

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Peddar Realty Private Limited

Report on the standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **Peddar Realty Private Limited** ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (statement of changes in equity) and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and profit, (changes in equity) and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) 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.

- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

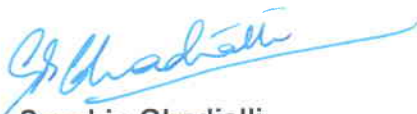
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 21 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company or, following are the instances of delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company or there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For and on behalf of
P C Ghadiali and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No. 103132W/W-100037



Sacchin Ghadiali

Partner

Membership Number: 133178

Place: Mumbai

Date: 10th May, 2019



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our Independent Auditors Report to the Members of Peddar Realty Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2019]

1. The Company does not have any fixed assets. Thus, reporting under paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
2. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed.
3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
4. The company does not have any loans, investments, guarantees, and securities. Thus, paragraph 3(iv) of Order is not applicable to the Company.
5. The company has not accepted any deposits. Thus, paragraph 3(v) of the Companies Order is not applicable to the Company.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the activities carried on by the Company. Thus paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
7.
 - a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues of Income Tax. There are no other statutory dues applicable to the company.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax were in arrears as at 31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute except an amount of Rs. 1,71,86,370/-for the Assessment Year 2014-15 and Rs. 1,69,61,820/-for the Assessment Year 2015-16 which is pending litigation.
8. The company has not raised any loan or borrowing from financial institution, bank, Government or issued any debenture during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

9. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. As the Company does not have any managerial person and accordingly has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration as per section 197 of the Act. Thus, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Thus, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our 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 financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our 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.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
16. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For and on behalf of
P C Ghadiali and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No. 103132W/W-100037



Sacchin Ghadiali
Partner
Membership Number: 133178
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10th May, 2019



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[The Annexure referred to in paragraph 2(f) under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our Independent Auditors Report to the Members of Peddar Realty Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2019]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Peddar Realty Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For and on behalf of
P C Ghadiali and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No. 103132WW-100037

Sachin Ghadiali
Partner
Membership Number: 133178
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10th May, 2019.



• PEDDAR REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note no.	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	As at 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
A ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
(b) Capital work in progress		-	-
(c) Financial assets		-	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(e) Other non-current assets	4	1,84,000	1,09,000
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	1,21,48,12,779	1,21,48,12,779
(b) Financial assets:			
(i) Trade receivables	6	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	78,44,846	55,74,518
(c) Current tax assets (net)	8	25,53,322	32,86,441
(d) Other current assets	9	3,76,014	3,75,119
TOTAL ASSETS		1,22,57,70,961	1,22,41,57,857
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other equity	11	(31,67,84,260)	(34,13,79,673)
2 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Trade payables	12	1,52,49,91,631	1,54,84,63,798
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	72,00,000	72,00,000
(b) Other current liabilities	14	1,02,63,590	97,73,732
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,22,57,70,961	1,22,41,57,857

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Sachin Ghadiali

Partner

Membership Number: 133178

For and on behalf of

P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 103132W/W-100037




Ranganath Tirumala
Director


Vineet Agrawal
Director



Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2019

PEDDAR REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note no.	For the year ended 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	For the year ended 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
Revenue			
1			
2			
		3,93,34,920	3,19,96,271
3		3,93,34,920	3,19,96,271
4 Expenses			
	15		
	16	51,532	
	17	82,98,587	14,24,22,058
Total expenses		83,50,119	14,24,22,058
5 Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (3-4)		3,09,84,801	(11,04,25,787)
6			
7 Profit/(loss) before tax (5-6)		3,09,84,801	(11,04,25,787)
8 Tax expense	18		
		63,89,388	51,73,510
9 Profit/(loss) for the year (7-8)		2,45,95,413	(11,55,99,297)
10 Other comprehensive income			
11 Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (9+10)		2,45,95,413	(11,55,99,297)
Earnings per equity share (of Rs. 10 /- each)			
Basic & Diluted	20	2,460	(11,560)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sachin Ghadialli

Partner

Membership Number: 133178

For and on behalf of

P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 103132W/W-100037

Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2019




Ranganath Tirumala
Director


Vineet Agrawal
Director



PEDDAR REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31 March 2019****(a) Equity share capital**

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount in Rs.	No. of shares	Amount in Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Capital reserve	Amount in Rs.	
		Reserves & surplus	Total
Balance at 1 April 2017	5,36,00,000	(27,93,80,376)	(22,57,80,376)
Profit for the year		(11,55,99,297)	(11,55,99,297)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	5,36,00,000	(39,49,79,673)	(34,13,79,673)
Loss for the year		2,45,95,413	2,45,95,413
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	5,36,00,000	(37,03,84,260)	(31,67,84,260)

(c) Nature of reserves

(i) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned/accumulated till date, less any transfers to reserves and dividend distributions to the shareholders.

(ii) **Capital Reserve:** Capital Reserve is created due to waiver of share application money received from various parties.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Sacchin Ghadialli

Partner
Membership Number: 133178
For and on behalf of
P C Ghadialli and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 103132W/W-100037

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 May 2019


Ranganath Tirumala
Director




Vineet Agrawal
Director



PEDDAR REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Amount in Rs	
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before tax	3,09,84,80:	(11,04,25,787)
Adjustments for :		
Interest and finance cost (including bank charges)	51,53:	-
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	3,10,36,33:	(11,04,25,787)
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivable	-	13,58,00,000
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(75,89:	(91)
Increase / (Decrease) in Liabilities and Provisions*	(2,29,82,30:	(2,03,96,126)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	79,78,12:	49,77,996
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(56,56,26:	(47,46,150)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	23,21,86:	2,31,846
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Interest and financial charges paid	(51,53:	-
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	(51,53:	-
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	22,70,32:	2,31,846
Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)	55,74,51:	53,42,672
Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance)	78,44,84:	55,74,518

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.



Sachin Ghadialli

Partner

Membership Number: 133178

For and on behalf of

P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 103132W/W-100037

Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

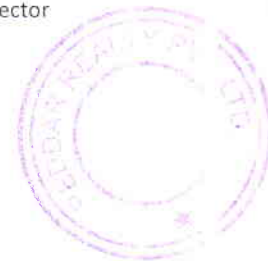
 

Paganath Tirumala

Director

Vineet Agrawal

Director



1. General Information

Peddar Realty Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in India on September 16, 2002 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of sale and leasing of flats. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheets as at 31 March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statements of Cash Flows and the Statements of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2019, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (to the extent notified). The Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 10 May, 2019.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') except otherwise indicated.

III. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sale of flats

Revenue from sale is recognized only after execution of deed of conveyance in favour of buyer.

Dividend and interest income

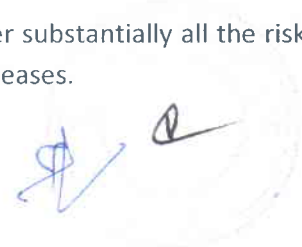
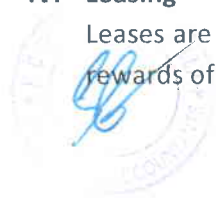
Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Lease Rent income is recognized on a time proportion basis as per the contractual obligations agreed with the respective tenants.

IV. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.



The Company as a lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Arrangements in the nature of lease

Lease agreements, comprising a transaction or series of related transactions, that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments. In case of such arrangements, the Company applies the requirements of Ind AS 17 – Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 17 -- Leases, payments and other consideration required by the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

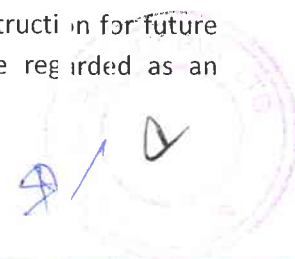
V. Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for:

exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;



PEDDAR REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XIII) (B) (f)); and
- exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The un-amortised exchange difference is carried under other equity as "Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account" net of tax effect thereon, where applicable.

VI. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

The Company suspends capitalisation of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

VII. Employee benefits

The Company does not have any employee during the year, therefore the provisions of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19 is not applicable.

VIII. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects

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neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

IX. Property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.



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Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is amortized over the period of the lease, except where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost.

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

X. Impairment of Property, plant and equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.



XI. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

XII. Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

XIII. Financial Instruments

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

(a) Financial assets:

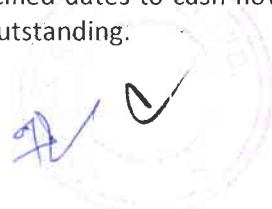
(i) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

(ii) Subsequent measurement:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost - A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash-flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are fair valued through profit or loss.

Financial assets, other than equity instruments, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- (a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Equity Investments:

All equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

(iii) Impairment:

The Company recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVOCI. The credit loss is difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable including that which is forward-looking.

The Company's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables.

The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognises 12-months expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

(iv) Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all

the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity 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.

(ii) Equity instruments:

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(v) Derecognition:

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

(d) Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(e) Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

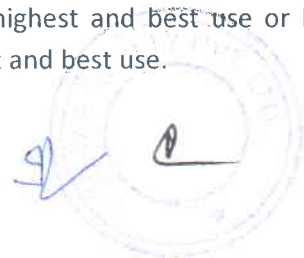
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.



The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

XIV. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

XV. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net profit / (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent accounting pronouncement

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period.

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

ii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

iii) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

v) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

B) Recent accounting pronouncement:

(i) Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified in March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principles as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

Ind AS 116, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019, requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under Ind AS 17.

Transition to Ind AS 116

The Company currently does not have any material lease contracts where the Company is a lessee and hence the aforesaid amendments does not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in March 2019 but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 115 was issued on 28 March 2018 and supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures. The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The effect of the transition on the current period has not been disclosed as the standard provides an optional practical expedient. The Company did not apply any of the other available optional practical expedients.

The change did not have a material impact on the profit or revenue of the Company.



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4 Other non-current assets

	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	As at 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
Security deposits	1,84,000	1,09,000
Total	1,84,000	1,09,000

5 Inventories

(At lower of cost and net realisable value)

	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	As at 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
Stock-in-trade (including work-in-Progress acquired for trading)	1,21,48,12,779	1,21,48,12,779
Total	1,21,48,12,779	1,21,48,12,779

6 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	As at 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
Considered good, secured	-	-
Considered good, unsecured	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	13,58,00,000	13,58,00,000
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 22)	(13,58,00,000)	(13,58,00,000)
Total	-	-

Majority of sales are made against the advances.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officer of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firm or private Companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	As at 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
(a) Cash on hand	-	-
(b) Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-
(c) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	78,44,846	55,74,518
Total	78,44,846	55,74,518

8 Current tax assets (Net)

	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	As at 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provisions)	25,53,322	32,86,441
Total	25,53,322	32,86,441

9 Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in Rs.	As at 31 March 2018 Amount in Rs.
Prepayment and others	3,76,014	3,75,119
Total	3,76,014	3,75,119



10 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
(a) Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
(b) Issued Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
(c) Subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Total	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

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

	Opening Balance	Fresh issue	Bonus	ESOP	Conversion	Buy back	Other changes (give etails)	Closing Balance
Equity shares with voting rights Period 1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018								
- Number of shares	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
- Amount (Rs. 10/-)	1,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
Period 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019								
- Number of shares	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
- Amount (Rs. 10/-)	1,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000

(b) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of share:	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
JSW Steel Ltd. (Erstwhile JSW ISPAT Steel Ltd)	10000	100%	10000	100%

Pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement dated 16 May, 2012, between Denro Holding Pvt. Ltd., Kartik Credit Pvt. Ltd., Noday Exim Pvt. Ltd., Ushaditya Trading Pvt. Ltd., Goldline Tracom Pvt. Ltd. (Sellers) and JSW Steel Ltd. (Erstwhile JSW ISPAT Steel Ltd (Purchaser)), 10000 shares of the Company were transferred in the name of the Purchaser at the face value of Rs. 10/-.

The Board of Directors of the JSW Steel on 1st September 2012 approved a Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement under sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 amongst JSW Steel Limited, JSW ISPAT Steel Limited, JSW Building Systems Limited, JSW Steel Coated Products Limited and their respective shareholders and creditors, 1st July 2012 being the appointed date. The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay has sanctioned the Scheme on 3rd May 2013. The Order sanctioning the Scheme has been uploaded on the High Court's website on 7th May 2013. The certified copy of the Court Order was filed with the Registrar of Companies on 1st June 2013 and the scheme became effective thereafter. In terms of the Scheme, amongst other matters, all assets and liabilities of Kalmeshwar ("KLM") unit will be transferred to JSW Steel Coated Products Limited and Residual JSW ISPAT ("Dolvi unit"), shall be transferred to JSW Steel Limited on a going concern basis with effect from the appointed date. Consequently, the Company is now a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Ltd.

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Notes to the financial statements

11 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Capital reserve		
Capital reserve [refer note no. a]	5,36,00,000	5,36,00,000
	5,36,00,000	5,36,00,000
Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(39,49,79,673)	(27,93,80,376)
Add: profit for the year	2,45,95,413	(11,55,99,297)
	(37,03,84,260)	(39,49,79,673)
Total	(31,67,84,260)	(34,13,79,673)

(a) The company had received share application money of Rs. 53,600,000 from various parties. The parties, vide separate letters dated 23rd, 24th & 25th April, 2012, have agreed to waived off these advances. Consequently, the said amount has been transferred to capital reserve.

12 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Trade payables:		
(i) Acceptances	-	-
(ii) Other than acceptances	1,52,49,91,631	1,54,84,63,798
Total	1,52,49,91,631	1,54,84,63,798

13 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Security deposits	72,00,000	72,00,000
Total	72,00,000	72,00,000

14 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Statutory dues payable	5,744	4,825
Unearned rent	1,02,57,846	97,68,907
Total	1,02,63,590	97,73,732

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PEDDAR REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

15 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Opening stock	1,21,48,12,779	1,21,48,12,779
Addition during the year	-	-
Closing stock	1,21,48,12,779	1,21,48,12,779
Total	-	-

16 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Interest others (interest on delayed payment of taxes)	51,532	-
Total	51,532	-

17 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Rates and taxes	2,500	3,500
Society maintenance charges	71,73,657	61,34,604
Repairs and maintenance	7,63,539	4,20,056
Electricity charges	9,209	8,122
General charges	1,003	1,526
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	1,58,00,000
Legal and professional	3,07,379	1,150
Payments to auditors (refer note (i) below)	41,300	53,100
Total	82,98,587	1,24,22,058

Note (i)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
(i) Payments to the auditors comprises (net of input tax credit, where applicable):		
As auditors - statutory audit	23,600	35,400
As auditors - tax audit	17,700	17,700
Total	41,300	53,100



Note 18

Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Current income tax	63,89,388	51,73,510
Tax expense for the year	63,89,388	51,73,510

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 March, 2019			For the year ended 31 March, 2018		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets charged to general reserves as per court scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate's share of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate's share of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference arising on currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Profit before tax	3,09,84,801	(11,04,25,787)
Tax using the company's domestic tax rate	63,78,779	(2,25,14,548)
Reduction in tax rate		
Tax effect of:		
Tax impact of income not subject to tax		
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible for taxable income	10,609	2,76,88,058
Others		
	63,89,388	51,73,510

The applicable Indian corporate statutory rate for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 2018 is 34.61%. The Company pays income taxes under MAT and has not recognised any deferred tax assets.



Note 19

Financial instruments

19.1 Capital risk management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors its capital using debt equity ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

As the company does not have any debt as on 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, adjusted net debt to equity ratio will not be applicable.

19.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	78,44,846	78,44,846	55,74,518	55,74,518
Total financial assets at amortised cost	78,44,846	78,44,846	55,74,518	55,74,518
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade payables	1,52,49,91,631	1,52,49,91,631	1,54,84,63,798	1,54,84,63,798
Other financial liabilities	72,00,000	72,00,000	72,00,000	72,00,000
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,53,21,91,631	1,53,21,91,631	1,55,56,63,798	1,55,56,63,798

19.3 Financial risk management

The Company has formulated and implemented a Risk Management Policy for evaluating business risks. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

19.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is not exposed to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates.

19.5 Foreign currency risk management

Since there were no foreign currency transactions, the company is not exposed to currency risk on account of foreign currency. The functional currency of the company is Indian Rupee.

19.6 Commodity price risk

There are no import of commodities subject to risk of price fluctuations, hence the company is not exposed to commodity risk.

19.7 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company may be exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate.

The Company does not have any borrowing, hence it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

19.8 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Company's credit risk arises principally from the trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions and reviews it on ongoing basis. As at 31 March 2019 Rs 78,44,846 is the cash and cash equivalent balance. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized initials.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a single character or short mark.

19.9 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term as well as for long term expenditure. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flow of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

				Amount in INR
Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2019				
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 year	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	78,44,846	-	-	78,44,846
Total financial assets	78,44,846	-	-	78,44,846
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	1,52,49,91,631	-	-	1,52,49,91,631
Other financial liabilities	72,00,000	-	-	72,00,000
Total financial liabilities	1,53,21,91,631	-	-	1,53,21,91,631
Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2018				
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 year	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	55,74,518	-	-	55,74,518
Total financial assets	55,74,518	-	-	55,74,518
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	1,54,84,63,798	-	-	1,54,84,63,798
Other financial liabilities	72,00,000	-	-	72,00,000
Total financial liabilities	1,55,56,63,798	-	-	1,55,56,63,798

PEDDAR REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

20 Earnings per share (EPS)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Earnings per share		
Basic & Diluted		
Net profit/(loss) for the year	2,45,95,413	(11,55,99,297)
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Par value per share	10	10
Earnings per share (EPS)	2,460	(11,560)

21 Contingent liabilities

Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt Rs. 3,41,48,190/- (Previous year Rs. 2,43,42,330/-)

22 Related party disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship:

a. Holding Company

JSW Steel Ltd.

b. Relative of key management personnel of holding company

Mrs. Urmila Bhuwalka


Nature of transactions	Amount in Rs.	
	Holding Company	Relative of KMP of holding company
A. Transactions with related parties		
Advance refunded back to holding company		
JSW Steel Ltd.	2,32,31,897	
(Previous year)	(1,98,86,711)	
Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 6)		
Mrs. Urmila Bhuwalka		-
(Previous year)		(6,79,00,000)
B. Closing balance of related parties		
Trade payable		
JSW Steel Ltd.	1,52,47,88,631	
(Previous year)	(1,54,80,20,528)	
Trade receivable (Net of allowance for doubtful debts)		
Mrs. Urmila Bhuwalka		-
(Previous year)		-


23 Subsequent events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

24 Figures of the previous year are regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to correspond to figures of the current year.

For and on-behalf of the Board of Directors


Ranganath Tirumala
Director


Vineet Agrawal
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 May 2019

