

S K AGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 306033E

SUITE NOS : 606-608 THE CHAMBERS, OPP. GITANJALI STADIUM 1865, RAJDANGA MAIN ROAD, KASBA

KOLKATA - 700 107

PHONE: 033-4008 9902/9903/9904

FAX: 033-40089905, Website: www.skagrawal.co.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of INDOCEAN DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have checked the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of INDOCEAN DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") incorporated at Sri Lanka, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and 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 made in accordance with the requirements of Indian Companies Act("the Indian Act") from the audited accounts of the company under the statute of the country of its incorporation which have been relied upon by us.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013('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, its loss, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We did not audit the Financial Statements of the company. These Ind AS Financial Statements were audited by the local auditor whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion is based solely on the reports of other auditors. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind As financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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





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Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Audit was conducted under the statute of the country of incorporation of the company, by the local auditor at Sri Lanka in LKR currency, followed by our further check of true and fairness of accounts drawn up in terms of requirement of Indian Act. Management has prepared Financial Statements based on the audited accounts in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act, in Indian Rupees. We have checked the conversion of financial statements prepared by the management in Indian currency.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable to the company.

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 and based on the audit report of local auditor, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company.
- (c) In our opinion and based on the audit report of local auditor, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



S K AGRAWAL AND CO

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- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31stMarch, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31stMarch, 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, we have not audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting since our report is solely based on the audited financial statements.
- (g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16)
 In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current year and accordingly the provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
 - The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no such sum which needs to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

For S K AGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.306033E)

(J.K. Choudhary)

Partner

Membership No. 9367

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 22nd June, 2019

591, MITRA COMPOUND, BORING ROAD, PATNA-800 001, 2 : 99035 90022

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

			Amount in INF
	Notes	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Aassets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4n	16,096,585	29,878,703
Investment Property	4b	10,724,117	=
Intangible Assets	-1c	669,548	1,044,579
Other Non-Current Assets	6	948,734,853	1,020,224,126
		976,225,103	1,051,147,408
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	12,920,849,854	9.024.487.590
Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	38,710,855	60,305,403
(b) Loans	5a	5,571,639	805,522
(c.) Other Financial assets	5b	127,240	
Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	*	292,234
Other Current Assets	6	517,587,110	597,367,857
		13,482,846,698	9,683,258,606
Total Assets		14,459,071,801	10,734,406,014
Equity Equity Share Capital Other Equity	10 14	289,569,000 (411,071,321)	289,569,000 (259,896,574
Total Equity		(121,502,321)	29,672,426
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
a) Borrowings	12a	3,375,581,590	2,253,428,792
(b) Other Financial Liabilities	12c	75,243,653	63,265,916
Provisions	1.3	2,833.384	1.868.749
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	1/4	1,081,303	
		3,454,739,930	2,318,563,457
Current Liabilities			
Imancial Liabilines			2
(a) Borrowings	12b	3,129,183,825	1.532,989,514
b) Trade Payables	12d		
 Fotal outstanding dues of Micro & small emerprises 			
- Fotal outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro &			
Small Enterprises		6,522,379	4,911,587
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	12ϵ	798,935,861	518,315,755
Other Current Liabilities	15	7,190,416,318	6,329,953,275
(arrent Tax Labilities (Net)	3).	775,809	
		11,125,834,192	8,386,170,131
Total Liabilities		14,580,574,122	10,704,733,588
Total Equity and Liablities		14,459,071,801	10,734,406,014

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

In terms of our attached report of even date

For SKAGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 30603315

J.K.Choudhur

Partner

Membership No-9367

Place: Kplkata Dated 2 2 JUN 2019

Halward Han Hohan Lafry
Director

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019			Amount in INR
	Notes	2018-19	2017-18
Income			
Revenue from Operations	17	71,187	-
Other Income	18	4,850,820	14,162,712
Total Income		4,922,007	14,162,712
Expenses			
Construction Cost	19	4,436,867,471	2,405,243,927
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories of Work-in-Progress	20	(4,436,867,471)	(2,405,243,927)
Finance Costs	21	96,419,791	5
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	22	10,116,067	10,405,843
Other Expenses	23	52,123,247	61,605,015
Total Expenses		158,659,105	72,010,858
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(153,737,098)	(57,848,146)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		(1,293,341)	=
Deferred Tax	1.4	(1,081,303)	
Income Tax of Earlier Years		<u> </u>	472,029
		(2,374,644)	472,029
Profit/(Loss) for the Year (I)		(156,111,742)	(57,376,117)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will be Reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign operation		4,936,995	(1,626,934)
Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (II)		4,936,995	(1,626,934)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (I + II)		(151,174,747)	(59,003,051)
Earnings per Equity Share of Rs.10 each	23		
Basic & Diluted		(22.35)	(8.21)
Significant accounting policies	.3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			
As per our report on even date			

In terms of our attached report of even date

For SKAGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No 1306033E.

J.K.Choudhury Partner

Membership No-9367

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 2 2 JUN 2019

Man Mohan Lopry
Director

INDOCEAN DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of LKR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount in INR
As 31 March 2017	6,985,317	289,569,000
Issue of share capital		3
At 31 March 2018	6,985,317	289,569,000
Issue of share capital		2
At 31 March 2019	6,985,317	289,569,000

b. Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Amount in INR

	Reserve 8	k Surplus	Items of OCI	
Particulars	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign operation	Total Equity
As at 1 April 2018	(282,885,112)		22,988,538	(259,896,574)
Profit for the year	(156.111,742)			(156,111,742)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		4,936,995	4,936,995
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(156,111,742)	# (4,936,995	(151,174,747)
As at 31 March 2019	(438,996,854)		27,925,533	(411,071,321)

For the year ended 31 March, 2018

Amount in INR

	Reserve &	Surplus	Items of OCI	
Particulars	Retained earnings	General Reserve	Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign operation	Total Equity
As at 31 March 2017	(225,508,995)	4	24,615,472	(200,893,523)
Profit for the year	(57.376,117)			(57,376,117)
Other comprehensive income for the year			(1,626,934)	(1,626,934)
	(57,376,117)	ž.	(1,626,934)	(59,003,051)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year			**	**
As at 31 March 2018	(282,885,112)	=	22,988,538	(259,896,574)

As per our report on even date

In terms of our attached report of even date

For S K AGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : \$06033E

J.K.Choudhury

Partner

Membership No-9367

Place: Kolkata

Dated. 2 2 JUN 2019

Halwar

Director

Man Moham Logry

Amount in INR

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Amount in INR
	Pariculars	March 31,2019	March 31,2018
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
	Net profit before tax	(153,737,098)	(57,848,146)
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow		
	Amortisation of lease rental	1,313,471	1,099,796
	Depreciation charge on Property, Plant & Equipment	9,774,207	10,085,627
	Depreciation charge on Investment Property	3,088	-
	Provision for Gratuity	-	207,774
	Amortisation of intangible assets	338,772	320,216
	Interest and other non operating Income	(4,850,820)	(14,162,712)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	(147,158,380)	(60,297,445)
	Adjustments for-		
	(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(3,872,597,279)	(2,222,310,473)
	Decrease/(Increase) in trade and Other receivables (short term loan & advances)	39,164,312	(414,992,713)
	Increase/decrease in amounts due from related parties	(127,240)	::
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade and Other Payables	# WAI-0 \$5000.W	(1,084,370)
	(Increase)/decrease in other current and non current assets	-	(1,007,477)
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	185,398,506	3.35 25 76
	Increase/(decrease) in short term provisions		(424,-13)
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	1,238,432,314	
	Increase/(decrease) in customer rental	1,151,723	2,349,939,826
	Increase/decrease in amounts due to related parties	143,848,359	7.5 OF 1
	Cash generated in operations	(2,411,887,687)	(350,177,065)
	Income Tax Paid (net of refund)	(149,852)	472,029
	Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities	(2,412,037,539)	(349,705,036)
В.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
A.A.	Interest Received	4,598,726	6,122,606
	Acquisition of Prepaid Lease	(1,382,602)	23,868,179
	Additions of Investment Property	(10,727,205)	25,000,1
	Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(559,691)	(2,452,499)
		(26,304)	(2,732,732)
	Additions of Intangible Assets	(8,097,075)	27,538,286
		(8,097,073)	27,336,780
<i>C.</i> .	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
	Proceeds from/(Repayment of) non current borrowings	4,818,246,446	(42,581,438)
	Repayment of borrowing	(2,423,266,768)	*
	Interest income (foreign exchange gain)	¥	8,040,106
	Changes in Long term Liabilities	=	(14,771,232)
	Net cash flow from Financing Activities	2,394,979,678	(49,312,564)
D.	Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Translation	3,560,389	(655,811)
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	(21,594,548)	(372,135,125)
i	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer note-8)	60,305,403	432,440,528
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note-8)	38,710,855	60,305,403

In terms of our attached report of even date

For SKAGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants

J.K.Choudhury

Partner

Membership No-9367

Place: Kolkata Dated: 2 2 JUN 2019

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Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Contd.)

Notes

(a) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

Ob

		Amount in	INR
Pariculars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.	.2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprises of			-
Cash in hand	39,958	5	1.946
Balances with banks:		Hf.	2,210
- On current accounts	37,492,671	59.00	0.167
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	1.178,226	1/25	3,29%
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Cash Flow Statement	38,710,855	60,305	1.1

			Non - Ca	ish Changes	
Particulars	As at 31.03.2018	Cash Flow	Fair Value Changes	Current/ Non - Current Classification	As at 31.03.2019
Borrowings - Non Current	2,253,428,792	1.122,152,798		Non current	3,375,581,590
Borrowings - Carrent	1,532,989,514	1,596,194,311		Current	3,129,183,825

As per our report of even date

For SKAGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants

Julion States 129088;

J.K.Choudhury

Partner Membership No-9367

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 2 2 JUN 2019

Director

Director

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1. Corporate Information

Indocean Developers Private Limited (referred to as "the Company") is (a wholly owned subsidiary of M/S A A Infraproperties Pvt Ltd, a company incorporated in India) incorporated in Sri Lanka having its principal place of business in SRI LANKA, the registered office of the company is located at 121A Sir James Peiris Mawatha, Colombo -02 and the place of construction is at 127 Sir James Peiris Mawatha, Colombo-02.originally audited by the overseas auditors pursuant to law of the country of its incorporation have been made as per requirement of Indian Companies Act in due adherence to section 129 of the companies Act 2013.

2. Basis of Preparation of financial statements

a) Compliance with INDAS

The accounts of the Company were audited by the overseas auditors pursuant to law of the country of its incorporation have been made as per requirement of Indian Companies Act in due adherence to section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind-AS") notified under section 133 of The Companies Act,2013 read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Presentation of accounts are in terms of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 including disclosure of necessary information as laid down under section 129 of Companies Act, 2013

b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting principles.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

c) Going Concern

The Company's Management has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future by considering following matters:

- As of the balance sheet date, the company has secured sale and purchase agreements covering 70% of apartment units available for sale.
- Receipts from the sold units are presented under Contract Liabilities in Note 15. Upon completion of the
 projects, revenue and related costs will be recognized based on the prevailing accounting standards.
- Company is having adequate funds and sources of financing methods to continue operations.
- The company has commenced the commercial operations during March 2019 by renting part of its retail area.
- The company has obtained the "Part Certificate of Conformity" from Urban Development Authority on 17 May 2019

Furthermore, the Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as sixty months for ongoing projects and twelve months in case of completed projects for the purpose of current-noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

3.2. Foreign Currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency-LKR'). The financial statements are translated in Indian Rupee (INR).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in by the Company at spot rates at the functional currency spot rate (i.e. LKR) at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions in foreign currencies and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items due to fair valuation is recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

3.3. Fair Value Measurement

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:

- a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) 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 best economic 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.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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:

- a) Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- b) Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- c) Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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.

3.4. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities during and at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

3.5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent 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 an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are carried at cost of acquisition, on current cost basis less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets. 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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation is provided on written down value method over the useful lives of property, plant and equipment as estimated by management. Pursuant to Notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act,

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

2013 depreciation is provided on pro rata basis on straight line method at the rates determined based on estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment where applicable. However, leasehold land is depreciated over lease period on straight line basis.

Asset	Useful Life
Leasehold Land	99
Sales Centre Building	6
Computer Equipment	4
Office Equipment	6
Furniture & Fittings	6
Site Equipment	4

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.7. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are recognized only when future economic benefits arising out of the assets flow to the enterprise and are amortised over their useful life of three years. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenditure is incurred.

3.8. Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development

Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development are carried at cost. Cost includes land, related acquisition expenses, development / construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

3.9 Investment Property

Property that is held for long term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the entity, is classified as Investment Property. Investment Property comprises freehold buildings together with the integral parts of such properties. Investment Property is measured initially and subsequently at its cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the assets as follows;

Retail Building Useful life 50 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the Income Statement.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

3.10 Treatment of Security Deposit for Lease Rentals

In assessing the applicability of Ind AS 32-Financial Instruments to security deposits received, the management has considered the substance of the transactions, terms and conditions of agreement and historical experience to conclude whether such security deposits meet the criteria of a financial liability. These deposits are primarily intended to secure compliance of the licensees' obligations under the agreement and have no bearing on the license fees charged. Further, there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial asset to the said entity and can be adjusted against the dues, if any and therefore these have been treated as non-financial liability

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

3.12 Inventories

Raw materials, Construction work-in-progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprise all cost of purchase including cost of land, borrowing cost, development costs and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. The cost, in general, is determined using weighted average cost method.

Contract cost incurred related to future activity of the contract are recognised as an asset provided it is probable that they will be recovered during the contract period. Such costs represent the amount due from customer and are often classified as Construction work-in-progress.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.13 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from contracts with customers

With effect from 1 April 2018, the Company has adopted IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which introduces a new five-step approach to measuring and recognising revenue from contracts with customers. Under IND AS 115, revenue is recognised on satisfaction of performance obligation 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. The Company has elected to apply the Cumulative catch up method in adopting IND AS 115. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and can be reliably measured.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Revenue from Operating Lease

Income from properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental income is recognised as income in the period in which it is earned. If not received at balance date, revenue is reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable and carried at its recoverable amount.

Revenue from Real Estate

In case of Real Estate Sales where Agreement of Sale is executed for under constructed properties, revenue in respect of individual contracts is recognised when performance on the contract is considered to be completed and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues unless collectability is in doubt.

3.14 Employee Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plans - Employees' Provident Fund & Employees' Trust Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund Contributions and Employees' Trust Fund Contributions in line with the respective statutes and regulations. The Company contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund respectively.

b) Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses arising are recognised immediately under project cost (Inventory).

3.15 Leases

Leasehold property comprising of land use rights and stated at valuation, are amortised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Amortisation that occurs during the period of construction of the inventory /investment property are capitalized under the category of construction work in progress.

3.16 Taxes on Income

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Taxes

Company has entered into agreements with the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka which specifies that the sections 17A of the Inland Revenue Act which relate to the exemption of income tax from the profits and income of any new undertaking is applicable for Indocean Developers (Pvt) Ltd.

Pursuant to the agreement between the Company and the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka, the Company is entitled to a twelve year tax exemption period on its profits and income, commencing from the first year of making profit or any year of assessment not later than two (02) years reckoned from the date of commencement of commercial operations or production whichever is earlier.



Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The company has commenced the commercial operations during the month of March 2019 by renting part of its retail area. Further, the company has obtained the "Part Certificate of Conformity" from Urban Development Authority on 17 May 2019.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Un-recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

3.17 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

3.18 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing Costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing Costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use is added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

3.19 Earnings per Share

Basic Earnings per Share is calculated 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 period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

3.20 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A. Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

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

ii. Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two categories:

- a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI

Debt instruments at amortised cost other than derivative contracts

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely
 payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Equity investments

Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- · The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset

iv. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

 Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call
 and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare
 cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then
 the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral
 to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables 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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an
integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance
reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the group does
not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

B. Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

ii. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Trade receivables and Contract Balances

The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as Contract Asset. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue are recognized as related service are performed. Revenues in excess of billings are recorded as Contract Asset and are classified as a financial asset for the cases as right to consideration is

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

unconditional upon passage of time. As per assessment of contracts, the right to receive the payment is established once the services are performed.

A contract liability is the company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year. The amounts are generally unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within the Company's operating cycle. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the lender for a loss it incurs because the specified borrower fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a loan agreement. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

De-recognition

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

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.

3.21 Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated.





INDOCTEAN DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 4(a) - Property, Plant and Equipment

Net Block	As at As at 31.03.2018	410,101 355,490	3,733,433 6,472,556	11,531,026 22,023,640	414,310 1,014,686	7,715 12,331	16 096 585 29 878 703
	As at As 31.03.2019 31.03	409,431	12,577,555 3,7	40,984,770 11,5	2,859,173	414,636	57.245.565 16.0
sation	On Deletions (accumulated upto the date of 31 sale)	(300,539)					(300.539)
Depreciation / Amortisation	For the Year	146,341	2,636,902	9,173,548	609,276	3,878	12.570.045
Deprec	Adjustment due to translation	(35,902)	(633,309)	(2,026,657)	(143,339)	(26,169)	(2.865.376)
	As at 31.03.2018	599,431	10,573,962	33,837,879	2,393,236	436,927	47.841.435
	As at 31.03.2019	819,532	16,310,988	52,515,796	3,273,483	422,351	73 342 150
	Deletions	(302,411)		20			(302 411)
s Block at Cost	Additions	324,215	285,440		69,672		579 327
Gross	Adjustment due to translation	(57,193)	(0.020,970)	(3.345,723)	(204,111)	(26,907)	(4.654.904)
	As at 31.03.2018	954,921	17,046,518	55,861,519	3,405,922	149,258	77.720.138
Particulars		Office Espapment	Furniture and Farings	Sales center Building	Computers	Site Equipment	TOTAL

Note: Out of total deprecatition Rs.26,60,778 is related to project, hence has been included in inventory

Note 4(b) - Investment Property

Particulars		Gre	Gross Block at Cost	15			Depre	Depreciation / Amortisation	tisation		Net Block	Hock
	As at 31.03.2018	Adjustment due to translation	Additions	Deletions	As at 31.03,2019	As at 31.03.2018	Adjustment due to translation	For the Year	On Deletions(Accu mulated upto the date of sale)	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
westment Property			10,727,203		10,727,205			3,088	-	3,088	10,724,117	Ť
OTAL.	30		10,727,205		10,727,205			3,088	*	3,088	10,724,117	

Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment Property

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Rental Income derived from Investment Properties	71,187	
Direct operating expenses including repair and maintenance) generating rental meome-	*	547
Profit arising from investment properties before deprecation and indirect expenses	71,187	3
Less : deprecation	3,088	
Profit ansuig from investment properties before indirect expenses	68,099	٠

Note 4(c) - Intangible Assets

Particulars		Cros	Gross Block at Cost				Depre	Depreciation / Amortisation	tisation		Net Block	Hock
	As at 31.03.2018	Adjustment due to translation	Additions	Deletions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018	Adjustment due to translation	For the Year	On Deletions (Accu mulated upto the date of sale)	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	1,364,795	(817.42)	26,304		1,309,357	320,216	(19,179	338,772		639,809	669,548	1,044,579
	1,364,795		26,304	0)	1,309,357	320,216	ľ	338,772	100	639,809	669,548	1,044,579

INDOCEAN DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 4(a) - Property, Plant and Equipment(Previous year)

Note 4(b) - Intangible assets

Particulars		Gro	Gross Block at Cost	st			Depre	Depreciation / Amortisation	isation		Net	Net Block
	As at 31.03.2017	Adjustment due to translation	Additions	Deletions	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017	Adjustment due to translation	Adjustment For the Year due to translation	On Deletions(Ac cumulated upto the date of sale)	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
Intangible Assets	įΨ		1,364,795		1,364,795	ř	ř.	320,216	ı	320,216	1,044,579	30
TOTAL	*		1,364,795		1,364,795	į		320,216	à	320,216	1,044,579	H#)



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 5a. Financial Assets - Loans		Amount in INR
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)	Cur	rent
	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Security Deposits	5,571,639	805,522
Total Loans	5,571,639	805,522
Note 5b. Other Financial Assets		Amount in INR
	Curr	rent
	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Advances to Related Party (Refer Note 27) Advances to Ultimate Holding company	127,240	÷×
Total Other Financial Assets	127,240	-
	anal	ANO



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in INR

				Amount in 11VK
Note 6. Other Assets		Non-Current		Current
	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Prepaid Lease Rental	948,734,853	1,020,224,126	345,651	294,137
Advances for Expenses			6,013,052	2,289,894
Advances given to suppliers & contractors			353,675,129	433,629,540
Mobilization Advance Others			153,997,428	158,150,868
Prepaid expenses			1,256,158	557,215
VAT Recoverable			2,299,692	2,446,203
- -	948,734,853	1,020,224,126	517,587,110	597,367,857
Note 7. Inventories			A	mount in INR
(Lower of cost or net realisable value)		9		Current
		9	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Construction Work - in - progress			12,920,849,854	9,024,487,590
Total inventories		a a	12,920,849,854	9,024,487,590
Note 8. Cash and Cash Equivalents			Α	mount in INR
			As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Balances with Banks on Current Accounts		,	37,492,671	59,000,167
Cash on hand			39,958	51,946
Term Deposits with maturity of three months			1,178,226	1,253,290
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents			38,710,855	60,305,403
Note 9. Current Tax Assets/ (Liabilities) (N	(et)			mount in INR Current
			As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current Tax Assets			166,078	292,234
Current Tax liabilities			(941,887)	202.224
Net Current Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)			(775,809)	292,234
			SAWAL A	16

Note - 10. Equity Share Capital

10 Comman Contract The Contract of surfaces	An	nount in INR
	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Authorised Capital 69,85,317 Equity Shares of LKR 100 each	289,569,000	289,569,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital 69,85,317 Equity Shares of LKR 100 each are held by the Holding Co- A A Infraproperties Private Ltd	289,569,000	289,569,000
Total Equity Share Capital	289,569,000	289,569,000

a) The Reconciliation of Share Capital is given below:

	As at 31	1.03.2019	As at 31	.03.2018
	No. of Shares	Amount in INR	No. of Shares	Amount in INR
At the beginning of the year	6,985,317	289,569,000	6,985,317	289,569,000
Issued during the Year	<u>=</u>	(*)	**	
At the end of the year	6,985,317	289,569,000	6,985,317	289,569,000

b) Terms/Rights attached to class of shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of LKR 100 each. Holder of each Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitiled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 percent of Equity Shares in the Company

	As at 31	1.03.2019	As at 31	.03.2018
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
AA Infraproperties Private Limited -Holding Co	6,985,317	100,00° a	6,985,317	100.00° o

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note - 11. Other equity

The In Galer equity		Amount in INR
	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained earnings	(438,996,854)	(282,885,112)
Other Comprehensive Income Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign	27,925,533	22,988,538
operation		
Total other equity	(411,071,321)	(259,896,574)

Retained Earnings - Retained earnings includes surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Mate 1	2.	Borrowings	/Nion	Current	í
LOIG I	Za.	Dorrowings	(INOD-	Current)

Note I2a. Borrowings (Non-Current)		Amount in INR
	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Secured		
Term Loans from Banks	1,114,841,653	2,253,428,792
Total	1,114,841,653	2,253,428,792
Unsecured		
Loan from Holding Company A. A Infraproperties Private Limited Terms of Repayment: 13% interest bearing unsecured loan repayable only after 5 Years from the date of drawdown.	2,260,739,987	æ
Total	2,260,739,937	
Total Non Current Borrowings	3,375,581,590	2,253,428,792
Note 12b. Borrowings (Current)		Amount in INR
	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Secured		28 - 808
Loan from Axis Bank Loan from Standard Chartered Bank	804,033,462 2,325,150,363	1,532,989,514
Total Current Borrowings	3,129,183,825	1,532,989,514
CONTRACTOR		-1:1:-13

Terms and conditions

(1) Term loan from Banks	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Non current borrowing		
US Dollar term Loan from Axis Bank ltd, Hong Kong amounting to USD 14.5 million, at the rate of 1 month LIBOR+2.85 % per annum secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Ltd and its parent company AA Infraproperties Pvt Ltd and Mr. Jaideep Halwasiya(Director)(that the loan will be payable on demand)	-	954,006,350
US Dollar term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank, Colombo amounting in USD 20.5 million, at the rate 1month LIBOR +0.9 "- per annum-secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South eity projects (Kolkata) Ltd and Mr. Jaideep Halwasiya(Director)(that the loan will be payable on demand).		1,299,422,442
US Dollar term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank, Colombo amounting to USD 4.32 million, at the rate [month LIBOR +1.0 % per annum secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Ltd (that the loan will be payable on demand)	167,798,288	
US Dollar term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank, UK amounting to USD 24.38 million, at the rate Imouth LIBOR +1.0% per annum secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Ltd (that the loan will be payable on demand).	947,043,365	
Total of term loan from bank	1,114,841,653	2,253,428,792

Current borrowing	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Secured		
US Dollar term Loan from Axis Bank ltd, Hong Kong amounting to USD 11.5 million, at the rate of 1 month LIBOR+2.85 % per annum secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Ltd and its parent company AA Infraproperties Pvt Ltd and Mr. Jaideep Halwasiya(Director)(that the loan will be payable on demand).	804,033,462	
US Dollar term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank, Colombo amounting to USD 20.5 million, at the rate Imonth LIBOR +0.9% per annum secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Ltd and Mr. Jandeep Halwasiya; Director)(that the loan will be payable on demand).	1,435,277,040	æ
US Dollar term Loan from Axis Bank Itd, Hong Kong amounting to USD 23.3 million, at the rate of 3 month LIBOR+5.5 % per annum secured by immovable assets of the company and guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Ltd and its parent company AA Infraproperties Pvt .Ltd(that the loan will be payable on demand).	9:	1,532,989,514
US Dollar term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank, Colombo amounting to USD 4.32 million, at the rate Imonth LIBOR: +1.0% per annum secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Ltd (that the loan will be payable on demand).	134,238,630	
US Dollar term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank, UK amounting to USD 24.38 million, at the rate Imonth LIBOR +1.0% per annum secured by guarantee provided by its ultimate parent company South city projects (Kolkata) Lid (that the loan will be payable in demand).	757,634,693	
Total	3,129,183,825	1,532,989,514



Note 12 c. Other Financial Liabilities				Amount in INR
	Non-C	irrent	Cur	ent
	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Interest accrued and due on borrowings			136,460,655	127
Advances from Holding Company			1,698,508	13,055,510
Advances from Director			31,964,280	90
Advances from Ultimate Holding Company			5	14,799,168
Retention	75,243,653	63,265,916	79,419,655	65,140,110
Amount Payable to contractors			263,168,615	411,542,297
Bank overdraft			261,289,478	
Others Payable			24,934,670	13,778,670
Total other financial liabilities	75,243,653	63,265,916	798,935,861	518,315,755

Note 12d. Trade Payables

	Amount in INR Non-Current	
	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Trade Payables - Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises (See Note below)		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises	6,522,379	4,911,587
	6,522,379	4,911,587

Note: Since the company is operating outside India, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 is not applicable.

Note 13. Provisions

Amount in INR

	Non-Current	
	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018
Provision for retirement benefits of employees	2,833,384	1,868,749
	2,833,384	1,868,749

Note 14. Deferred Tax Assets & Liabilities (Net)

Amount in INR

1,081,303	£
1,081,303	£
(1,081,303)	
	1,081,303

Note 15. Other Liabilities

A	mount	ın	INK	
Current				

Curr	ent
As at	As at
31-Mar-2019	31-Mar-2018
7,187,977,375	6,329,953,275
2,438,943	
7,190,416,318	6,329,953,275

Contract Liabilities	
Security Deposit rece	ived
Total other current	Liabilities

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 16a. Financial Assets		A
	As at 31-Mar-2019	Amount in INR As at 31-Mar-2018
Financial Assets - Current		
At Amortised cost		
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	38,710,855	60,305,403
(b) Loans	5,571,639	805,522
(c) Other Financial Assets	127,240	=
Total Current Financial Assets	44,409,734	61,110,925
Note 16b. Financial Liabilities		Amount in INR
•	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2019	31-Mar-2018
Financial Liabilities - Non Current		
At Amortised Cost		
(a) Borrowings	3,375,581,590	2,253,428,792
(b) Other Financial Liabilities	75,243,653	63,265,916
Total Non Current Financial Liabilities (a)	3,450,825,243	2,316,694,708
Financial Liabilities - Current		
At Amortised Cost		
(a) Borrowings	3,129,183,825	1,532,989,514
(b) Trade payables	6,522,379	4,911,587
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	798,935,861	518,315,755
Total Current Financial Liabilities (b)	3,934,642,065	2,056,216,856
Total Financial Liabilities (a + b)	7,385,467,308	4,372,911,564



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 17. Revenue from Operations

		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
Sale of Services		
Rental Income	71,187	
Total	71,187	•
Note 18. Other Income		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
Income from Financial Assets		01-31-41V
Interest Income on Deposits	3,597,753	853,714
Other Non Operating Income		
Profit on sale of units of Unit Trust	1,253,067	5,268,892
Net foreign exchange gain	é	8,040,106
Total	4,850,820	14,162,712
Note 19. Construction Cost		
		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
Project Expenses	4,436,867,471	2,405,243,927
Total	4,436,867,471	2,405,243,927

Note 20. (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories of Construction Work-in-Process

		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
Closing Stock (A)	12,920,849,854	9,024,487,590
Opening Stock	9,024,487,590	6,788,100,012
Less: Adjustment due to translation	(540,505,207)	(168,856,349)
(B)	8,483,982,383	6,619,243,663
Total (A - B)	4,436,867,471	2,405,243,927



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Total

Note 21. Finance Costs		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
Net Foreign Exchange Loss	96,419,791	
Total	96,419,791	-
Note 22. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
·		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
Depreciation of Tangible Assets (Note 4a)	9,774,207	10,085,627
Amortisation of Intangible Assets (Note 4c)	338,772	320,216

Note 23. Other Expenses

Depreciation on Investment Property(Note 4b)

Note 25. Other Expenses		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
Administrative & Other Expenses		
Printing & Stationery	504,293	304,541
Professional fees	834,750	266,045
Audit Fees	311,382	261,045
Couner Charges	198,068	257,239
Emigration expenses	109,732	156,461
Office Supplies	646,778	785,303
Office maintenance Expenses	1,797,463	1,782,863
Donation	1,263,841	926,605
Sales center site maintenance charges	442,635	654,040
Computer maintenance charges	920,717	1,199,120
Utility charges	3,443,999	3,554,083
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,610	127,653
Marketing & Promotional Expenses		
Lease premium - sales centre land	1,380,142	1,099,796
Advertisement expenses	11,180,823	11,427,005
Website development	793,854	799,440
Other promotional expenses	11,873,292	8,629,603
Sales Commission	16.418,868	29,374,173
Total	52,123,247	61,605,015

Note 23.1 Auditor's Remuneration		
		Amount in INR
	2018-19	2017-18
As Auditor:		
Audit fees	311,382	261,045



3,088

10,405,843

10,116,067

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 24. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	2018-19	2017-18
Net Profit for calculation of Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	(156,111,742)	(57,376,117)
Weighted average number of shares (Nos.) Earning per equity share	6,985,317	6,985,317
Basic & Diluted earning per share (₹)	(22.35)	(8.21)



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 25. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements, Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements:

Defined Employer Benefit plans

The cost and the present value of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefit are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in future. These include the determination of appropriate discount rate, estimating future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments and guarantees

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair 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 judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 26. Commitment and Contingencies

Guarantees given

Against Loans taken

Total

a.

	Amount in INR
As at	As at
31.03.2019	31.03.2018
6,575,000,000	4,900,000,000
6,575,000,000	4,900,000,000



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 27. Disclosure in respect of Related Parties pursuant to Ind AS 24

List of Related Parties

I. Parent and Subsidiary Companies:

Name of related parties

Nature of relationship

% of Holding

1. South City Projects(Kolkata) Ltd 2. AA Infraproprties Private Ltd.

Ultimate holding company Holding company

100%

II. Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

a) Key Management Personnel

Name of related parties

Shri Pradeep Kumar Sureka

Shri Harendran Chelvadurai

Shri Jaideep Halwasiya

Shri Khemchand Pradeep Roshan Leo Moraes

Shri Ram krishna Agrawal

Nature of relationship

Non - Executive Director

Non - Executive Director

Executive Director

Executive Director

Independent Director

b) Transactions

Particulars	1 20 2 2 2 2 2	Ultimate Holding Co- South City Projects (Kolkata) Ltd		tanding
	31.03.2019	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Advance given	127,240	-	127,240	=
Advance Received	-	14,799,168	-	14,799,168
Advance repayment	14,984,788	- 1	5	3
Services Received	56,395,034	33,411,800	56,395,034	33,411,800

Particulars		Holding Co- A A Infraproperties Pvt Ltd		tanding
	31.03.2019	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Issuance of shares		· -	289,568,995	289,568,995
Loan Received	2,472,934,486		:=:	*
Loan Repayment	212,194,550		2,260,739,936	
Advance Received	30,438,371	13,055,510	1,698,508	13,055,510
Advance Repayment	41,795,373	1,232,804	-	-
Services Received	1,600,000	1,600,000	1+:	-
Interest Pavable	136,460,655	He .		

A A Infraproperties Pvt. Ltd., South City Projects (Kolkata) Ltd. and the Director have jointly provided a Guarantee of Rs. 6575,000,000(Previous year Rs.5150,000,000) for the Company.

The company has provided counter guarantee to South City Projects (Kolkata) Ltd., A A Infraproperties Pvt. Ltd and Director guarantors of term loan Rs. 6575,000,000 (Previous year Rs.4900,000,000), sanctioned by Banks which will be repaid on time and the company will reimburse the Ultimate parent company / Parent/Director on any loss/repayment incured by them.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 28. Financial Risk Management, Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise of borrowings and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's working capital requirements. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables, loans, investments, short-term deposits and cash & cash equivalents, which arise directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board of Directors oversees the management of these risks and advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Company's Board of Directors assures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company.

a) Credit Risk Management

Asset Group	Description	
Low Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investments and other financial assets	
Moderate Credit Risk	Loans	

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or a litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Credit Rating	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Low Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investments, loans and other financial assets	38,838,095	60,305,403
Moderate Credit Risk	Loans	5,571,639	805,522

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The table below analyse the Company's Financial Liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities

March 31, 2019

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	3,129,183,825	3,375,581,590	= 1	6,504,765,415
Trade Payable	6,522,379	is .		6,522,379
Other Financial Liabilities	798,935,861	75,243,653	:]	874,179,514

March 31, 2018

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	1,532,989,514	2,253,428,792	F	3,786,418,306
Trade Payable	4,911,587	es		4,911,587
Other Financial Liabilities	518,315,755	63,265,916		581,581,671



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

C. Market Risk

a. Interest Rate Risk

The Company has taken debt to finance its working capital, which exposes it to interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Variable Rate Borrowing	4,244,025,478	3,786,418,306
Fixed Rate Borrowing	2,260,739,937	

Interest Rate Sensitivity

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

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Interest Sensitivity*			
Interest Rates increase by 100 basis points	(42,440,255)	(37,864,183)	
Interest Rates decrease by 100 basis points	42,440,255	37,864,183	

^{*}Holding all other variables constant

b. Price Risk

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held and classified as FATPL or FAOCL To manage the price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio of assets

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Price Sensitivity*		
Price increase by 5%- FVOCI		
Price decrease by 5%- FVOCI		
Price increase by 5%- FVTPL		
Price decrease by 5%- FVTPL		

^{*}Holding all other variables constant



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 29. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise the shareholders value. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity ,internal fund generation and borrowed funds. The Company's policy is to use short term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Net debt are long term and short term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash and cash equivalents). Equity comprises share capital and free reserves (total reserves excluding OCI). The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Borrowings	6,504,765,415	3,786,418,306
Other financial Liabilities	874,179,514	581,581,671
Trade Payables	6,522,379	4,911,587
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	38,710,855	60,305,403
Other financial Assets	5,698,879	805,522
Net Debt	7,341,057,574	4,311,800,639
Total capital	121,502,321	29,672,426
Capital and Net Debt	7,219,555,253	4,341,473,065
Gearing ratio	102%	99%



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

Note 30 - Standards issued but not effective

On 30th March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the IND AS 116, Leases, Appendix C of Ind As 12 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment, Amendment to Ind AS 19 – Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement The effective date for adoption of the same is financial periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019. The company is in the process of evaluating the effect on its adoption.

Note 31 -

Figures for the Previous Year have been re-grouped and/or re-arranged wherever necessary.

As per our report on even date

For SKAGRAWAL AND CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Np: 306033E

J.K.Choudhury

Partner

Membership No-9367

Place: Kolkata

Dated. 22 JUN 2019

Director

Director

Opening Closing Average 2.3931 2.5462 2.4232

Statement showing the calculation of FCTR

	LKR	LKR	Carlotte Miller	INR	INR
Particulars	Debit	Credit	Rate	Debit	Credi
Share Capital		698,531,700	Actual		289,569,000
Share Issue Expenses			Actual		=
Reserve & Surplus		(627,730,692)	Opening		(282,885,112)
Non Current Assets (Leasehold property)	***************************************				
Prepaid Lease Rental	2,415,668,683	***************************************	Closing	948,734,853	
rrepaid Lease Kentai	2,413,000,003		Б.		
Sales/Adjustments (Only FETR Amount)					
Fixed Assets	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				***************************************
Opening	189,305,609		Closing	74,348,287	
Addition	28,085,668		Closing	11,030,425	
disposal	20,000,000		A.		
Accumulated Depreciation				***************************************	
Opening		115,284,542	Closing		45,277,096
Addition		30,522,895	Closing		12,611,366
Disposal		-	64	***************************************	
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term borrowings		8,594,905,844	Closing	***************************************	3,375,581,590
Long Term liabilities		191,585,388	Closing		75,243,653
Deferred Tax Liabilities		2,753,213	Closing		1,081,303
		***************************************	Closing		2,833,384
Long-term provisions		7,214,362			2,033,301
Other Non current Liabilities			Closing		
Current liabilities					- 7-2 7-2 7-2
Short-term Borrowings		7,967,527,855	Closing	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3,129,183,825
Trade payables	was	16,607,282	Closing		6,522,379
Other current liabilities		18,308,238,029	Closing		7,190,416,318
Income tax payable		1,975,364			775,809
Other current financial liabilities					
Interest accrued and due on borrowings		347,456,120	Closing		136,460,655
Advances from Holding Company		4,324,742	Closing		1,698,508
Advances from Director		81,387,450	Closing		31,964,280
Advances from Ultimate Holding Company		2	Closing		-
Retention		202,218,325	Closing		79,419,655
Amount Payable to contractors		670,079,928	Closing		263,168,615
Interest Payable		¥ 1	Closing		
Others Payable		63,488,656			24,934,670
Bank overdraft		665,295,270	Closing		261,289,478
Short-term provisions		-	Closing		
Current assets	27				
Current Investment			Closing		
Security Deposits	14,186,507		Closing	5,571,639	
Inventories	32,899,067,898	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Closing	12,920,849,854	
Cash and cash equivalents	98,565,579	**************************************	Closing	38,710,855	
Short-term loans and advances	1,317,880,295		Closing	517,587,110	
Other financial Assets	323,979		Closing	127,240	
Income tax receivable			Closing		
Revenue		172,501			71,187
Other Operating Income		11,754,508	Average		4,850,820
Project Expenses	11,297,151,954		Average	4,436,867,471	
Changes in Inventory	(11,297,151,954)	BRIMMANIAN MANAGEMENT TO THE STATE OF THE ST	Average	(4,436,867,471)	
Finance Costs	233,644,438	***************************************	Average	96,419,791	***************************************
Administrative Expenses	25,386,093		Average	10,476,268	
Marketing & Promotional Expenses	100,918,961		Average	41,646,979	
Depreciation	24,513,253		Average	10,116,067	
Tax Expenses/ (refund)	6,046,317		Closing	2,374,644	
TOTAL	37,353,593,280	37,353,593,282		14,677,994,012	14,650,068,479

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

(2)

27,925,533 9,680,171 37,605,704



Exchange rates from Cbsl.gov.lk

Calculation of Average Rate

Month	Opening Rate (INR/LKR)	Closing Rate (INR/LKR)	Average Rate (INR/LKR)
Apr-18	2.3931	2.3598	2.3765
May-18	2.3695	2.3442	2.3569
Jun-18	2.3450	2.2989	2.3220
Jul-18	2.3132	2.3279	2.3206
Aug-18	2.3335	2.2825	2.3080
Sep-18	2.2744	2.3321	2.3033
Oct-18	2.3345	2.4236	2.3791
Nov-18	2.3710	2.5748	2.4729
Dec-18	2.5788	2.6132	2.5960
Jan-19	2.6292	2.5252	2.5772
Feb-19	2.5186	2.5242	2.5214
Mar-19	2.5436	2.5462	2.5449
	Weighted A	Average Rate 2018-19	2.4232

