INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JAYKAYPUR INFRASTRUCTURE & HOUSING LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial statements of Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report. 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with 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.

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In preparing the Ind AS 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies' (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure-A statements on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of 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;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind-AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

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

      c. The Company did not have any amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

Chanderkant Choraria
Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2019

Annexure-A

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date on the other legal and regulatory requirements (Re: Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Limited)

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, fixed assets were not verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company has no inventory; hence clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loan to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies' Act, 2013. Therefore, provision of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans etc. covered under section 185 and complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act, in respect of mortgage of township in favour of a bank for loan availed by two companies.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit from public.

(vi) Rules made by Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies' Act, are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) a. According to the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There was no undisputed outstanding statutory dues as at the yearend for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the records of the Company there are no dues outstanding on account of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise and Cess on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company does not have any loan or borrowing from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

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(x) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud on or by the Company, have been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

Chanderkant Choraria

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2019

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind-AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with reference to financial statements

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

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

Chanderkant Choraria

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2019

Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Ltd
Balance Sheet at at 31st March 2019

(Amount In Thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
I ASSETS			
1 Non-Current Assets			
a Property,Plant and Equipment	4	2,475.46	2,325.94
b Capital work-in-progress		10,350.52	22,232.44
c Investment Property	5	3,87,924.92	3,66,184.45
d Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	6	10.00	10.00
		4,00,760.90	**3,90,752.83**
2 Current Assets			
a Inventories			
b Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	531.71	350.59
c Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	7,948.92	10,370.54
d Other Current Assets	9	73.63	67.89
		8,554.26	**10,789.02**
Total Assets		**4,09,315.16**	**4,01,541.85**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	49,506.00	49,506.00
Other Equity		(35,908.40)	(37,709.24)
		13,597.60	**11,796.76**
2 LIABILITIES			
1 Non-Current Liabilities			
a Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	11	1,83,333.33	2,75,000.00
b Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	38,163.44	37,878.50
		2,21,496.77	**3,12,878.50**
3 Current Liabilities			
a Financial Liabillties			
Trade payables			
Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
Others		3,681.02	3,464.91
Other financial liabilities	13	1,67,882.34	21,394.53
b Other Current Liabilities	14	2,657.43	52,007.15
		1,74,220.79	**76,866.59**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**4,09,315.16**	**4,01,541.85**
Significant Accounting Policies & other notes on Financial Statements	2&3		

The Notes Referred to above form an integral part of the Balance sheet.

As per our Report of even date attached.

FOR SINGHI & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria

(Chanderkant Choraria)
Partner
M.No. 521263
New Delhi, the 16th of April 2019

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Directors)

Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Ltd

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

(Amount In Thousand)

	Particulars	Note	2018-19	2017-18
I	**Revenue from Operations**			
	Rental Income		37,200.00	48,000.00
II	Other Income	15	539.10	1,124.81
III	**Total Revenue (I+II)**		**37,739.10**	**49,124.81**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Finance Costs	16	24,750.00	27,055.48
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		10,197.89	9,528.05
	Other Expenses	17	210.02	12,133.19
	Total Expenses		**35,157.91**	**48,716.73**
V	**Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax (A-B)**		2,581.19	408.08
VI	**Tax Expense**			
	Provision for Current Tax(MAT)	12	495.42	75.81
	MAT Credit Entitlement		(495.28)	(75.81)
	Deferred Tax Expenses		780.21	(2,024.06)
VII	**Profit/(Loss) for the year**		**1,800.84**	**2,432.14**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Tax on (i) above		-	-
	(iii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(iv) Tax on (iii) above		-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income(VII-VIII)		**1,800.84**	**2,432.14**
	Basic/ Diluted Earning Per Share (Operating) (Rs.)		0.36	0.49
	Significant Accounting Policies & Other Notes on Financial Statements	2&3		

The Notes Referred to above form an integral part of the Statement of Profit & Loss.

As per our Report of even date attached.

FOR SINGHI & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 302049E

Chanderkant Chorasia

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

(Chanderkant Chorarla)
Partner
M.No. 521263
New Delhi, the 16th of April 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Kumaraswamy

(Directors)

Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Ltd
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

(Amount in Thousand)

A. Equity Share Capital

As at April 1 2017	Changes in equity during 2017-18	As at March 31 2018	Changes in equity during 2018-19	As at Mar 31 2019
49,506	-	49,506	-	49,506

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Total
	Retained Earnings	Items that will not be Reclassified to profit or loss	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	
As at Mar 31, 2017	(40,141.38)	-	-	(40,141.38)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,432.14			2,432.14 -
As at Mar 31, 2018	(37,709.24)	-	-	(37,709.24)
Profit for the year	1,800.84			1,800.84
As at Mar 31, 2019	(35,908.40)	-	-	(35,908.40)

As per our Report of even date attached.

FOR SINGHI & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria

(Chanderkant Choraria)
Partner
M.No. 521263
New Delhi, the 16th of April 2019

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Directors)

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note – 1: Corporate Information

Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Ltd(JIHL) was incorporated on December 30, 2008 and received its certificate of commencement of business on August 25, 2009. JIHL is engaged in the business of construction of residential houses, staff colonies and commercial buildings [and presently provides residential facilities solely for employees employed at JK Paper Limited,Unit – JKPM].
JK Paper Limited, including through its nominees holds 100% of the share capital of JIHL.

These financial statements were approved and adopted by Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on April 16, 2019.

Note – 2: Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of Compliance :

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Basis of Preparation:

The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (India Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost basis.

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. The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest INR Thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

(iii) 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, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon 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.

(iv) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non Current

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 product & activities of the Company and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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Note – 3 : **Significant Accounting Policies:**

a) Revenue Recognition:
(i) Rental income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the agreements entered with Tenant.
(ii) Interest Income recognized in proportion to time.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment :
Property, plant and equipment acquired after the transition date are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.The cost includes its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates and also other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

c) Borrowing Costs:
Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

d) Depreciation:
Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipments and Investment Property is provided as per straight line method over their useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.
Depreciation on assets costing up to Rs.5,000/- and on Temporary Sheds is provided in full during the year of additions. Leasehold Land is being amortised over the remaining lease period.

e) Earnings Per Share:
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

f) Impairment of Assets:
The carrying amount of Property, plant and equipments, Intangible assets and Investment property are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess impairment if any, based on internal / external factors. An asset is treated as impaired, when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value, being higher of value in use and net selling price. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed, if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

g) Provisions, Contingent Liability & Assets:
Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements but are disclosed, since the former treatment may result in the recognition of income thet may never be realised. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

h) Income Tax :

Current income tax :

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax :

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternate Tax :

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognized, as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

i) Investment Properties :

Investment Properties comprises portions of freehold land and buildings that are held for long-term rentals yields and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost. Subsequent Investment property comprising of building is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation on building is provided over the estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment is disclosed in notes.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised In the statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

j) Cash and Cash Equivalents :

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand cash at bank and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

k) Financial Assets

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.
At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value. Such financial assets are subsequently classified under following three categories according to the purpose for which they are held. The classification is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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i. Assets at Amortised Cost

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal on principal amount outstanding on specified dates. These financial assets are intended to be held until maturity. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR amortisation is included as interest income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

ii. Financial Assets at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates, as well as held for selling. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, impairment gain or loss and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Financial Assets at Fair value through Profit or Loss

At the date of initial recognition, Financial assets are held for trading, or which are measured neither at Amortised Cost nor at Fair Value through OCI. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

IV. Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial Asset is primarily derecognised when:

(i) The right to receive cash flows from asset has expired, or.

(ii) The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a " pass-through" arrangement and either:

a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

l) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent Measurement.

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

i) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair

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value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR") except for those designated in an effective hedging relationship. The carrying value of borrowings that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in fair values attributable to the risks that are hedged in effective hedging relationship.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii)Loans and Borrowings.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

iv)Trade and Other Payables.

A payable is classified as 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

v)De-recognition of Financial Liability.

A Financial Liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

vi)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.

m) Fair Value Measurement :

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

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

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

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

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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.

n) Leases

As a Lessee :

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset , even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

i. Finance Lease.

Finance Lease that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction in the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability .Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

ii. Operating Lease.

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by lessor are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset.. Payments under operating lease are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

Leasehold lands are amortised over the period of lease.

As a Lessor :

Lease income from operating leases where the group is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the recipients are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities /Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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 net of any reimbursement. 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

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discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in notes.

Contingent Assets are not recognised in financial statements but are disclosed, since the former treatment may result in the recognition of income that may or may not be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

p) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

q) Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Group has not applied as they are effective from April 1, 2019:

Ind AS 116

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Amendment will come into force from April 1, 2019. The Company is evaluating accounting and reporting requirement. The effect of this on the financial statements will be given in the due course.

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NOTE 4 : -

Property,Plant and Equipment

(Amount In Thousand)

As at 31st Mar 2019

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2018	Additions / Adjustments	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31tst Mar, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018	For the year	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31tst Mar, 2019	As at 31tst Mar, 2019	As at 31st Mar, 2018
Furniture and Fixtures	2,522.97	-	-	2,522.97	865.86	269.76	-	1,135.62	1,387.35	1,657.11
Office Equipments	1,771.00	723.73	36.71	2,458.02	1,102.17	302.62	34.88	1,369.91	1,088.11	668.83
Total	4,293.97	723.73	36.71	4,980.99	1,968.03	572.38	34.88	2,505.53	2,475.46	2,325.94
Previous year ended 31st Mar, 2018	3,547.56	828.42	82.01	4,293.97	1,582.93	463.00	77.91	1,968.03	2,325.94	

Note :

1. Borrowing costs capitalized during the period Rs. Nil (Previous year Nil).
2. Life of the Assets have been considered as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 from the date of acquisition.

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NOTE 6 : -

Investment Property

(Amount in Thousand)

As at 31st Mar 2019

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2018	Additions / Adjustments	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31tst Mar, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018	For the year	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31tst Mar, 2019	As at 31tst Mar, 2019	As at 31st Mar, 2018
Land										
Freehold	3,960.00	-	-	3,960.00	-	-	-	-	3,960.00	3,960.00
Leasehold	1,20,140.00	-	-	1,20,140.00	16,251.74	1,984.71	-	18,236.45	1,01,903.55	1,03,888.26
Buildings	3,01,586.71	31,365.98	-	3,32,952.69	43,250.52	7,640.80	-	50,891.32	2,82,061.37	2,58,336.19
Total	4,25,686.71	31,365.98	-	4,57,052.69	59,502.26	9,625.51	-	69,127.77	3,87,924.92	3,66,184.45
Previous year ended 31st Mar, 2018	4,25,686.71	-	-	4,25,686.71	50,437.21	9,065.05	-	59,502.26	3,66,184.45	-

Note : 1. As at 31st March 2019, the fair value of Land and Buildings was Rs. 9,88,030.04 in thousand. These were based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer. Fair valuation is based on replacement cost method. No impact of fair value has been considered in financial statement.

2. Leasehold lands are amortised over the period of lease

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(Amount in Thousand)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
NOTE 6 : -		
NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00
NOTE 7 : -		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance with Schedule Bank in Current Account	531.71	350.59
	531.71	350.59
NOTE 8 : -		
Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Advance Income Tax/ Tax deducted at source (Net)	7,948.92	10,370.54
	7,948.92	10,370.54
NOTE 9 : -		
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Pre-paid Insurance	73.63	51.69
Indirect Tax Recoverable	-	16.20
	73.63	67.89

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		(Amount in Thousand)
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018

NOTE 10 : -

SHARE CAPITAL

	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Authorised Capital :		
Equity Shares - 50,00,000 (Previous Year 50,00,000) of Rs.10 each	50,000.00	50,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up :		
Equity Shares - 49,50,600 (Previous Year 49,50,600) of Rs.10 each	49,506.00	49,506.00
	49,506.00	49,506.00

Prof *Notes :*

(a) 49,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up has been issued in pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement approved by the Hon'ble High Courts of Gujarat & Orissa under section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act 1956 which became effective on 20th Jan 2011.

(b) Reconciliation of Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31st March, 2019		31st March, 2018	
	Nos.	Amount in Rs.	Nos.	Amount in Rs.
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	49,50,600	4,95,06,000	49,50,600	4,95,06,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	49,50,600	4,95,06,000	49,50,600	4,95,06,000

(c) All the shares are held by Holding Company M/s JK Paper Limited and its nominees.

NOTE 11 : -

NON CURRENT FINACIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Unsecured Loan from JK Paper Ltd (Holding Co.)	2,75,000.00	2,75,000.00
	2,75,000.00	2,75,000.00
Less : Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings		
Unsecured Loan from JK Paper Ltd (Holding Co.)	91,666.67	-
	91,666.67	-
	1,83,333.33	2,75,000.00

Un-secured Term Loan of Rs. 2,75,0000 Thousand is repayable in three equal annual instalment from May-2019 to May-2021.

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(Amount In Thousand)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018

NOTE 12 :-

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Tax on difference between book value of depreciable assets as per books of account and written down value as per Income Tax	42,144.86	41,703.31
	Tax on carried forward unabsorbed Depreciation	(3,116.68)	(3,455.34)
	Tax on Others	-	-
A.	**Total Deferred Tax Liability**	39,028.18	38,247.97
	Opening MAT Credit Entitlements	(369.46)	(293.66)
	Current MAT Credit Entitlement	(495.28)	(75.81)
B.	**Total MAT Credit Entitlement***	(864.74)	(369.47)
C	**Net Deferred Tax Liability (a+b)**	38,163.44	37,878.50

* Based on the current plans, the Company expects to continue to generate taxable income which will enable it to utilise MAT credit entitlement.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Profit before tax	2,581.19	408.08
At applicable Statutory Income Tax Rate@ 26% for F.Y 2018-19 and 25.75% for F.Y. 2017-18	671.11	105.08
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of earlier year	-	-
Depriciation of Lease hold land	-	
Due to change in Income tax rate	109.24	(2,129.14)
Reported Income Tax Expenses	780.35	(2,024.06)
Effective Tax Rate	30%	-496%

NOTE 13 : -

CURRENT FINACIAL LIABILITIES - OTHER

Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings	91,666.67	-
Interest accrued but not due on loans	19,284.66	21,027.33
Capital Creditors	1,131.01	367.20
Security Deposit	55,800.00	
	1,67,882.34	21,394.53

NOTE 14 : -

OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Statutory Dues	2,452.84	4,136.12
Advance from Tenant - JK Paper Ltd (Holding Co.)	204.59	47,871.03
	2,657.43	52,007.15

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(Amount In Thousand)

	2018-19	2017-18
NOTE 15 : -		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest on Income Tax Refund	536.38	1,117.25
Profit on Sale of Assets	2.72	7.56
	539.10	1,124.81
NOTE 16 : -		
FINANCE COST		
Interest on Loan	24,750.00	27,055.48
	24,750.00	27,055.48
NOTE 17 : -		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Director Sitting Fees (including taxes)	6.49	9.35
Insurance	51.69	40.41
Repairs and Maintenance	45.00	10,405.12
Security Expenses	-	1,576.73
Rates & Taxes	2.50	2.50
Auditors Remuneration (Including taxes)		
for Audit Fees	35.40	29.65
for Other Services	7 08	6.90
for Out of pocket expenses	1.56	17.12
Miscellaneous Expenses	60.30	45.41
	210.02	12,133.19

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18. Contingent Liability against the Company not acknowledged as Debt – Rs. Nil (previous year Nil).

19. As per the requirements of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" the Company is required to identify the Micro, Small & Medium suppliers and pay interest on overdue amount to the Micro & Small enterprises beyond the specified period irrespective of the terms agreed with the suppliers. As informed, No such amount is outstanding at the end of period.

20. Related Party Disclosure.(to the extent identified by the company)

a. List of Related Parties

Holding Company
JK Paper Ltd.

Fellow Subsidiaries
Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Limited
JK Enviro-Tech Limited
JK Paper International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
The Sirpur Paper Mills Limited (w.e.f 1st Aug 2018)

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Non-Executive Directors :
Sh. U. K. Gupta
Sh. V. Kumaraswamy
Sh. Suresh Chander Gupta

b. The following transactions were carried out with related party in the ordinary course of business

(Amount in Thousand)

1. Holding Company

Particulars	**2018-19**	2017-18
Rent Received (Incl.GST)	40,871.11	52,303.60
Interest on Loan	24,750.00	27,055.48
Balance Payable at Balance Sheet Date	3,31,004.59	3,22,871.03

(Amount in Thousand)

2. Key Management Personnel(KMP)

Particulars	**2018-19**	2017-18
Sitting Fees to Non-Executive Directors	5.50	6.00

21. Segment Reporting :
The Company has only one business segment i.e. Renting of Immovable Property and one geographical reportable segment i.e. Operations mainly within India.

The performance of the company is reviewed by the Board of Directors (Chief operating decision makers).

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22. Earnings Per Share :

(Amount in Thousand)

	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Profit After Tax (Operating)	1,284.82	1,916.12
Weighted Average No. of Ordinary Shares	49,50,600	49,50,600
Nominal Value of Ordinary Share(Rs)	10/-	10/-
Earnings per Ordinary Share	0.26	0.39

23. Financial risk factors

Liquidity risk :

Liquidity risk arises when the Company will not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations. The risk management action focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and tries to minimise adverse effects.

The Company's approach is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due and company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements.

(Amount in Thousand.)

Contractual maturities of Significant Financial Liabilities as March 2019

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More Than 5 Year	Total
Borrowings - Non-Current	1,83,333.33		1,83,333.33	-	1,83,333.33
Trade payables	3,681.00	3,681.00	-	-	3,681.00
Other financial liabilities - Current	1,68,086.93	1,68,086.93	-	-	1,68,086.93

Contractual maturities of Significant Financial Liabilities as March 2018

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More Than 5 Year	Total
Borrowings - Non-Current	2,75,000.00	91,666.67	1,83,333.33	-	2,75,000.00
Trade payables	3,464.90	3,464.90	-	-	3,464.90
Other financial liabilities - Current	21,394.53	21,394.53	-	-	21,394.53

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Capital Risk :

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital. The interest expense on interest-bearing borrowings) was 10% from 1st April 2017 to 31st Jan 2018 and 9% from 1st Feb 2018 to 31st March 2019. The following table summarises the capital of the Company :

(Amount in Thousand.)

Particulars	Note Number	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Equity Share Capital	10	49,506.00	49,506.00
Other Equity		(9,413.47)	(10,698.29)
Total Equity		**40,092.53**	**38,807.71**
Non-Current Borrowings	11	1,83,333.33	2,75,000.00
Current maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	13	91,666.67	-
Current Borrowings		-	-
Total Debts		**2,75,000.00**	**2,75,000.00**
Gearing Ration			
Debt to Equity Ratio		**6.86**	**7.09**

Interest Rate and Credit Risk :

Company has borrowing from Holding company therefore company has no exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates.
Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The company has no trade receivable so there has no exposure of credit risk on the reporting date.

24. Fair Value measurement

Financial Assets :

At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities :

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

25. Disclosure of Correction of Prior period Error as per Ind AS 8

At the time of Adoption of Ind AS as on 31st March 2015, deferred tax liability on unamortised value of Lease hold land was not created and now company has created the Deferred tax liability as on 1st April 2017 and corresponding reversal of the same from F.Y. 2017-18 considered in financial statement, impact of these restatement given below :

Statement of Change in Equity
Balance as on 31st March 2017 is lower by Rs. 27,526.97/- in thousand

Statement of Profit and Loss
Deferred tax (Reversal of Liability) for the F.Y. 2017-18 is Rs. 516.02/- in thousand
Earning per share for the F.Y. 2017-18 is increased by 0.10 in rupees

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Balancesheet
Deferred tax liability as on 31st March 2017 is increased by 27,526.97/- in thousand

26. Lease of Land

Finance Lease that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease and leasehold lands are amortised over the period of lease

27. Financial Intruments.

All financial assets and Financial liabilities are designated at amortised cost.

28. Company has contracts remaining to be executed on capital account(Net of Advances) of Rs.3,109.38 thousand.

29. Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever considered necessary and figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

As per our report of even date attached

FOR SINGHI & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria

(Chanderkant Choraria)
Partner
Membership No. 521263
New Delhi, the 16 day of April, 2019

SINGHI & CO. NOIDA DELHI NCR Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Directors

Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Ltd

(Amount in Thousand)

Cash Flow Statement for the year period 31st March, 2019

			2018-19	2017-18
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
	Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax and Extra-ordinary Items	2,581.19		408.06
	Adjustments for:			
	Depreciation	10,197.89		9,528.06
	Interest Income and Financial Charges (Net)	24,213.62		25,938.24
	(Profit) /Loss on sale of Assets	(2.72)		(7.56)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	36,989.98		35,866.80
	Adjustments for Working Capital Changes:			
	Trade and Other Receivables	(5.74)		(28.06)
	Trade and Other Payables	7,430.20		6,488.18
	Cash generated from Operations	44,414.44		42,326.92
	Taxes paid	1,926.20		2,182.80
	Net Cash from Operating Activates		46,340.64	44,509.72
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	(20,207.79)		(23,060.85)
	Sale of Fixed Assets	4.56		11.66
	Interest Received	536.38		1,117.25
			(19,666.85)	(21,931.94)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
	Interest and Financial Charges	(26,492.67)		(27,455.55)
			(26,492.67)	(27,455.55)
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		181.12	(4,877.77)
	Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		350.59	5,228.36
	Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		531.71	350.59

As per our Report of even date attached.

FOR SINGHI & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria

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NCR
Chartered Accountants

(Chanderkant Choraria)
Partner
M.No. 521263
New Delhi, the 16th of April 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Kumaraswamy

(Directors)