Bansal Bansal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of D.K.Realty (India) Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **D.K.Realty (India) Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for 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 Accounting Standards referred to in Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Company (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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:

- a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018; and
- b) in the case of the Profit and Loss Account, of the Loss for the year ended on that date.

120, Building No.6, Mittal Industrial Estate, Andheri Kurla Raod, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400 059 GSTIN :27AABFB5224E1ZY • Tel.: +91 22 6662 2444 • E-mail : mail@bansalbansal.com

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub-Section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A', statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order
- 2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss comply with the Accounting Standards Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, With Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of clause of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - f) Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (1) of Sub-section 3 of section 143 of the companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") is enclosed as an 'Annexure B' to this report.
 - 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
 - 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

For Bansal Bansal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

BANSA

MUMBAI

FRN: 100986W

Jatin Bansal Partner

Membership No.:135399

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th September, 2018

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditor's Report

The annexure referred to in our report to the member of D.K.Realty (India) Private Limited for the year ended 31st March 2018, we report that:

i. In respect of its Fixed Assets:

- (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- (b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- ii. Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed and hence, they have been properly dealt with in the books of account;
- iii. According to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted, secured or unsecured loan to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, and hence sub-clause (a), (b) and (c) of clause (iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The company is covered by exception to section 186. Hence this clause is not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Thus, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Thus, para 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

- (a) The company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income tax, and other material statutory dues applicable to it.
- (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,2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- viii. Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any bank, financial institution and Government.
- ix. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has raised moneys by way of term Loans. Accordingly, the money has been applied for the purposes for which they are raised.
- x. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in

accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.

- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xv. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xvi. In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For Bansal Bansal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 100986W

Jatin Bansal Partner

Membership No.:135399

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th September, 2018

Annexure 'B' to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of D.K.Realty (India) Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Bansal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

BANSA

FRN: 100986W

Jatin Bansal

Partner

Membership No.:135399

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th September, 2018

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D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE MAR 2018

D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE, LTD.

Balance Sheet as at 31st Mar, 2018

Particulars	Note No.	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at March	31, 2017
	Note No.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					***************************************
Shareholders' Funds					
Share capital	2.1	76,00,000		76,00,000	
Reserves and Surplus	2.2	(71,54,84,874)	(70,78,84,874)	(54,33,022)	21,66,978
Non-Current Liabilities					
Long-Term Borrowings	2.3	8,21,65,86,904		6,36,51,38,754	
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	2.4	11,346		11,346	
Other Long term Liabilities	2.5	2,17,50,20,754	10,39,16,19,004	1,31,73,61,742	7,68,25,11,842
Current Liabilities					
Short Term Borrowings	2.6	9,90,00,000		12	
Trade Payables	2.7	38,41,86,907		40,33,98,223	
Other Current Liabilities	2.8	3,21,17,71,786		5,74,48,14,515	
Short-Term Provisions	2.9	2,25,000	3,69,51,83,694	15,70,324	6,14,97,83,062
Total			13,37,89,17,824	ŀ	13,83,44,61,882
II. ASSETS				Ī	
Non-Current Assets					
Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets	2.10		1,49,871		2,17,086
Non Current Investments	2.11		50,35,19,980	1	59,28,50,000
Long-Term Loans and Advances	2.12		18,77,67,136		35,48,25,537
Current Assets					
Inventoies	2.13	8,58,98,48,984		6,97,02,77,195	
Trade Receivables	2.14	1,77,63,96,000		1,32,78,79,832	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.15	15,50,68,023	1	28,83,740	
Short-term Loans and Advances	2.16	1,88,01,86,656	1	4,42,63,15,943	
Other Current assets	2.17	28,59,81,173	12,68,74,80,837	15,92,12,549	12,88,65,69,258
Total			13,37,89,17,824		13,83,44,61,882
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	1 & 2				

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

BANSA

MUMBAI

For Bansal & Co.

Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No.100986W

Jatin Bansai

Partner

Membership No.: 135399

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th September,2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Dineshkumar Bansal

Director DIN: 00242049 Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th September,2018

Ayushman Director

PPIO : WED TY (IND)

D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD. Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended As at Mar 31, 2018

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended Mar 31, 2018 Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees
Revenue from operations / (Sales Return)	2.18	53,57,22,691	1,76,24,45,072
Other income	2.19	2,37,52,863	1,87,80,403
Total Revenue		55,94,75,554	1,78,12,25,475
EXPENSES:			
Cost of land and constructed properties	2.20	75,05,62,044	1,77,88,92,091
Finance Costs	2.21	2,39,84,772	1,98,20,945
Depreciation	2.10	67,215	66,942
Other expenses	2.22	49,49,13,377	11,41,243
Total Expenses		1,26,95,27,407	1,79,99,21,221
Profit before Tax		(71,00,51,853)	(1,86,95,747)
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		*	
Deferred Tax		•	921
Profit (Loss) after Tax		(71,00,51,853)	(1,86,96,668)
Earnings Per equity share (Face Value Rs. 10) : Basic & Diluted		(934.28)	(24.60)
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	1 & 2		

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

SAL BANSA

MUMBAL

For Bansal Bansal & Co.

Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No.100986W

Jatin Bansal

Partner

Membership No.: 135399

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th September,2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Dineshkumar Bansal

Director

DIN: 00242049

Place: Mumbai Date: 5th September,2018 DENI- 01991989

Ayushman

Director

D K REALTY (INDIA) PVT. LTD. Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Current Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Amt in Rs. Previous Year
Cash from Operating activities		Outrette Teal	Frevious rear	Previous rear
Profit before tax	1	(71,00,51,853)		(4 00 05 740)
Adjustments for non-cash items		67,215		(1,86,95,746) 66,942
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Adjustment		(70,99,84,638)	-	(1,86,28,804)
		(10,00,04,000)		(1,00,20,004)
Movement in working capital	1			
Decrease/ (Increase) in Current Assets	35,12,72,706		(1,83,64,65,485)	
(Decrease)/ Increase in Current Liabilities & provisions	(1,59,69,40,355)	(1,24,56,67,650)	1,56,66,99,216	(26,97,66,269)
	11111111	(1,95,56,52,288)	1,00,00,00,210	(28,83,95,073)
Less: Income tax Adjustment		(1,00,00,02,200)	1	(20,03,93,073)
Cash from Operating Activities (A)		(1,95,56,52,288)		(28,83,95,073)
Cash from Investing Activities				
1) Purchase of fixed assets	1		(F. FOO)	
1) Investments	8,93,30,020	1	(5,500)	
2) Loans & Advances Granted	16,70,58,401	1	(45,53,50,000) (29,23,00,471)	
Cash from investing Activities (B)	191, 01001401	25,63,88,421	(29,23,00,471)	(74,76,55,971)
Cash from Financing Activities				(, ,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Proceeds from secured borrowings				
Proceeds from unsecured borrowings	1,85,14,48,150		1,00,56,86,525	
Cash from Financing Activities (C)	•		-	
(c)	-	1,85,14,48,150	-	1,00,56,86,525
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		15,21,84,283	*	(3,03,64,519)
(A+B+C)				(0,00,01,010)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		28,83,740		36,59,353
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		15,50,68,023		(2,67,05,166)
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at		31st March 2018		31st March 2017
Cash on Hand		9,98,137	1	10,66,154
With Banks- In Current Account	1	15,40,69,886	1	18,17,586
		10,40,00,000		10,17,500
		15,50,68,023		28,83,740
			Ī	

As per our report of even date. For Bansal Bansal & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No.100986W

SAL BANSA

MUMBAI

Jatin Bansal Partner

Membership No.: 135399 Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th September,2018

For & on behalf of Board of Directors For and on behalf of the Board

Dinesh Kumar Bansal

Director DIN: 00242049 Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th September,2018

Ayushman Director DIN: 01991989



DK REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of accounts for year ended

INTRODUCTION:

D K Realty (India) Private Limited ('the Company'), was incorporated on 25th August 2012 as a private limited Company. The Company is primarily engaged in the real estate business.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India, provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (the Act) and comply in material aspects with the accounting standards notified under Section 211 (3C) of the Act, read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. Accounting policies not specifically referred to otherwise are consistent with the generally accepted accounting principles followed by the company.

1.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

1.3 Fixed Assets, Capital Work in Progress and Intangibles under Development

a Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization. Cost comprises purchase price (Net of Cenvat and Value added tax), duties, levies and other directly attributable expenses of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those tangible fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized.

Expenses incurred prior to commercial operation of the projects have been considered as Pre-operative expenses (pending allocation).

Capital work-in-progress includes estimates of work completed, as certified by the management.

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided using the straight-line method on the basis of useful life of the assets.

Assets costing individually Rs 5,000 or less are depreciated fully in the year of purchase.

b Intangibles Fixed Asset

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and amortized over a period of 5 years.

1.4 Investments

Investments are classified into long term and current investments. Long term investments are carried at cost, provision for diminution, if any, in the value of each long term investment is made to recognize a decline other than of a temporary nature as specified in Accounting Standard -13 on Accounting for Investments. Current investments are carried individually at lower of cost and fair value and the resultant decline, if any, is charged to revenue.

1.5 Inventories

Inventory comprises land / plot, completed property for sale and property under construction (work-in-progress).

- Land and plots other than area transferred to constructed properties at the commencement of construction are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes acquisition cost, development cost, borrowing cost and development charges/ cost and other related overheads.
- ii. Completed unsold inventory is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by including cost of land, materials, services and other related overheads.
- iii. Work-in-progress comprises proportionate cost of land, materials, services and other overheads related to projects under construction and are valued at lower of cost or estimated realizable value.

D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE, LTD.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of accounts for year ended

1.6 Revenue Recognition

i Real Estate Projects

Revenue from real estate projects is recognized on the "Percentage of Completion" (POC) Method of accounting.

Revenue is recognized in relation to the sold areas on transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer i.e. on issue of booking/ allotment letter. Total sales consideration of sold areas is recognized as revenue on the basis of percentage of actual costs incurred, including land, construction and development cost of projects under execution subject, to actual cost being 25 percent or more of the total estimated cost of projects.

The stage of completion under the POC method is measured on the basis of percentage that actual costs incurred on real estate projects including land, construction and development cost bears to the total estimated cost of the project. The estimates of the projected revenues, projected profits, projected costs, cost to completion and the foreseeable loss are reviewed periodically by the management and any effect of changes in estimates is recognized in the period such changes are determined. However, when the total project cost is estimated to exceed total revenues from the project, loss is recognized immediately.

ii Income from Construction Contracts

Revenue from construction contracts is recognized on the Percentage of Completion method of accounting. Income from construction contracts is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as certified by the client. Revenue on account of contract variations, claims and incentives are recognized upon determination or settlement of the contract.

iii Interest

Income on account of Interest is recognized on time proportion basis wherever the realization of the same is reasonably certain.

1.7 Unbilled Receivables

Unbilled receivables represents revenue recognized based on POC Method over and above the amount due as per the payment plans agreed with the customers.

1.8 Cost of Construction/Development

Cost of Construction/Development incurred is charged to the profit and loss account proportionate to project area sold. Adjustments, if required, are made on completion of the respective projects. Cost includes cost of land, development rights, development costs, borrowing costs, overheads, construction costs, etc.

1.9 Foreign Exchange Transactions

- (i) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of transaction.
- (ii) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are restated at the year end exchange rates.
- (iii) Non monetary foreign currency items are carried at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.
- (iv) Any income or expense on account of exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognized in the Profit and Loss account.

1.10 Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition and/or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which the active development is delayed due to other than temporary intervention. All other borrowing costs are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of accounts for year ended

1.1 Impairment of Fixed Assets

In accordance with AS 28 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the carrying amount of cash generating units/ assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated as the net selling price or value in use, whichever is the higher. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized whenever the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

1.1 Expense Recognition

Indirect costs (like Administration Expenses, Advertisement and Marketing Expenses, etc.) are treated as period costs and are charged to the Profit & Loss Account in the year incurred. Expenses incurred on repairs & maintenance of completed projects is charged to Profit & Loss Account. Preliminary expenses are charged off in the year when it is incurred.

1.1 Leases

Lease arrangements where the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of assets substantially vest with the lessor are recognized as operating lease. Lease rent under operating lease are charged to profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.1 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax expense/credit.

i) Current tax

Provision for current tax is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 and is made annually based on the tax liability computed after considering benefits admissible under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax resulting from "timing differences" between book and taxable profit is accounted for using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as on the balance sheet date. The deferred tax asset is recognized and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realized in future. However, in respect of unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward loss, the deferred tax asset is recognized and carried forward only to the extent that there is a virtual certainty that the assets will be realized in future. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realized.

1.2 Provisions and Contingencies

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

1.16 Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year/period. Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year except where the results would be anti-dilutive.



D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD. Notes to Accounts for the year ended As at March 31, 2018

		31-Mar-18 Rs.		31-Mar-17 Rs.
Note 2.1 Share Capital Authorized				
Equity Shares Rs. 100 par value 10,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.		1,00,00,000	0	1,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paidup			-	
Equity Shares Rs. 100 par value 7,60,000 (7,60,000) Equity shares		76,00,000 76,00,000		76,00,000 76,00,000
Reconciliation of Shares				
No. of shares at the beginning of the year Add: No. of Shares Issued during the year No. of Shares at the end of the year		7,60,000 - - 7,60,000	-1	7,60,000 - 7,60,000
Rights, Preferences and Restrictions -	event of liquidation receive remaining amounts. The distr	 since preferential of the company, the assets of the comp ibution will be in propoleders. The share ho 	shares were not all holders of equity sha eany, after distribution oportion to the num	quity Shares having a lotted till date. In the ares will be entitled to on of all preferential ber of equity shares dividends declared if
Shares held by	No.of Shares	Amount	No.of Shares	Amount
M/s.Keemaya Build Pvt.Ltd.	7,59,100	75,91,000	7,59,100	75,91,000
Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares :				
Name	No.of Shares	% of shares	No.of Shares	% of shares
M/s.Keemaya Build Pvt.Ltd.	7,59,100	00.000		
Note 2.2 Reserves and Surplus	7,59,100	99.88%	7,59,100	99.88%
Surplus Opening Balance	(54,33,022)		4.00.00.04	
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(71,00,51,853)		1,32,63,646	
Closing Balance	(71,00,01,000)	(71,54,84,874)	(1,86,96,668)	(54,33,022)
TOTAL		(71,54,84,874)		(54,33,022)
	Non Curre	nt Portion	Current	Portion
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
New 22 days = 1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 2.3 Long Term Borrowings				
Loan from Financial Institution (Secured)	8,21,65,86,904	6,36,51,38,754	-3	(2)
TOTAL	8,21,65,86,904	6,36,51,38,754	-	
*For Current maturities of long term borrowing refer Note 2.8				
			(4	ALTY



D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE, LTD. Notes to Accounts for the year ended As at March 31, 2018

	31-Mar-18 Rs.	31-Mar-17 Rs.
Note 2.4 Deferred Tax Liabilities		
On account of depreciation	11,346	11,346
	11,346	11,346
Note 2.5 Other Long Term Liabilities		
Retention Payable Advance Received for JV under Negotiation	1,64,89,904 2,15,85,30,850	61,38,676 1,31,12,23,066
	2,17,50,20,754	1,31,73,61,742
Note 2.6 Short-Term Borrowings Loan from Related Party	9,90,00,000	3 -
	9,90,00,000	
Note 2.7 Trade Payables		
Trade Payables	38,41,86,907	40,33,98,223
	38,41,86,907	40,33,98,223
Note 2.8 Other current Liabilities		
Other Payables : Creditors for Expenses	11,11,020	17,54,303
Creditors for Land & Development Expenses Advance from Customers	3,02,00,97,974	5,49,50,97,974
Bank Balance	15,99,32,707	19,18,42,675
Other Liabilities	1,44,04,039	1,10,65,986
Statutory Dues	1,58,03,261	1,40,72,398 2,98,79,286
TDS on Property Paid on Behalf of Customer	4,22,785	11,01,892
	3,21,17,71,786	5,74,48,14,515
Note 2.9 Short Term Provisions		
Provision for Expenses	2,25,000	15,70,324
	2,25,000	15,70,324



D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD.

Note 2.10 Tangible Assets Schedules annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at

79,085		66,942	12,143	2,96,171		5,500	2,90,671	Previous Year	
		67,215	79,085	2,96,171	,		2,96,171	TOTAL	
		22,059	26,833	1,10,295			1,10,295	Office Equipment	ω
		7,201	7,840	72,013	,		72,013	Furniture & Fixture	2
,		37,955	44,412	1,13,863	•		1,13,863	Computer	1
31-Mar-2018 31-Mar-2018 31-Mar-201			31-Mar-2017	31-Mar-2018 31-Mar-2017			31-Mar-2017		
Deduction		Addition	Upto	Cost as at	Deduction	Additions	Cost as at	Description	SI. No
tion	ecia	Depreciation			Gross block	Gros			



D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD. Notes to Accounts for the year ended As at March 31, 2018			
		31-Mar-18 Rs.	31-Mar-17 Rs.
Note 2.11 Non-current Investments Investment in Unsecured Redeemable Debentures 3,23,520 (P.Y 5,42,850) Debenture of Rs. 1,000/- each		32,35,20,000	54,28,50,000
Investment in Shares		17,99,99,980	5,00,00,000
	TOTAL	50,35,19,980	59,28,50,000
Note 2.12 Long Term Loans and Advances Unsecured Considered Good			
Security Deposit Advance given for JV under Negotiations		1,60,32,676 13,91,30,025	92,84,006 6,96,30,025
Loans and Advances-Others		3,26,04,435	27,59,11,506
	TOTAL	18,77,67,136	35,48,25,537
Note 2.13 Inventories			
Valued at Cost or Net Realizable Value whichever is lower			
Land and Construction Work in Progress		8,58,98,48,984	6,97,02,77,195
	TOTAL	8,58,98,48,984	6,97,02,77,195
Note 2.14 Trade Receivables (Unsecured Considered Good)			
Over Six Months from the date they are due for payment Others		1,77,63,96,000	1,32,78,79,832
	TOTAL	1,77,63,96,000	1,32,78,79,832
Note 2.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Balances with banks Cash on hand		15,40,69,886 9,98,137	18,17,586 10,66,154
Fixed Deposits with Banks	TOTAL	15,50,68,023	28,83,740
Note 2.16 Short Term Loans and Advances			
Advance for Materials & Suppliers		1,41,08,01,116	1,61,42,41,681 46,93,85,540
Mobilisation Advance Advance given for JV under Negotiation		46,93,85,540 -	2,34,26,88,722
	TOTAL	1,88,01,86,656	4,42,63,15,943
Note 2.17 Other Current Assets			
Balance with Statutory Authority Income Tax (Net of payment of Advance Income Tax & TDS)		20,42,48,814 1,32,13,746	9,24,39,183 1,03,33,189
Other Receivable Prepaid Expenses		6,82,78,887 2,39,726	5,61,69,464 2,70,713
	TOTAL	28,59,81,173	15,92,12,549



Particulars		Current Year	Previous Year
		Rs	Rs
Note 2.18 Revenue from Operations			
Income from Real Estate Project(Net of Sales Return)		53,57,22,691	1,76,24,45,072
	TOTAL	53,57,22,691	1,76,24,45,072
Note 2.19 Other Income			
Interest on FD		14,38,355	2,23,635
Interest Income- Other		2,12,40,573	1,82,52,740
Other Income		10,73,935	3,04,02
	TOTAL	2,37,52,863	1,87,80,40
Note 2.20 Cost of land and constructed properties			
Opening Work in Progress - Project		6,97,02,77,195	7,05,68,32,12
Add : Project expenses charged during the Period		2,37,01,33,833	1,69,23,37,16
Less: Closing Work in Progress		8,58,98,48,984	6,97,02,77,19
		75,05,62,044	1,77,88,92,09
	TOTAL	75,05,02,044	
Note 2.21 Finance Costs	TOTAL		0.11.0000040050.000
Note 2.21 Finance Costs Interest Paid on Statutory Dues		2,39,84,772	1,98,20,94
	TOTAL		
		2,39,84,772	1,98,20,94
Note 2.22 Other Expenses Bank Charges		2,39,84,772	1,98,20,94
Note 2.22 Other Expenses Bank Charges Remuneration to Auditors:		2,39,84,772 2,39,84,772 2,03,786	1,98,20,94 1,98,20,94 88,79
Interest Paid on Statutory Dues Note 2.22 Other Expenses Bank Charges Remuneration to Auditors: - As Auditor (Statutory and Tax Audit)		2,39,84,772 2,39,84,772	1,98,20,94 1,98,20,94 88,79
Note 2.22 Other Expenses Bank Charges Remuneration to Auditors:		2,39,84,772 2,39,84,772 2,03,786	1,98,20,94 1,98,20,94 88,79 2,50,00
Interest Paid on Statutory Dues Note 2.22 Other Expenses Bank Charges Remuneration to Auditors: - As Auditor (Statutory and Tax Audit) - For Taxation Matters Conveyance Advance written-off		2,39,84,772 2,39,84,772 2,03,786 2,50,000 - 37,168 49,27,16,170	1,98,20,94 1,98,20,94 88,78 2,50,00 - 25,44
Interest Paid on Statutory Dues Note 2.22 Other Expenses Bank Charges Remuneration to Auditors: - As Auditor (Statutory and Tax Audit) - For Taxation Matters Conveyance		2,39,84,772 2,39,84,772 2,03,786 2,50,000 - 37,168	1,98,20,94 1,98,20,94



D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE, LTD. Notes to financial statements for the year ended

2.23 Earning per Share

The company has adopted Accounting Standard-20 "Earning per Share" issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountant of India for calculation of EPS and the disclosure in this regard are given below:-

			In Rs.
Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Basic / Diluted Earning Per Share:			
Profit after taxation as per Profit and Loss Account	(A)	(71,00,51,853)	(1,86,96,668)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding	(B)	7,60,000	7,60,000
Basic/Diluted Earning Per Share (in Rupees)	(A)/(B)	(934.28)	(24.60)
Nominal value of equity share (in Rupees)		100.00	100.00

2.24 Related Party Transaction

Related Party Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard (As) - 18 "Related Party Disclosures" Issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India:

RELATIONSHIP:

(A) Holding Company

M/s.Keemaya Build Pvt.Ltd.

(B) Person having significant influence

Other related parties with whom transactions are entered during the year

- Fellow Subsidiary

Keemaya Project LLP Keemaya Developers Pvt Ltd Keemaya Build Pvt. Ltd. Keemaya Housing Finance Pvt Ltd

Transactions carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business and the year end balances there against:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transactions	APRIL 2017 - MARCH 2018 Rs.	APRIL 2016 - MARCH 2017 Rs.
Keemaya Project LLP	Advance Received	(9,90,00,000)	
Keemaya Build Pvt. Ltd.	Advance Given JV Under Negotiation	4,80,00,000	5,01,30,025
Keemaya Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Advance Given JV Under Negotiation	2,15,00,000	1,00,00,000
Keemaya Housing Finance Pvt Ltd	Advance Given JV Under Negotiation	1,00,00,000	-
OUTSTANDING AT THE YEAR END			
Keemaya Project LLP		9,90,00,000 Cr	•
Keemaya Build Pvt. Ltd.		10,76,30,025 Dr	E 06 20 025 Da
Keemaya Developers Pvt. Ltd.		2,15,00,000 Dr	5,96,30,025 Dr
Keemaya Housing Finance Pvt Ltd		1,00,00,000 Dr	1,00,00,000 Dr



D K REALTY (INDIA) PRIVATE. LTD. Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

2.25 Dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Based on the information's provided by the company, there are no suppliers who are registered as micro, small and medium enterprises under "The Micro, small and medium Enterprises Development Act-2006", and as such no disclosure is required.

2.26 Segment Reporting

The company operates only in one segment, namely, integrated real estate development and construction of residential and commercial properties / flats. Hence the requirements of Segment Reporting pursuant to AS 17 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are not applicable.

- 2.27 Determination of revenues under "Percentage of Completion Method" necessarily involves making estimates by management for percentage of completion, cost to completion, revenues expected from projects, projected profit/foreseeable loss. These estimates being of a technical nature have been relied upon by the Auditors.
- 2.28 In the opinion of the management, the Current Assets and Loans and Advances are approximately of the value stated, if realised / paid in the ordinary course of business. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and is not in excess of amounts considered reasonably necessary.
- 2.29 Contingent Liabilites Rs. Nil, (Previous Year Rs. Nil)
- 2.30 Expenditure in Foreign Currency Rs. (Previous year Rs. Nil).
- 2.31 The Company's normal operating cycle in respect of operations relating to the construction of real estate projects may vary from project to project depending upon the size of the project, type of development, project complexities and related approvals. Assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on the operating cycle.
- 2.32 Previous Year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever necessary.

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2.33 Figures are rounded off to the nearest rupee.

As per our attached report of even date

For Bansal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No.100986W

Jatin Bansal

Partner

Membership No.: 135399

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th September,2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Dineshkumar Bansal

Director

DIN: 00242049

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th September,2018

Ayushman Agrawal Director

DIN:- Olddidad