## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

## TO THE MEMBERS OF AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PVT LTD

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ambuja Neotia Tessta Development Pvt Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss 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 Companies Act, 2013 ('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, 2019 , its loss 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, 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.

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

### Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's board of directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these 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 relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial 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.

The board of directors is 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", 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, and the statement of profit and loss and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017; and

(g) The provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Act are not applicable to private limited company.

(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.

a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

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

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

**For KSA & Co.**
***Chartered Accountant***
Rakesh Agarwal
**(C.A RAKESH KUMAR AGARWAL)**
***Partner***
**(Membership No.: 056051)**
**Firm Reg. No.: 003822C**

Place: Kolkata
Date: 2 Sep., 2019

## ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'REPORT ON Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and Explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

i. (a) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Hence the provisions of Clause 3(i)[(a), (b) and (c)] of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii(a) There are no inventories with the Company, therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(ii)[(a), (b) and (c)] of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. The Company has not granted unsecured loan to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii)[(a), (b) and (c)] of the said Order are not applicable to the Company

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has not made any investment.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposit from public.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.

vii. (a) The company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date of became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute

viii. The Company has not taken any Loans or Borrowings from any financial institution or Bank or Government also the Company has not issued any Debentures to the public, hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable.

ix. The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) and term loans.

x. Based upon the audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit, that causes the financial statements to be materially misstated.

xi. The provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Act are not applicable to private limited company

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company hence this clause is not applicable.

xiii. Based upon the audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, All transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial statements etc. as required by 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 review. Therefore paragraph 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

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

For KSA & Co.

Chartered Accountant

Rakesh Agarwal

(C.A RAKESH KUMAR AGARWAL)

Partner

(Membership No.: 056051)

Firm Reg. No.: 003822C

Place: Kolkata

Date: 2nd Sep, 2019

AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U70109WB2011PTC157834)

(All amount in INR Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

| Particulars | Note | As at Mar 31, 2019 | As at Mar 31, 2018 | As at Apr 1, 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | |
| (a) Deferred Tax Assets (Net) | 3 | 0.27 | - | - |
| Total non-current assets | | 0.27 | - | - |
| Current assets | | | | |
| (b) Financial Assets: | | | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 0.35 | 1.30 | 2.09 |
| (c) Other current assets | 5 | 900.00 | - | - |
| Total current assets | | 900.35 | 1.30 | 2.09 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 900.62 | 1.30 | 2.09 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Equity | | | | |
| (a) Equity Share Capital | 6 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| (b) Other Equity | 7 | (6.09) | (5.36) | (4.65) |
| Total equity | | (5.09) | (4.36) | (3.65) |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | | |
| (a) Financial Liabilities: | | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 8 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| (ii) Trade payables | 9 | | | |
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | - | - | - |
| Total outstanding dues of crediotrs other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| (iii) Other financial liabiities | 10 | 900.51 | 0.50 | 0.58 |
| (b) Other current liabilities | 11 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Total current liabilities | | 905.71 | 5.66 | 5.74 |
| Total liabilities | | 905.71 | 5.66 | 5.74 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 900.62 | 1.30 | 2.09 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Significant accounting policies and | 1-2 |
| Notes to financial statements | 3-26 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For KSA & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003822C

Rakesh Agarwal

Rakesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No 056051

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 02, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Pramod Ranjan Dwivedi
Director
(DIN : 01681246)

Saurav Chaudhuri
Director
(DIN : 00649356)

AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U70109WB2011PTC157834)

(All amount in INR Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

| Particulars | Note | Year ended Mar 31, 2019 | Year ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE | | | |
| Other income | | - | - |
| Total Revenue | | - | - |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Finance costs | 12 | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| Other expenses | 13 | 0.44 | 0.15 |
| Total Expenses | | 1.00 | 0.71 |
| Profit / (Loss) before tax | | (1.00) | (0.71) |
| Tax expense: | | | |
| Current tax | | - | - |
| Deferred tax benefit | 19 | (0.27) | - |
| Total Tax Expenses | | (0.27) | - |
| Profit/ (Loss) for the year | | (0.73) | (0.71) |
| Other Comprehensive Income | | - | - |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the year | | (0.73) | (0.71) |
| Earning per equity share | | | |
| Earning per value of Rs. 10 each | 25 | | |
| Basic | | (7.28) | (7.08) |
| Diluted | | (7.28) | (7.08) |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For KSA & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003822C

Rakesh Agarwal

Rakesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 056051

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 02, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Pramod Ranjan Dwivedi
Director
(DIN : 01681246)

Saurav Chaudhuri

Saurav Chaudhuri
Director
(DIN : 00649356)

KSA & CO * KOLKATA * ACCOUNTANTS *

AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U70109WB2011PTC157834)

(All amount in INR Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

| Particulars | Year Ended Mar 31, 2019 | Year Ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **A Cash Flow from Operating Activities** | | |
| Net Profit / (Loss) before taxation | (1.00) | (0.71) |
| *Adjustments for :* | | |
| Finance Cost | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | (0.44) | (0.15) |
| *Working Capital Adjustment:* | | |
| (Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables | 0.02 | - |
| (Decrease)/ Increase in financial & other current liabilities | 900.02 | - |
| Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets | (900.00) | - |
| Cash Generated from/ (used in) Operations | (0.40) | (0.15) |
| Direct tax paid | - | - |
| Net Cash generated from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A) | (0.40) | (0.15) |
| **B Cash Flow from Investing Activities** | | |
| Net Cash generated from/ (used in) Investing Activities (B) | - | - |
| **C Cash Flow from Financing Activities** | | |
| Interest paid | (0.55) | (0.64) |
| Net Cash generated from/ (used in) Financing Activities (C) | (0.55) | (0.64) |
| Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalent (A+B+C) | (0.95) | (0.79) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |
| Opening Balance | 1.30 | 2.09 |
| Closing Balance (Refer note no. 4) | 0.35 | 1.30 |

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IndAS) 7 Statement of cash flows.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date

For KSA & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003822C

Rakesh Agarwal

Rakesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 056051

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 02, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Pramod Ranjan Dwivedi
Director
(DIN : 01681246)

Saurav Chaudhuri
Director
(DIN : 00649356)

AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U70109WB2011PTC157834)

(All amount in INR Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

### A. Equity Share Capital

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance as at April 1, 2017 | 1.00 |
| Changes during the year | - |
| Balance as at March 31, 2018 | 1.00 |
| Changes during the year | - |
| Balance as at March 31 ,2019 | 1.00 |

### B.Other Equity

| Particulars | Reserve and Surplus | Total |
|---|---|---|
| | Retained earnings | |
| Balance as at April 01, 2017 | (4.65) | (4.65) |
| Profit / (Loss) for the year | (0.71) | (0.71) |
| Balance at March 31, 2018 | (5.36) | (5.36) |
| Balance as at April 01, 2018 | (5.36) | (5.36) |
| Profit / (Loss) for the year | (0.73) | (0.73) |
| Balance at March 31, 2019 | (6.09) | (6.09) |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the statement of changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For KSA & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003822C

Rakesh Agarwal

Rakesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 056051

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 02, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board
AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Pramod Ranjan Dwivedi
Director
(DIN : 01681246)

Saurav Chaudhuri

Saurav Chaudhuri
Director
(DIN : 00649356)

1 **Company background**

Ambuja neotia teesta development private limited (the 'Company') is a private company, incorporated and domiciled in India.

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of Real Estate at single location at Kolkata, India.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on 2nd September 2019.

2 **Significant accounting policies**

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

2.1 **Basis of preparation**

**(i) Compliance with Ind AS**

The financial statements comply in all material respects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') [Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to year ended 31st March 2018 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP).

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. Refer note 25 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has impacted the Company's 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 assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historiacl cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

**(iii) Current - Non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current when it is:
a) expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
b) held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) cash or cash equivalents 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 classified as current when:
a) it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) there is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

**(iv) Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs and decimals thereof (Rs. 00,000.00) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Ambuja Neotia Teesta Development Pvt. Ltd. * Kolkata *

2.2 Impairment of non-financial 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 the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units).

2.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of construction materials is determined on the basis of weighted average method. Construction work in progress and finished units includes direct attributable costs and appropriate share of indirect costs attributable to construction.

2.4 Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company'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.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

*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 instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

KOLKATA

Ambuja Neotia Teesta Development Kolkata

•**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 income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the profit or 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 income'.

•**Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)** : 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 instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within 'Other income' in the period in which it arises.

*Equity instruments*

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has 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. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Other income' in the Statement of 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.

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

**(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.

**(v) Fair value of financial instruments**

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised.

Financial liabilities & Equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

**Equity instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company is recognised at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

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2.5 **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and banks and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant rise of changes in values.

2.6 **Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised 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 of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised 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.

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.

2.7 **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer i.e. On transfer of control of the goods or rendering of services to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of indirect taxes, returns and discounts.

2.8 **Contract balances**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.9 **Borrowing costs**

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised 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.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

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

2.10 **Income tax**

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

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. 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.

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Deferred 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 tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised.

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 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, if any. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit forming part of deferred tax assets is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period

## 2.11 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

## 2.12 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

**(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.

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**2.13 Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Board of Directors of the Company.

**2.14 Critical estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

**· Valuation of deferred tax assets**

Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned optimising measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

**· Fair value measurements**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgements and assumptions.

**2.15 Standard issued and applicable from 1 April 2019**

Appendix C, 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments', to Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes'

This appendix was notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 30 March 2019 and it is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

The appendix explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. In particular, it discusses:

- how to determine the appropriate unit of account, and that each uncertain tax treatment should be considered separately or together as a group, depending on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty;
- that the entity should assume a tax authority will examine the uncertain tax treatments and have full knowledge of all related information, i.e. that detection risk should be ignored;
- that the entity should reflect the effect of the uncertainty in its income tax accounting when it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept the treatment;
- that the impact of the uncertainty should be measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value method, depending on which method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty; and
- that the judgements and estimates made must be reassessed whenever circumstances have changed or there is new information that affects the judgements.

Amendments to Ind AS 23 – Borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation

The amendments clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.

Presently, the Company is in the process of evaluating the impact that is expected to have on its financial statements.

The Company does not expect the effect of the above amendments on the financial statements to be material based of current evaluations.

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(All amount in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Particulars | As at Mar 31, 2019 | As at Mar 31, 2018 | As at Apr 1, 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Deferred Tax Assets (Net) | | | |
| | Unabsorbed business loss | 0.27 | - | - |
| | | 0.27 | - | - |
| 4 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | | | |
| | Cash on hand | - | - | - |
| | Balances with Banks in Current Accounts | 0.35 | 1.30 | 2.09 |
| | | 0.35 | 1.30 | 2.09 |
| 5 | Other Current Assets | | | |
| | Advance for land | 900.00 | - | - |
| | | 900.00 | - | - |

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(All amount in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Particulars | As at Mar 31, 2019 | As at Mar 31, 2018 | As at Apr 1, 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Equity Share Capital | | | |
| a) | Authorised | | | |
| | 50,000 (31 March 2018 : 50,000 (1 April 2017 : 50,000)) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up | | | |
| | Equity Shares | | | |
| | 10,,000 (31 March 2018 : 10,000 (1 April 2017 : 10,000)) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

b) Share Capital Reconciliation

| Particulars | Mar 31, 2019 | | Mar 31, 2018 | | Apr 1, 2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nos. | Amount | Nos. | Amount | Nos. | Amount |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 10,000 | 1.00 | 10,000 | 1.00 | 10,000 | 1.00 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 10,000 | 1.00 | 10,000 | 1.00 | 10,000 | 1.00 |

c) Particulars of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares at Balance Sheet date

| Particulars | Mar 31, 2019 | | Mar 31, 2018 | | Apr 1, 2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nos. | % holding | Nos. | % holding | Nos. | % holding |
| Ambuja Housing & Urban Infrastructure Co Ltd (with nominee) | 10,000 | 100.00% | | | | |
| Sunita Agarwal | | | 9,900 | 99.90% | 9,900 | 99.90% |

d) Terms of issue of equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

e) Shares held by Holding Company

| Particulars | Mar 31, 2019 | | Mar 31, 2018 | | Apr 1, 2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nos. | % holding | Nos. | % holding | Nos. | % holding |
| Ambuja Housing & Urban Infrastructure Co Ltd (with nominee) | 10,000 | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA | NA |

*Company became wholly owned subsidiary w.e.f. 28th October 2018

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Ambuja Neotia Teesta Development Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

(All amount in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Particulars | As at Mar 31, 2019 | As at Mar 31, 2018 | As at Apr 1, 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Other Equity | | | |
| | Reserve and Surplus | | | |
| | Retained Earnings | (6.09) | (5.36) | (4.65) |
| | | (6.09) | (5.36) | (4.65) |

| Particulars | Year Ended Mar 31, 2019 | Year Ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as per last Financial Statement | (5.36) | (4.65) |
| Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year | (0.73) | (0.71) |
| Closing Balance | (6.09) | (5.36) |
| This Reserve represents the cumulative profits of the Company. This Reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. | | |

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AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amount in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Particulars | As at Mar 31, 2019 | As at Mar 31, 2018 | As at Apr 1, 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Borrowings - Current | | | |
| | **Unsecured loans from bodies corporate** | | | |
| | From related parties | 5.00 | - | - |
| | From others | - | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | | **5.00** | **5.00** | **5.00** |
| | Note : Carries interest @ 11% and are repayable on demand | | | |
| 9 | **Trade Payables** | | | |
| | Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Note no. 24) | - | - | - |
| | Total outstanding dues of crediotrs other than micro enterprises and enterprises | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | | **0.12** | **0.10** | **0.10** |
| 10 | **Other Financial Liabilities - Current** | | | |
| | Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.58 |
| | Other payables* | 900.00 | - | - |
| | | **900.51** | **0.50** | **0.58** |
| | * Being amount reimbursable to holding company for payment made by them to West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (Note 16). | | | |
| 11 | **Other Current Liabilties** | | | |
| | Statutory dues | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | Other payables* | 0.02 | - | - |
| | | **0.08** | **0.06** | **0.06** |
| | *other payables includes payable towards expenses | | | |

(All amount in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Particulars | Year ended Mar 31, 2019 | Year ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Finance Costs | | |
| | Interest expense on financial liability measured at amortised cost | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| | | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| 13 | Other Expenses | | |
| | Bank charges | 0.20 | - |
| | Payment to auditors | | |
| | Statutory Audit Fees | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | Reimbursement of expenses (including GST) | 0.02 | - |
| | Filing fees | 0.07 | - |
| | Miscellaneous expenses | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | | 0.44 | 0.15 |

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14 The Company has no employee on its roll and hence, the Provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, Employees Provident Fund and Misc Provisions Act 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act 1948 are not

15 Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM), identified as the Board of Directors of the Company.
The Company operates in only one Business Segment in India and has all non - current assets in India and as such no separate segment information has been provided.

16 In terms of the sanction of land for development of Township at Siliguri (Project), by West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited to Ambuja Housing & Urban Infrastructure Company Limited (AHUICL), the holding company, the development of the project is to carried in special purpose vehicle (SPV). Accordingly, holding company has designated the company as SPV. Consequently, advance paid has been transferred to the company and are disclosed as advance for land under current assets.

17 The accumulated losses have exceeded the Share Capital and net worth has been eroded. However, considering the project in hand and project profitability, the Company expects to strengthen its financial position.
Considering the aforesaid factors, the management has assessed and confirmed use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the circumstances and no material uncertainty exists in this regard. Hence, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

18 **Related Party Disclosure**
As required by IND AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', the disclosure of transactions with related parties are

| (a) **Where Control Exists** | **Relationship** |
|---|---|
| Ambuja Neotia Holdings P Ltd (ANH) | Ultimate Holding Company |
| Ambuja Housing & Urban Infrastructure Co Ltd. (AHUICL) | Holding Company |

(b) **Key Mangerial Personnel (Director)**
Pramod Ranjan Dwivedi
Saurav Chaudhuri

(c) Particulars of transactions are detailed below:-

| Transactions | Holding Company | Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company |
|---|---|---|
| Advance | 900.00 | - |
| Interest Expense for the year | 0.11 | 0.45 |

(d) Balance outstanding at the year end:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans from Bodies Corporates | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| Interest accrued but not due | 0.10 | 0.41 |
| Advance received | 900.00 | - |

Company became wholly owned subsidiary of Ambuja Housing & Urban Infrastructure Company Limited w.e.f. 28th October, 2019 and hence, transaction done post that have been disclosed. However, balance outstanding have been disclosed including carried forward balances.

**Subsidiary of Ultimate holding company**
Likhami Commercial Company Limited (Merged with Choicest Enterprises Limited during year ended March 2019

AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amount in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Particulars | Year ended Mar 31, 2019 | Year ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | (A) Income tax expense | | |
| | *(a) Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss* | | |
| | *Current tax* | | |
| | Current tax on profits for the year | - | - |
| | Total current tax expense | - | - |
| | *Deferred tax* | | |
| | Origination / reversal of temporary differences | (0.27) | - |
| | Total deferred tax expense/(benefit) | (0.27) | - |
| | Total income tax expense / (benefit) recognised in profit or loss | (0.27) | - |
| | *(b) Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income* | | |
| | *Current tax* | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| | *Deferred tax - expense / (benefit)* | - | - |
| | Total deferred tax expense/(benefit) | - | - |
| | Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income | - | - |

| Particulars | Year ended Mar 31, 2019 | Year ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| (c) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable: | | |
| Profit before income tax expense | (1.00) | (0.71) |
| Computed income tax at the rate of 26% (31st March 2018 - 26%) | (0.27) | (0.18) |
| Adjustments: | | |
| Tax Losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised | - | 0.18 |
| Total income tax expense / (benefit) | (0.27) | - |

| | Particulars | carried forward business loss | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | B. Deferred tax assets/liabilities | | |
| | *Movement in deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities* | | |
| | At 1st April 2017 | - | - |
| | Charged/(credited): | | |
| | - to profit or loss | - | - |
| | - to other comprehensive income | - | - |
| | At 31st March 2018 | - | - |
| | Charged/(credited): | | |
| | - to profit or loss | (0.27) | (0.27) |
| | - to other comprehensive income | - | - |
| | At 31st March 2019 | (0.27) | (0.27) |

Ambuja Neotia Teesta Development Pvt. Ltd.

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

| Particulars | | 31st March 2019 | | | 31st March 2018 | | | 1st April 2017 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FVPL | FVOCI | Amortised cost | FVPL | FVOCI | Amortised cost | FVPL | FVOCI | Amortised cost |
| *Financial assets* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | - | - | 0.35 | - | - | 1.30 | - | - | 2.09 |
| Other financial assets | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total financial assets** | | - | - | 0.35 | - | - | 1.30 | - | - | 2.09 |
| *Financial liabilities* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings (including current maturities) | | - | - | 5.00 | - | - | 5.00 | - | - | 5.00 |
| Trade payables | | - | - | 0.12 | - | - | 0.10 | - | - | 0.10 |
| Other financial liabilities | | - | - | 900.51 | - | - | 0.50 | - | - | 0.58 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | | - | - | 905.63 | - | - | 5.60 | - | - | 5.68 |

a) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

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 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. Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

b) Inter head transfer

There have been no transfers from one level to another during the respective periods presented above.

c) Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost and valuation technique used

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost approximate to their carrying amounts considering maturities / nature of the instruments.

## 21 Capital management

### Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

• safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

• maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity and borrowings.

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

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.
The amount mentioned under total equity in balance sheet is considered as Capital.

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22 Financial risk management

The Company's principal liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial is to finance the Company's working capital requirements. Company has financial assets vis. Cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk exposure is limited to interest rate risk and as debt has been taken at fixed rate of interest, company has no exposure to market risk.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is a risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly cash and cash equivalents measured at amortised cost.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally performed in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

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 | Less than 1 | 1 - 3 years | 3 - 5 years | More than | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | 5.00 | - | - | - | 5.00 |
| Interest payable on above borrowings | 0.51 | - | - | - | 0.51 |
| Trade payables | 0.12 | - | - | - | 0.12 |
| Other financial liabilities | 900.00 | - | - | - | 900.00 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | 905.63 | - | - | - | 905.63 |

| Contractual maturities of financial liabilities Mar 31, 2018 | Less than 1 year | 1 - 3 years | 3 - 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | 5.00 | - | - | - | 5.00 |
| Interest payable on above borrowings | 0.50 | - | - | - | 0.50 |
| Trade payables | 0.10 | - | - | - | 0.10 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total financial liabilities** | 5.60 | - | - | - | 5.60 |

| Contractual maturities of financial liabilities Apr 1, 2017 | Less than 1 year | 1 - 3 years | 3 - 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | 5.00 | - | - | - | 5.00 |
| Interest payable on above borrowings | 0.58 | - | - | - | 0.58 |
| Trade payables | 0.10 | - | - | - | 0.10 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total financial liabilities** | 5.68 | - | - | - | 5.68 |

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## 23 First-time adoption of Ind AS

### 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 31 March 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS Balance Sheet at 1 April 2017 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). 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.

### A. Exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

### A.1 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

#### A.1.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2017 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for determination of the fair values for financial assets / liabilities carried at amortised cost in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP.

#### A.1.2 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

#### A.1.3 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the fact and circumstances that exists at the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has assessed the same accordingly.

AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

**B. Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS:2**

B.1 Reconciliation of total equity as at 31st March 2018 and 1st April 2017:

| Particulars | As at Mar 31, 2018 | As at Apr 1, 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Total equity (shareholders' funds) as per previous GAAP | (4.36) | (3.65) |
| Adjustments relating to Ind AS | - | - |
| Total equity as per Ind AS | (4.36) | (3.65) |

B.2 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March 2018

| Particulars | Year ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|
| Profit for the year as per previous GAAP | (0.71) |
| Adjustments relating to Ind AS | - |
| Profit after tax as per Ind AS | (0.71) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | - |
| Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS | (0.71) |

B.3 Impact of Ind AS adoption on cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2018

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

Ambuja Neotia Teesta Development Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Dues to Suppliers registered under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) are:

| | Particulars | As at Mar 31, 2019 | As at Mar 31, 2018 | As at Apr 1, 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end | - | - | - |
| | The interest remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end | - | - | - |
| 2 | Principal amounts paid to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year. | - | - | - |
| | Interest paid under Section 16 of the MSMED Act, to suppliers during the year. | - | - | - |
| 3 | The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006 | - | - | - |
| 4 | The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year | - | - | - |
| 5 | The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006. | - | - | - |

Note: The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro, Small & Medium" enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

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| EARNING PER SHARE (EPS) | Year ended Mar 31, 2019 | Year ended Mar 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders | (0.73) | (0.71) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Nominal value of Equity Shares (Rs.) | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per share (Rs.) | (7.28) | (7.08) |
| Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (Rs.) | (7.28) | (7.08) |

26 Previous years figures have been regroued/rearranged wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date

For KSA & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003822C

Rakesh Agarwal

Rakesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 056051

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 02, 2019

KSA & CO KOLKATA

For and on behalf of the Board
AMBUJA NEOTIA TEESTA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Pramod Ranjan Dwivedi
Director
(DIN : 01681246)

Saurav Chaudhuri

Saurav Chaudhuri
Director
(DIN [illegible])