S. K. AGRAWAL & 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
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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of South City Projects FZE

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of South City Projects FZE ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Profit and Loss (including the Statement of other comprehensive income),the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Ind AS Financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015,as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and read with the Rules issued there under and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

We have conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements 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 Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its Loss including other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its Cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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, is not applicable to the Company.

2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 it appears from our examination of those books;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the accompanying Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015,as amended;

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

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(e) 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 the positions of financial statements

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

For **S.K.AGRAWAL & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.-306033E

(J.K.Roy Choudhury)
Partner
Membership No. 9271

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25th June,2018

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

South City Projects FZE
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 18

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016
				Amount in Rs.
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Financial assets				
(a) Trade Receivables	4	-	-	-
		-	-	-
Current assets				
Other current assets	5	2,00,143	1,99,240	2,03,302
		2,00,143	1,99,240	2,03,302
Total assets		2,00,143	1,99,240	2,03,302
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	6	18,07,500	18,07,500	18,07,500
Other Equity	7	(16,77,093)	(16,54,141)	(16,27,786)
Total Equity		1,30,407	1,53,359	1,79,714
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(a) Trade Payables	8	69,736	45,881	23,588
		69,736	45,881	23,588
Total liabilities		69,736	45,881	23,588
Total equity and liablities		2,00,143	1,99,240	2,03,302

Significant Accounting Policies 3

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

As per our report on even date

For S. K. AGRAWAL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 306033E

(J. K. Roy Choudhury)
Partner
Membership No- 9271
Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25 JUN 2018

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

South City Projects FZE
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

			Amount in Rs.
	Notes	2017-18	2016-17
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total income		-	-
Expenses			
Other expenses	9	23,594	22,996
Total expenses		23,594	22,996
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(23,594)	(22,996)
Tax expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Income Tax of Earlier Years		-	-
		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year (I)		(23,594)	(22,996)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Translation difference of Foreign Operations		642	(3,359)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (II)		642	(3,359)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (I + II)		(22,952)	(26,355)
Earnings per Equity Share	10		
Basic & Diluted		(22,952)	(26,355)

Significant Accounting Policies 3

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

As per our report on even date

For S. K. AGRAWAL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 306033E

(J. K. Roy Choudhury)
Partner
Membership No- 9271
Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25 JUN 2018

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

and on behalf of Board of Directors

South City Projects FZE
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity share of 150,000 Dhirams Issued, Subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount in Rs.
As at 1 April 2016	1	18,07,500
Issue of share capital	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**1**	**18,07,500**
Issue of share capital	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**1**	**18,07,500**

b. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2018

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Items of OCI	Total Equity
	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Exchange difference on translating the financial statements	
As at 1st April 2017	-	(16,50,782)	-	(3,359)	(16,54,141)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(23,594)		-	(23,594)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-		642	642
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**(23,594)**	**-**	**642**	**(22,952)**
As at 31st March 2018	**-**	**(16,74,376)**	**-**	**(2,717)**	**(16,77,093)**

For the year ended 31st March, 2017

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Items of OCI	Total Equity
	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Exchange difference on translating the financial statements	
As at 1st April 2016	-	(16,27,786)	-	-	(16,27,786)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(22,996)	-	-	(22,996)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(3,359)	(3,359)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**(22,996)**	**-**	**(3,359)**	**(26,355)**
As at 31st March 2017	**-**	**(16,50,782)**	**-**	**(3,359)**	**(16,54,141)**

As per our report on even date

For S. K. AGRAWAL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 306033E

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

(J. K. Roy Choudhury)
Partner
Membership No- 9271
Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25 JUN 2018

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

South City Projects FZE
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018

Amount in Rs.

	Particulars	March 31,2018	March 31,2017
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Net profit/(loss) before tax	(23,594)	(22,996)
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow		
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(23,594)**	**(22,996)**
	Adjustments for-		
	Increase/(decrease) in other current and non current assets	(903)	4,062
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	23,855	22,293
	Cash generated in operations	**(642)**	**3,359**
	Income Tax Paid (net of refund)	-	-
	Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities	**(642)**	**3,359**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Net cash flow from Investing Activities	-	-
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
D.	**Less : Tranlation Difference of Foreign Operation**	642	(3,359)
	Net cash flow from Financing Activities	642	(3,359)
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	-	-
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	-	-

In terms of our attached report of even date

For S. K. AGRAWAL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 306033E

(I. K. Roy Choudhury)
Partner
Membership No- 9271
Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25 JUN 2018

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

South City Projects FZE
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018 (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.

(b)

Amount in Rs.

Pariculars	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
Cash and Cash Equivalants comprises of		
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with banks:	-	-
– On current accounts	-	
– Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		
Cash and Cash Equivalants in Cash Flow Statement	-	-

(c) **Amendment to Ind AS 7**

The amendments to Ind As - 7 Cash Flow Statements requires the entities to provide disclosers that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities to meet the disclouser requirment. This amendment has become effective from 01.04.2017 and the required disclouser is made below. There is no other impact on the financial statements due to this amendment.

Particulars	As at 31.03.2017	Cash Flow	Non - Cash Changes: Fair Value Changes	Non - Cash Changes: Current/ Non - Current Classification	As at 31.03.2018
Borrowings - Non Current					
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - Current			-	-	-

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S. K. AGRAWAL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 306033E

(J. K. Roy Choudhury)
Partner
Membership No- 9271
Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25 JUN 2018

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

SOUTH CITY PROJECTS FZE
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

1. Corporate Information

South City Projects FZE (a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s.South City Projects (Kolkata) Limited, the Company incorporated in India) incorporated at Hamriyah Free Zone, Sharjah (UAE) have been made out as per requirement of Indian Companies Act in due adherence to section 129 under the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India.

2. Basis of Preparation of financial statements

a) Compliance with INDAS

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018 are the first financial statementswhich the Company has prepared in accordance withIndian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") including the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.Refer to note 12 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on 25th June 2018.

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 theaccounting policy hitherto in use.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1. Operating Cycle

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. 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 twelve months for the purpose of current- noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

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'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in by the Company at spot rates at the functional currency spot rate (i.e. INR) 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 whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also 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.

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.

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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. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebate and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each nature of revenue transaction as set-out below:

Principles of Ind AS 18 in respect of sale of goods for recognising revenue, costs and profits from transactions of real estate which are in substance similar to delivery of goods when the revenue recognition process is completed; and

In case of real estate sales where agreement for sale is executed for under construction properties, revenue in respect of individual contracts is recognised when performance on the contract is considered to be completed.

All other incomes are recognised on accrual basis.

3.7. 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.

3.8. 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.

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO
Kolkata
Chartered Accountants

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.

3.9. 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
b. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI

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.

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO
Kolkata
Chartered Accountants

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.

Trade receivables

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

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.

3.10. 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.

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

Note 4. Trade Receivables
(Unsecured)

Amount in Rs.

	Non current			Current		
	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016
Considered good	8,87,03,317	8,83,03,302	9,01,03,370	-	-	-
Less: Provision as per Expected Credit Loss	8,87,03,317	8,83,03,302	9,01,03,370	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade receivables has a credit period of 21 days.

Note 5. Other Current Assets

	Non-Current			Current		
	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016
Advances other than capital advances						
Other Advances	-	-	-	2,00,143	1,99,240	2,03,302
Total Other Current Assets	-	-	-	2,00,143	1,99,240	2,03,302

S.K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

Note - 6. Equity Share Capital

Amount in Rs.

	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016
Authorised Capital	1807500	1807500	1807500
1 Equity Shares of Rs. 18,07,500/- (150000 Dhirams) each	-	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital			
1 Equity Shares of Rs. 18,07,500(150000 Dhirams) each fully paid up in cash	18,07,500	18,07,500	18,07,500
Total Equity Share Capital	**18,07,500**	**18,07,500**	**18,07,500**

a) The Reconciliation of share capital is given below:

	As at 31-Mar-2018		As at 31-Mar-2017		As at 01-Apr-2016	
	No. of Shares	Amount in Rs.	No. of Shares	Amount in Rs.	No. of Shares	Amount in Rs.
At the beginning of the year	1	18,07,500	1	18,07,500	1	18,07,500
At the end of the year	**1**	**18,07,500**	**1**	**18,07,500**	**1**	**18,07,500**

b) Terms/Rights attached to class of shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of 150,000 Dhirams. Holder of each Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled 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.

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

	As at 31-Mar-2018		As at 31-Mar-2017		As at 01-April-2016	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
South City Projects (Kolkata) Ltd.	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%

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.

S. K. AGRAWAL & CO.
Kolkata
Chartered Accountants

Note - 7. Other Equity

			Amount in Rs.
	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016
Reserves & Surplus			
Retained Earnings	(16,74,376)	(16,50,782)	(16,27,786)
Total Other Equity	**(16,77,093)**	**(16,54,141)**	**(16,27,786)**

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

Note 8. Trade Payables	Current		
	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	As at 01-Apr-2016
Trade Payables			
- Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises (See Note below)	-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises	69,736	45,881	23,588
Total Trade Payables	69,736	45,881	23,588

Note : There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days during the year. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 as been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

S.K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kolkata Chartered Accountants

Note 9. Other Expenses

Amount in Rs.

	2017-18	2016-17
Auditor's Remuneration	23,594	22,996
Total	**23,594**	**22,996**

Note 10. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amount is 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 amount is 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:

	2017-18	2016-17
Net Profit for calculation of Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Amount in Rs.)	(22,952)	(26,355)
Weighted average number of shares (Nos.)	1	1
Earning per equity share		
Basic & Diluted earning per share (Rs.)	(22,952)	(26,355)

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Note 11. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Aassumptions

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:

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.

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Note 12. 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) Limited	Holding	100%

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

Note 13. First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2018, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Exemptions and exceptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions and mandatory exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions and exceptions:

a The estimates at 1 April 2016 and at 31 March 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies)
The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2016 (i.e. the date of transition to Ind-AS) and as of 31 March 2017.

b Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101- First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards.

Note 13.1 Effect of the Transition to Ind AS

The Company's balance sheet is prepared under Indian GAAP and Ind AS as on April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 and since there is no such IND AS adjustments, hence reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP and Ind AS are not required.

Note 13.2 Reconciliation of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

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

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Note 14. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise 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 enters into derivative transactions by way of forward exchange contracts to hedge its payables .

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board of Directors oversees the management of these risks. The Company's Board of Directors is supported by the Business Process and Risk Management Committee (BPRMC) that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The BPRMC provides assurance to the Company's Board of Directors 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. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by personnels that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factors. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk , liquidity risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments and financial derivative.
The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at 31 March 2017.
The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations.
The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

► The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016

► The sensitivity of equity is calculated as at 31 March 2017 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates of any currency . The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities by way of direct imports or financing of imports through foreign currency instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and buyers' credit facilities. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Amount in Rs.

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2018				
Particulars				-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payable	23,855	45,881		69,736
Security Deposits		-		-
Other Financial Liabilities				-
March 31, 2017				
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Borrowings	-			-
Trade Payable	22,293	23,588		45,881
Security Deposits	-	-		
Other Financial Liabilities				-
Particulars				-
April 1, 2016	**Less than 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Particulars				
Borrowings				-
Trade Payable	23,588	-		23,588
Security Deposits		-		-
Other Financial Liabilities				-

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