Revenue from Contracts with customers

Ind AS 115, is effective for periods beginning on or after April 01, 2018. Ind AS 115 sets out the requirements for recognising revenue that apply to all contracts with customers (except for contracts that are within the scope of the Standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments). Ind AS 115 replaces the previous revenue Standards: Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts, and the related appendices.

The standard establishes a comprehensive framework for determining when to recognise revenue and how much revenue to recognise. Under Ind AS 115, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is transferred to the customer. The core principle in that framework is that a company should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the fair value of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The management is in process of quantifying the effect of this standard, however no impact is expected.

Note 2: Critical estimates and judgements

Revenue and inventories

The Company recognizes revenue using the percentage of completion method. This requires forecasts to be made of total budgeted cost with the outcomes of underlying construction and service contracts, which require assessments and judgements to be made on changes in work scopes, claims (compensation, rebates etc.) and other payments to the extent they are probable and they are capable of being reliably measured. For the purpose of making estimates for claims, the Company used the available contractual and historical information

Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses

Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures its financial assets at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through Profit and loss and financial liabilities at amortised cost or fair value through Profit and loss. The determination of such values involve the use of significant assumptions such as the expected life of the financial assets or liabilities, fair value of assets or liabilities on the reporting date depending upon the market conditions, cash flows, Restrictions if any on the transfer. Uncertainity in these estimates may significantly impact the Carrying amount of such financial assets or liabilities.For the purpose of making estimates , the Company used the available contractual and historical information

Provisioins, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow of resources 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. Any changes in the market conditions or the expected time for settlement of the liability results in change in the present value of assets.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed based on the best available information with the company regarding the probability of outflow of resources required to settle the obligation.

Notes to financial statements
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

First-time adoption of Ind AS

A Transition to Ind AS

These are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 2, have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, in preparing the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 (the Company's date of transition) and in preparing the comparative information presented in these financial statements as at April 01, 2016. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

B Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2017

Particulars	**April 01, 2016**	**March 31, 2017**
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous GAAP	(23,436,750)	(33,575,810)
Adjustments:		
Processing charges on loans taken	148,274	120,401
Total adjustments	**148,274**	**120,401**
Total equity as per Ind AS	**(23,288,476)**	**(33,455,409)**

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year ended March 31, 2017

	FY 16-17
Profit/ (loss) after tax as per previous GAAP	(10,139,060)
Adjustments:	
Less : Amortisation of processing charges on loans	(27,873)
Total adjustments	(27,873)
Profit after tax as per Ind AS	**(10,166,933)**
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	**(10,166,933)**

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statements of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016

* The adjustments above are on account of reclassification of the previous GAAP numbers to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements.

The following are the optional and mandatory exemption availed by the company while preperation of financials in accordance with indian accounting standards

i) Ind AS optional exemptions

a) Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets and investment property covered by Ind AS 40 Investment Properties. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property at their previous GAAP carrying value.

ii) Ind AS Mandatory exemptions

An entity shall apply the following exceptions:

a) derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

b) hedge accounting

c) non-controlling interests
d) classification and measurement of financial assets
e) impairment of financial assets
f) embedded derivatives
g) government loans

Notes to financial statements
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments and risk management
Note : Fair value measurements

	Hierarchy	31 March 2018			Fair Value	31 March 2017		Fair Value
		Carrying value				Carrying value		
		FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost		FVOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets								
Investment in NSC Bonds		-	-	-		-	-	
Trade Receivables	3	-	-	13,815		-	13,815	
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	-	461,719		-	138,840	
Other Bank Balances		-	-	-		-	-	
Loans and advances		-	-	28,129,850		-	19,224,461	
Other financial assets		-	-	-		-	-	
Total Financial Assets		**-**	**-**	**28,605,384**		**-**	**19,377,116**	
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	3	-	-	152,999,492		-	136,237,199	
Trade Payables	3	-	-	1,939,995		-	1,573,027	
Other Financial Liabilities	3	-	-	2,499,996			6,143,952	
Total Financial Liabilities		**-**	**-**	**157,439,483**		**-**	**143,954,178**	

(i) Fair value hierarchy
Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year. The company's policy is to recognise transfers in and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, loans, trade payables and cash and bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value heirarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

Note : Financial Risk management
contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis Credit rating	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps

The Company's risk management is carried out by the treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk managemnt as well as policies covering specific areas such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(A) Credit Risk:

from financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed at the company level. The Company has only one customer i.e., MN Science and technology park private limited which is the subsidiary of the Company. Hence the credit risk is considered at low credit risk category.

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

The company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of
		Trade receivables
High quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past.	Life time expected credit losses
Doubtful assets, credit impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debt or declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in are payment plan with the Company. The company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.	Asset is written off

Year ended March 31, 2018:

(a) Expected credit loss for loans, security deposits and investments

Particulars	Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses -	Trade Recievables	13,815	0%	-	13,815
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans	28,129,850	0%	-	28,129,850

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Ageing	0-90 days	90-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	13,815	-	-	13,815
Expected loss rate	**0%**	**-**	**-**	-
Expected credit loss (loss allowance provision)	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**13,815**	**-**	**-**	13,815

Year ended March 31, 2017:

(a) Expected credit loss for loans, security deposits and investments

Particulars	Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses -	Trade Recievables	13,815	0%	-	13,815
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans	19,224,461	0%	-	19,224,461

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Ageing	0-90 days	90-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	13,815	-	-	13,815
Expected loss rate	**0%**	**-**	**-**	-
Expected credit loss (loss allowance provision)	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**13,815**	**-**	**-**	13,815

During the period, the company made no write offs of trade receivables, it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

(B) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible that it will ahve sufficient liquidity to meet its liabillities when they are due, under both normal and stresses conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has lines of credit from group company and also from banks. The company believes that these facilities are sufficient to meet its funds requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31 March, 2018	31 March, 2017
Floating Rate		
- Expiring within one year	3,605,894	3,882,460
- Expiring beyond one year	5,625,019	8,125,015

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- all non derivative financial liabilities, and

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2018	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Non derivatives					
Borrowings	2,355,896	1,249,998	2,499,996	3,125,023	9,230,913
Trade payables	1,939,995			-	1,939,995
Total non derivative liabilities	**4,295,891**	**1,249,998**	**2,499,996**	**3,125,023**	**11,170,908**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2017	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Non derivatives					
Borrowings	2,632,462	1,249,998.00	2,499,996	5,625,019	12,007,475
Trade payables	1,573,027	-	-	-	1,573,027
Total non derivative liabilities	**4,205,489**	**1,249,998**	**2,499,996**	**5,625,019**	**13,580,502**

Note 20: Capital Management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:

1. Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
2. Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

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

	31 March, 2018	31 March, 2017
Net Debt	155,037,769	138,599,159
Total Equity	(40,182,270)	(33,355,409)
Net debt to equity ratio	-386%	-416%

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

4 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Work-in-progress	90,953,327	90,891,327
	90,953,327	**90,891,327**

5 Financial Assets – Current

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
a) Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
Due by private companies in which directors are interested		
Others	13,815	13,815
	13,815	**13,815**
b) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and Bank Balances		
Cash on hand	63,743	44,793
Balances with banks		
- In current account	75,097	229,926
	138,840	**274,719**
c) Loans		
Loans and advances to employees	3,375	5,375
Loans and advances to related parties [Refer note 18 (1)]	19,221,086	18,271,046
	19,224,461	**18,276,421**
Total Financial Assets (a + b + c)	**19,377,116**	**18,564,955**

6 Other Current Assets

Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers and contractors	76,575	468,868
Balance with statutory/government authorities	-	-
Prepaid expenses	163,940	148,274
	240,515	**617,142**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures
Gross Block as at April 1, 2016	712,793	36,840	4,500	41,875
Additions				
Disposals				
At March 31, 2017	**712,793**	**36,840**	**4,500**	**41,875**
Additions				
Disposals				
At March 31, 2018	**712,793**	**36,840**	**4,500**	**41,875**
Depreciation as at April 1, 2016	128,947	36,604	4,047	22,871
Charge for the year	49,726	-	141	5,566
Disposals				
At March 31, 2017	**178,673**	**36,604**	**4,188**	**28,437**
Charge for the year	49,725		141	5,567
Disposals				
At March 31, 2018	**228,398**	**36,604**	**4,329**	**34,004**
Net block				
At April 01, 2016	**711,682**	**35,729**	**3,389**	**40,764**
At March 31, 2017	**534,120**	**236**	**312**	**13,438**
At March 31, 2018	**484,395**	**236**	**171**	**7,871**

3 Intangible Assets

Description	Preliminary Expenses
Gross Block at April 1, 2016	**386,437**
Purchase	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2017	**386,437**
Purchase	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2018	**386,437**
Amortization At April 1, 2016	**-**
Charge for the year	386,437
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2017	**386,437**
Charge for the year	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2018	**386,437**
Net block	
At April 01, 2016	**386,437**
At March 31, 2017	**-**
At March 31, 2018	**-**

7 Equity

i) Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Authorised Capital		
50,000 (Previous Year: 50,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each	500,000	500,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
10,000 (Previous Year: 10,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	100,000	100,000
	100,000	**100,000**

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017
	Number of shares	Value	Value
Equity shares			
At the beginning of the period	**10,000**	**100,000**	100,000
Issued during the period	**-**	**-**	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**10,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(c) Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at March 31, 2018		
	Number of shares	% of holding	% of holding
SSPDL Limited	**10,000**	**100.00**	100.00

ii) Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Retained Earnings	(33,455,409)	(23,288,476)
	(33,455,409)	**(23,288,476)**

8 Financial Liabilities – Non current

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Borrowings		
Secured		
Term Loans		
From Federal Bank	**9,506,675**	**12,305,010**
	9,506,675	**12,305,010**

a) Term Loans from Federal Bank

Terms and conditions

The term loan was sactioned by federal bank for indirect agricultural purpose. The total limit of the facility is Rs. 175 Lakhs. The loan is repayable in 84 equal monthly installments starting from july 2014. Interest is to be serviced on monthly basis. The rate of interest applicable on the loan is BR+3.00% (13.55% at the time of sanctioned) with a penal interest of 2.00% on default of principal or interest.

Details of security given

Primary security

Additional charge on 41.43.33 hectare of Land valuing Rs. 1,077 Lakhs (as on 14.05.2013) belonging to SSPDL Real estates India Private limited and the buildings and other assets therein and which is charged to FKCC limit belonging to SSPDL Real estates India Private Limited, SSPDL Realty India Private Limited and SSPDL Resorts Private Limited

Guarantors

Name of the party	Relationship
Mr. Prakash Challa	Director
SSPDL Ltd	Holding Company

9 Financial Liabilities – Current

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
a) Borrowings		
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand from bank *		
Working Capital Loan from Federal Bank	13,453,074	13,307,056
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from related parties and others	113,277,450	100,590,220
	126,730,524	**113,897,276**

a) Working Capital Loan from Federal Bank

Terms and conditions

The Cash Credit was sactioned by federal bank for direct agricultural purpose. The total limit of the facility is Rs. 120 Lakhs. The facility was sanctioned on 02.03.2017 and the tenure of the facility is 36 Months. The said loan is repayable on demand. Interest is to be serviced on monthly basis. The rate of interest applicable on the loan is 10.75% P.A for the first two years and MCLR+1.45% with a penal interest of 2.00% on default of principal or interest.

Details of security given

Primary security

Hypothecation of standing crops and assets in 41.43.33 Ha of agricultural Plantation planted with Coffee, cardamom and pepper etc, under Sy.no.124/2, 129/2,180/1 in Anaviratty village, Devikulam taluk, Idukki Distrist in the Name of SSPDL Real estates India Pvt. Ltd with a margin of 15%.

Collateral security

Against land value Rs. 1103.18 Lakhs belongs to SSPDL Real Estates India Pvt. Ltd and additional charge on land belongs to SSPDL Infra Projects India Pvt. Ltd, SSPDL

Guarantors

Name of the party	Relationship
Mr. Prakash Challa	Director
SSPDL Ltd	Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
b) Trade Payables		
- Dues to micro and small enterprises (*See below)		
- Others	1,573,027	1,607,301
	1,573,027	**1,607,301**

The Company is seeking confirmation from its suppliers whether they fall under the category of micro and small enterprises as mentioned under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006"). Based on confirmations received till date, the Company believes that it does not have any outstanding dues towards Micro and Small Enterprises. Further the Company has not paid/accrued any interest under the MSMED Act, 2006.

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
b) Other financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debts *	2,500,800	2,500,800
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3,643,152	3,742,365
	6,143,952	**6,243,165**
Total Financial Liabilities	**134,447,503**	**121,747,741**

10 Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Statutory liabilities	**407,081**	**199,124**
Outstanding Expenses	**113,214**	**-**
	520,295	**199,124**

SSPDL REAL ESTATES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd…)
All Amount in Indian Rupees unless other wise stated

11 Other Income

		For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
c) Other Non Operative Income		
Sale of Cardamom, Coffee and Pepper		4,113,233
Provision no longer required		-
		4,113,233

12 Construction Expenses

		For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
(a) Cost Incurred during the year		
Land and Garden Development expense		5,699,390
Power and fuel charges		228,412
Travelling and conveyance		26,600
Repairs and maintenance		523,804
Rates and taxes		62,000
		6,478,206
(b) Changes in Work-in-progress		
Work In Progress at the end of the year		
- Work-in-progress		90,953,327
	(i)	**90,953,327**
Work In Progress at the beginning of the year		
- Work-in-progress		90,891,327
	(ii)	**90,891,327**
Net (increase)/decrease in Work in progress	**(i – ii)**	**(62,000)**
Construction expenses	**(a + b)**	**6,416,206**

13 Employee Benefits Expense

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
Salaries and wages	2,603,647
Contribution to provident and other funds	431,552
Staff welfare expenses	176,236
	3,211,435

14 Finance Costs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
a) **Interest expense :**	
i) Borrowings	2,793,661
	2,793,661

15 Other Expenses

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
Electricity charges	141,851
Repairs and maintenance - others	-
Insurance	2,258
Rates and taxes	23,648
Communication expenses	24,367
Travelling and conveyance	398,873
Printing and stationery	12,182
Commission and Brokerage	102,466
Auction Expenses	128,819
Legal and professional	93,165
Payments to auditors:	
- Statutory audit fee	15,000
Bank charges	11,930
Amortisation of prepaid expenses	27,873
Miscellaneous expenses	820,999
	1,803,431

16 Earnings Per Share ("EPS")

Total Comprehensive income for the period	**(10,166,933)**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year used for calculating EPS (b)	**10,000**
Basic and diluted EPS (Face value ₹10 each) (a)/(b)	**(1,016.69)**

17 Tax expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Tax Expense:	-	-
(b) Tax Provision for earlier years	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax for earlier years	-	-
Total tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	-	-

The major components of income tax expense and reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the

Statement of reconciliation of tax expense

S.No	Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1	Accounting Profit before income tax	(6,826,860)	(10,166,933)
2	Effective Tax Rate in force for future years	28.84%	34.61%
3	**Theoratical tax expense (1 * 2)**	**(1,968,867)**	**(3,518,572)**
4	Deferred tax assets not considered	1,968,867	3,518,572
	Total tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	-	-

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise specified)

18 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006

The Company is seeking confirmation from its suppliers whether they fall under the category of micro and small enterprises as mentioned under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006"). Based on confirmations received till date, the Company believes that it does not have any outstanding dues towards Micro and Small Enterprises. Further the Company has not paid/accrued any interest under the MSMED Act, 2006.

19 Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities Not provided for :

a) Commitments

	As at March 31, 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil

b) Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2018
Corporate Gurantee given in favour of federal bank for term loans availed by wholly owned subsidiaries	
SSPDL Infra Projects Private Limited	1,543,752
SSPDL Reality India Private Limited	6,355,350
SSPDL Resorts Private Limited	9,630,707
Corporate Gurantee given in favour of federal bank for working capital loans availed by wholly owned subsidiaries	
SSPDL Infra Projects Private Limited	4,436,313
SSPDL Reality India Private Limited	15,524,629

20 ` Disclosure under Indian Accounting standard 24 - Related Party Disclosures

a) Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognized as expense for the year are as under.

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	**223,016**

21 Segment Reporting

Since the Company has only one segment, i.e. Property Development and operations of the Company has been carried out in India, separate information on Segment Reporting as per the Indian Accounting Standard 108 issued by the ICAI is not required

22 Disclosure under Indian Accounting standard 24 - Related Party Disclosures

i) The management has identified the following as related parties

Relationship	Name of Related Party
Holding Company	SSPDL Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	SSPDL Resorts Private Limited SSPDL Reality India Private Limited SSPDL Infra Projects India Private Limited SSPDL Infratech Private Limited
Enterprises owned/ significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Sri Satya Sai Constructions (Partnership Firm) Sri Krishna Devaraya Hatcheries Private Limited SSPDL Ventures Private Limited Edala Estates Private Limited
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Challa Prakash, Director Mr. E. Bhaskar Rao, Director

ii) Related party transactions **(Amount in Rs.)**

	Key Managerial Personnel		Fellow Subsidiaries	Holding Company		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key management personnel or their relatives		Total	
	2017-18	**2016-17**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**
Loans and Advance given or Repaid / (Taken)									
SSPDL Limited	-	-	-	(25,454,702)	(17,504,438)	-	-	**(25,454,702)**	**(17,504,438)**
SSPDL Infra Projects India Private Limited	-	-	1,726,228	-	-	-	-	**3,913,020**	**1,726,228**
SSPDL Realty India Private Limited	-	-	3,117,725	-	-	-	-	**4,977,369**	**3,117,725**
SSPDL Resorts Private Limited	-	-	(13,645,281)	-	-	-	-	**5,790,763**	**(13,645,281)**
					-				
	-	**-**	**(8,801,328)**	**(25,454,702)**	**(17,504,438)**	**-**	**-**		

iii) Balances outstanding for related parties **(Amount in Rs.)**

	Key Managerial Personnel		Fellow Subsidiaries	Holding Company		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key management personnel or their relatives		Total	
	2017-18	**2016-17**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**
Loans and advance Receivable / (Payable)						-	-	**-**	**-**
SSPDL Limited	-	-	-	(89,337,796)	(64,049,094)	-	-	**(89,337,796)**	**(64,049,094)**
SSPDL Infra Projects India Private Limited	-	-	6,090,016	-	-	-	-	**10,003,036**	**6,090,016**
SSPDL Realty India Private Limited	-	-	13,131,070	-	-	-	-	**18,108,439**	**13,131,070**
SSPDL Resorts Private Limited	-	-	(49,394,356)	-	-	-	-	**(43,603,593)**	**(49,394,356)**
	-	**-**				**-**	**-**		

21 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to this year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kosaraju Chandrika
Chartered Accountant
Membership No : 028522

Prakash Challa
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN: 02257638)

E.Bhaskar Rao
Director
(DIN: 00003608)

Place : Hyderabad
Date :29-05-2018