

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

	Notes	As at 31.03.2023 Rs in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2022 Rs in Lakhs
(I) ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	04	0.01	0.01
		0.01	0.01
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments			
a) Investments in equity instruments	05	2.40	2.40
(ii) Loans	06	1,222.56	1,184.89
(iii) Other financial asset	07	0.10	0.10
(c) Deferred tax assets	08	0.01	2.37
		1,225.07	1,189.76
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	09	0.94	5.22
(ii) Other balances with Bank	10	2.25	2.20
(iii) Other financial assets	11	1.11	3.04
(b) Income tax assets (net)	12	0.90	0.38
		5.19	10.84
TOTAL ASSETS		1,230.28	1,200.61
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	20.00	20.00
(b) Other equity	14	205.05	180.49
		225.05	200.49
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	997.33	997.33
		997.33	997.33
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	0.49	2.48
(b) Income tax liabilities (Net)	17	-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	18	7.41	0.30
		7.90	2.78
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,230.28	1,200.61
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements		(0.00)	0.00

As per terms of our report attached

Barkha & Associates
FRN- 327573E
Chartered Accountants

Barkha Agarwal
Partner
M. No. 301636

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Mehra
Managing Director

Ramesh Kumar Mehra
Director

Karan Mehra
CFO

Sanjay Lal Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29th May, 2023

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2023 Rs in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs in Lakhs
(1) Other income	19	61.12	65.05
(2) Total Income		61.12	65.05
(3) EXPENSES			
(a) Employee benefits expense	20	17.98	17.71
(b) Finance cost	21	-	0.92
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	-	0.07
(d) Other expenses	23	10.20	7.41
Total Expenses (3)		28.19	26.11
(4) Profit before tax (2) - (3)		32.93	38.95
(5) Tax Expense	24		
(a) Current tax			
(i). Current tax for current year		8.56	10.37
(ii). Current tax for earlier years		(0.18)	1.26
(b) Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		(0.01)	(0.02)
Total tax expense (5)		8.38	11.60
(6) Profit for the year (4) - (5)		24.55	27.34
(7) Other comprehensive income			
(a). Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax			
(b). Items that will not reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax			
Total other comprehensive income (7)		-	-
(8) Total Comprehensive Income (6) + (7)		24.55	27.34
Earnings per equity share (in Rs.): (Face value of share of Rs 10 each)	25		
(a) Basic		12.28	13.67
(b) Diluted		12.28	13.67

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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Sanjay Lal Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata

Date: 29th May, 2023

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs
A. Cash Flows from Operating activities:		
Profit for the year	32.93	38.95
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation expense	-	0.07
Finance cost	-	0.92
Reversal of Deferred Tax Asset	2.37	-
Interest income	(0.11)	(65.05)
Operating profit before working capital changes	35.19	(25.11)
<i>Adjustments for changes in operating assets/ liabilities</i>		
Other current financial assets	1.93	(3.04)
Trade Payables	(1.99)	(1.69)
Other current liabilities	7.11	(0.04)
Cash generated used in operations	42.24	(29.88)
Direct taxes paid	(8.91)	(12.03)
Net cash used in operating activities	33.33	(41.91)
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities:		
Payments for acquisition of Property, plant and equipments		
Interest received	0.06	65.05
Loan given	(138.77)	-
Loan repaid (net)	101.10	(18.27)
Net cash generated from investing activities	(37.61)	46.78
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities:		
Finance cost paid	-	(0.92)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(0.92)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4.28)	3.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginnning of the year	5.22	1.27
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	0.94	5.22

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1. Cash and cash equivalents represents cash, cheques on hand and balances with banks. (Refer Note. 9)
2. Interest accrued and converted into loan amounting to 60.88 lacs (P.Y. 87.82 lacs) being a non-cash item have not been considered above.
3. Figures in brackets represent outflows.

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Prashant Mehra **Ramesh Kumar Mehra**
Managing Director **Director**

Karan Mehra **Sanjay Lal Gupta**
CFO **Company Secretary**

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current reporting period				Rs in lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
20.00	-	20.00	-	20.00

Previous reporting period				Rs in lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
20.00	-	20.00	-	20.00

B. Other Equity

Statement of Changes in Equity	Reserves and surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Preference share Redemption Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	
Balance at April 1, 2020	51.10	-	100.00	2.05	153.15
Profit for the year	27.34		-	-	27.34
Other Comprehensive Income					-
Transfer to General Reserve	(75.00)	75.00			-
Transferred from Retained Earnings					-
Balance at March 31, 2022	3.44	75.00	100.00	2.05	180.49
Profit for the year	24.55		-	-	24.55
Other Comprehensive Income					-
Transfer to General Reserve	(25.00)	25.00			-
Transferred from Retained Earnings					-
Balance at March 31, 2023	3.00	100.00	100.00	2.05	205.05

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per terms of our report attached

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Company Secretary

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1. General corporate information

Bengal KDC Housing Development Limited is a Public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company is a subsidiary company of M/s Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited. The shares are not listed on any Stock Exchange in India. The Company has been incorporated with the object of dealing in Housing projects. The Company carries on its business in domestic markets only.

The Company's services are limited to domestic markets only.

2. Application of new and revised Ind As

Ind ASs notified and effective from April 1, 2019

The following Ind AS has become effective from April 1, 2019:

- a. Amendment to Ind AS 116 – Leases - COVID 19 related rent concessions
- b. Amendments to Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments - IBOR Reforms

The changes to the above standards did not have any impact on the Company

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.01 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), as applicable.

3.02 Basis of preparation and presentation

This is the separate financial statement presented as per requirement of Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, those presented by a parent.

These separate financial statements of the Company are prepared under the historical cost except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. In these separate financial statements, the fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purpose is determined on such basis except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 – Leases / Ind AS 116 – Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 – Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 – Impairment of assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows. The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Indian Accounting Standards and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended.

3.03 Use of Estimates

The preparation of separate financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the separate financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

3.04 Revenue recognition

The Company has following major sources of revenue:

a. Other services / activities

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to the which the Company expects to be entitled to in a contract with customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (e.g. goods and service tax). The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

3.04.01 Other services / activities

Revenues from consultancy services are recognized overtime when such services are performed.

3.04.02 Other Income

Interest: Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

3.05 Employee Benefits

3.05.01 Short-term benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

3.05.02 Defined retirement benefits

The cost of providing defined benefit retirement benefits are determined using the projected unit credit method. The Company provides gratuity benefits to its employees. Gratuity liabilities are not funded. Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net benefit liability (asset) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) are recognised in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in the comprehensive income are not reclassified to profit and loss but recognised directly in the retained earnings. Past service costs are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which the amendment to plan occurs. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined liability or asset at the beginning of the period, taking into account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability(asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Defined benefit costs which are recognised in profit and loss are categorised as follows

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements); and
- net interest expense or income; and

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the separate financial statements represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reduction in future contributions to the plans.

The liability for termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

3.06 Taxation

i). Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'Profit Before Tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

ii). Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the separate financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

iii). Minimum alternate tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is recognised as an asset in the balance sheet when there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period and it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

iv). Current tax and deferred tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity respectively. The current and deferred tax arising from the initial accounting for business combination, are included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.07 Property, Plant and equipment

Land, buildings, Plant and equipment, Furniture and Fixtures, Vehicles, Office equipments held for use in the operations, or for administrative purposes are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes purchase cost of materials, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use and borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation of assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes is accounted as change in estimate on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Computers	: 3 years
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An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit and loss.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as of April 1, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.08 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets is added to the cost up to the date when such assets are ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which these are incurred.

3.09 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets (Other than goodwill) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. Any reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

3.10 Inventories

Raw materials, stores and spares, finished goods, other construction materials and fuel are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes purchase price, non-refundable taxes and duties and other directly attributable costs incurred in bringing the goods/services to the point of sale. Work-in-progress is valued at cost.

3.11 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

3.11.01 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

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

3.11.02 Onerous contracts

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

3.11.03 Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence

3.12 Leases

With effect from April 1, 2019

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For short term leases and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is determined using Lease payments are allocated between the principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on straight-line basis over the period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is lower. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or where it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

3.13 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are initially recognised and subsequently measured at cost less impairment loss, if any.

3.14 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transactions costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in profit and loss.

3.15 Financial assets

All purchases or sales of financial assets which require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value,

3.15.01 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit and loss for Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) debt instruments. For the purpose of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit and loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit and loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

3.15.02 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

3.15.03 Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments (other than investments held for trading) in other comprehensive income. These instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for Equity through other comprehensive income'. On disposal of these investments the cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit and loss.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit and loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends are included as part of 'Other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.15.04 Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets which meets the criteria of financial assets held for trading are designated as 'Financial Assets at FVTPL'. The Company has derivatives that are not designated and effective as a hedge instrument which are designated as 'Financial Assets at FVTPL'. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement Profit and Loss.

3.15.05 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial instruments. Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risks on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses.

If the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risks has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12 month expected credit losses.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that results from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures loss allowance at an equal to life time expected credit losses. For the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables the Company has used practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. The expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

3.15.06 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

3.16 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.16.01 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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

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

3.16.02 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings and payables. All financial liabilities are recognised 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.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

3.16.03 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.16.04 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.17 Joint Venture Operations

In respect of contracts executed in Integrated Joint Ventures under profit sharing arrangement (assessed as AOP under Income tax laws), the services rendered to the Joint Ventures are accounted as income on accrual basis.

The profit / loss is accounted for, as and when it is determined by the Joint Venture and the net investment in the Joint Venture is reflected as investments, loans and advances or current liabilities.

3.18 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 36 months for real estate & infrastructure projects and 12 months for others for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.19 Rounding Off

The financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupees (Rs) rounded off to two nearest decimal places in lakhs unless otherwise stated.

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements

04. Property, plant and equipment

	Rs in lakhs	
	Computers	Total
Cost or deemed cost		
Balance at April 1, 2021	0.22	0.22
Additions	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	0.22	0.22
Additions	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	0.22	0.22
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at April 1, 2021	0.14	0.14
Depreciation expense	0.07	0.07
Balance at March 31, 2022	0.21	0.21
Depreciation expense	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	0.21	0.21
Carrying amount		
Balance at March 31, 2021	0.08	0.08
Balance at March 31, 2022	0.01	0.01
Balance at March 31, 2023	0.01	0.01

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements

		As at 31.03.2022		As at 31.03.2023
		Qty	Amount	Qty
		Nos.	Rs in lakhs	Nos.
05. Non-current investments				
(A).	Investments in Equity Instruments (unquoted)*			
	Investments in Equity Instruments of:-			
	Flare Realty Engineers Private Limited	2,600	0.09	2,600
	Kaushalya Township Private Limited	880	2.31	880
		3,480	2.40	3,480
	Total aggregate quoted investments		-	
	Aggregate book value of unquoted investments		-	
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments		-	
* Carried at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
06. Loans				As at 31.03.2023
	Unsecured, considered good			Rs in lakhs
	Loan to body corporate			-
	Loan to holding company			1,222.56
				1,222.56
Note - Loans to holding company and other body corporates are provided at a interest rate of 6.5% p.a. The loans are repayable on demand.				
07. Other Financial Asset- Non Current				As at 31.03.2023
	Security Deposit -NSDL			Rs in lakhs
				0.10
				0.10
08. Deferred Tax Asset				As at 31.03.2023
	Deferred tax on brought forward losses as per income tax			Rs in lakhs
				0.01
				0.01
08.01 Details of deferred tax asset as per income tax				
	Brought forward losses as per Income Tax			-
	Tax rate			26%
	Deferred tax (credit)/ charge for the year			0.01
	Deferred tax asset at the end of the year			0.01
09. Cash and cash equivalents				As at 31.03.2023
(a).	Cash and cash equivalents			Rs in lakhs
(i).	Cash in hand			0.02
(ii).	Balances with banks			
	In current accounts			0.92
	Total cash and cash equivalents			0.94
10 Other bank balances				
(i)	In deposit account			2.25
	Total Other bank balances			2.25

Note - The company is required to keep the above deposits till the West Bengal Housing Board holds shares in the company.

11 Other financial assets- Current

(a). Other Receivables

As at 31.03.2023 Rs in lakhs
1.11
1.11

Note - Other Financial assets include Income Tax Refunds receivable for previous assessment years.

12 Income tax assets (net)

Current tax assets (net of provision for tax) (refer note 17)

As at 31.03.2023 Rs in lakhs
0.90
0.90

Details of Income tax assets:

At beginning of year	0.38
Changes for the year	(8.94)
Tax paid (Net) during year	9.46
At end of year- Advance tax/ (Provision for Tax)	0.90

Note:- Advance Income Tax has been netted off with the provision for income tax

31.03.2022

Amount
Rs in lakhs

0.09
2.31
2.40
-
-
-

As at
31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs

101.10
1,083.79
1,184.89

nand.

As at
31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs

0.10
0.10

As at
31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs

2.37
2.37

9.05
26%
0.02
2.37

As at
31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs

3.12
2.10
5.22

2.20
2.20

As at
<u>31.03.2022</u>
<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
<u>3.04</u>
<u>3.04</u>

As at
<u>31.03.2022</u>
<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
<u>0.38</u>
<u>0.38</u>

(0.03)
(10.34)
10.75
0.38

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements

13 Share capital

	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
	<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
Authorised:	
2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	20.00
<i>(as at March 31, 2022: 2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)</i>	
1,10,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	1,100.00
<i>(as at March 31, 2022: 1,00,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each)</i>	
	<u>1,120.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up:	
2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	20.00
<i>(as at March 31, 2022: 2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)</i>	
	<u>20.00</u>

Reconciliation of Number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period

	<u>For the year ended</u> <u>31.03.2023</u>	<u>For the year ended</u> <u>31.03.2022</u>
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>
	<u>Amount</u> <u>Rs in lakhs</u>	<u>Qty</u>
Equity shares		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:		
As at the beginning and end of the year	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2022</u>
	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>
	<u>%</u>	
Kaushlya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	102,000	102,000
Prashant Mehra	28,500	28,500
Rahul Mehra	24,000	24,000
Srishty Mehra	19,000	19,000
West Bengal Housing Board	22,000	22,000

Details of shares held by promoters in the Company

SL.No	Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Prashant Mehra	28,500	14.25%	-
2	Rahul Mehra	24,000	12.00%	-
3	Srishty Mehra	19,000	9.50%	-
4	Karan Mehra	2,000	1.00%	-
5	Neeru Mehra	1,250	0.63%	-
6	Ramesh Kumar Mehra	1,250	0.63%	-
7	West Bengal Housing Board	22,000	11.00%	-
8	Kaushlya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	102,000	51.00%	-

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled for one vote per share held. The dividend of the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
	<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
14 Other Equity	
a). Retained Earnings	3.00
b). General Reserve	100.00
c). Preference Share Redemption Reserve	100.00
d). Investment Revaluation Reserve	2.05
	<u>205.05</u>

	For the year ended 31.03.2023
	Rs in lakhs
Retained Earnings#	
Balance at the beginning of the year	3.44
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	24.55
Less: Transfer to General reserve	(25.00)
Balance at the end of the year	3.00
Investment Revaluation Reserve*	
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.05
Changes during the year	-
Balance at the end of the year	2.05
General Reserve	
Balance at the beginning of the year	75.00
Add: Transferred from Retained earnings	25.00
	100.00
Preference Share Redemption Reserve**	
Balance at the beginning of the year	100.00
Add: Transferred from Retained earnings	-
Balance at the end of the year	100.00

- # **Retained Earnings**
Retained Earnings are the profits and gains that the Company has earned till date and adjustments done on transition to Ind AS, less any t
reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.
- * **Investments revaluation reserve**
The Company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. T
accumulated within the FVTOCI equity investments reserve within equity, The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained e
relevant equity securities are derecognised.
- ** **Preference Share Redemption Reserve**
The company has elected to create a preference share redemption reserve out of the profits which is available for payment of dividend fo
redemption of preference shares.

As at 31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs

20.00

1,100.00

1,120.00

20.00

20.00

Amount
Rs in lakhs

20.00

20.00

%

51.00%

14.25%

12.00%

9.50%

11.00%

year

idend proposed by
event of
portion to the

As at 31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs

3.44

75.00

100.00

2.05

180.49

For the year
ended
31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs

51.10
27.34
(75.00)
3.44

2.05
-
2.05

-
75.00
75.00

100.00
-
100.00

ransfer to general

hese changes are
arnings when the

r the purpose of

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements****15 Long-term Borrowings**

(a). 10% Non-convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

<u>As at 31.03.2022</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2022</u>
<u>Rs in lakhs</u>	<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
997.33	997.33
<u>997.33</u>	<u>997.33</u>

16 Trade Payables

(a). Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

(b). Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

Total trade payables

<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2022</u>
<u>Rs in lakhs</u>	<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
-	-
0.49	2.48
<u>0.49</u>	<u>2.48</u>

Trade Payables ageing schedule**As at 31.03.2023**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.13	-	0.10	0.26	0.49
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31.03.2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	2.12	0.10	-	0.26	2.48
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-

Note:- The company does not have any outstanding dues to micro, small and medium enterprise for more than 45 days during the period and as on March 31, 2022 & March 31, 2023.

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022
	Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
17 Income tax liabilities (net)		
Current tax liabilities (net of advance tax) (refer note 12)	-	-
	-	-
Details of Income tax liabilities:		
At beginning of year	(0.38)	0.03
Changes for the year	8.56	10.34
Tax paid (Net) during year	(9.46)	(10.75)
At end of year- Advance tax/ (Provision for Tax)	-	-
Note:- Advance Income Tax has been netted off with the provision for income tax		
18 Other current liabilities		
(a). Statutory dues	0.41	0.30
(b). Other Payables	7.00	-
Total other liabilities	7.41	0.30

Note - Statutory dues include TDS payable as on 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022.

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements

19 Other income

- (a). Interest income on Financial Assets carried at amortised cost
 - i). From fixed deposits
 - ii). From loan and advances
- (b) Income Tax Refund (AY 18-19)

Total other income

For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
0.11	0.13
60.88	64.92
0.13	-
61.12	65.05

20 Employee benefits expense

- (a). Salaries and wages, including bonus
- (b). Staff welfare expenses

Total employee benefits expense

For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
17.98	17.71
-	-
17.98	17.71

21 Finance cost

- Interest on late deposit of TDS

-	0.92
-	0.92

22 Depreciation and amortisation expense

- (a). Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 04)

Total depreciation and amortisation expense

For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
-	0.07
-	0.07

23 Other expenses

- (a). Rates, taxes and licenses
- (b). Legal and professional fee
- (c). Travelling and conveyance expenses
- (d). Commission to Managing Director
- (e). Audit fees (Statutory audit fees)
- (f). Rent
- (g). Deferred Tax Asset written off
- (h). Other general expenses

Total other expenses

For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
0.02	0.02
1.10	0.40
0.27	0.09
1.86	2.05
0.06	0.06
2.40	2.40
2.37	-
2.12	2.38
10.20	7.41

24 Income tax recognised in profit and loss

	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
	Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	8.56	10.37
In respect of the earlier years	(0.18)	1.26
	8.39	11.62
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(0.01)	(0.02)
	(0.01)	(0.02)
Total tax expense	8.38	11.60

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit (loss) as follows:

	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
	Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
Profit before tax for the year	32.93	38.95
Income tax expense calculated at 26 % (2022-23: 26%)	8.56	10.13
Effect of disallowances under tax	-	0.24
Others		
Total tax expense for the year	8.56	10.37

25 Earnings per share (In rupees)

Basic and diluted earnings per share

calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
	Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
Profit for the year	24.55	27.34
Profit attributable to the Equity Shareholders (A)	24.55	27.34
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (B)	200,000	200,000
Face value of Equity shares in Rupees	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share	12.28	13.67

The Company is not having any potential ordinary shares which are dilutive in nature.

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
26
Related party disclosures:

Information on related party transactions as per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 24 - Related party Disclosures

A). List of related parties and relationship

Name of the related party	Nature of Relationship
Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Holding Company
Key Managerial Person	
Prashant Mehra	Managing Director
Ramesh Kumar Mehra	Director
Asok Kumar Roy Chowdhury	Director
Minoti Nath	Director
Asoke Das	Director
Dipankar Sinha	Director

26.01
Related party disclosures:
Rs in Lakhs

	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the Year ended 31.03.2022
a). Transactions during the year		
i) Advances (Repaid)/Given		
Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	85.43	(3.15)
ii) Interest on loans		
Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	59.27	55.32
iii) Remuneration/commission paid to Key Managerial Personnel		
Prashant Mehra	1.86	2.05
Ramesh Mehra	15.00	15.00
Asok Kumar Roy Chowdhury	-	0.14
Minoti Nath	0.13	0.21
Asoke Das	0.13	0.21

b). Balances at the end of year	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
i) Advances Repaid/Given		
Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	1,222.56	1,083.79
ii) Investment in group company		
Flare Realty Engineering Private Limited	0.09	0.09
Kaushalya Township Private Limited	2.31	2.31
iii) Remuneration/ Commission Payable		
Prashant Mehra	-	1.95
Ramesh Mehra	-	-

Rs in lakhs

c). Loans and advances granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties		
Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
i) Related parties		
Unsecured, considered good		
Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	1,222.56	100%

Note - Loans and advances to related parties are repayable on demand

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements

27 Additional information to the Financial Statements

27.01 Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022, respectively.

27.02 Capital and other commitments

The Company does not have any capital & other commitments as at 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022, respectively.

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements

28 Financial instruments

28.01 Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan also taking into consideration any long term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity and cash generated from operations.

Categories of financial instruments

	(Rs in Lakhs)	
	As at	As at
Financial assets	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Measured at amortised cost		
(a). Cash and bank balances (including earmarked non-current cash and bank balances)	3.19	7.42
(b). Other financial assets at amortised cost	1.11	3.04
(c). Loans	1,222.56	1,184.89
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	997.82	999.81
Long-term borrowings	997.33	997.33
Trade payables	0.49	2.48

28.02 Financial risk management

28.02.01 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The corporate treasury management reports on quarterly basis to the board of directors that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

28.02.02 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 prices.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The company is not involved in any foreign currency transaction, therefore it is not exposed to foreign currency risk

28.02.03 Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. Currently the company does not have any debt and hence it is not exposed to any risk of changes in market interest rates.

28.02.04 Credit risk management

Credit risks refers to risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company's Board approved financial risk policies comprise liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of trade receivables, finance receivables and loans and advances. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity.

The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings.

On going credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

28.02.05 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the maturity profile of Company's non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment period. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	Rs in lakhs		
	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
As at 31.03.2023			
Borrowings	997.33	-	997.33
Trade payables	0.49	0.49	
Other financial liabilities	7.41	7.41	
	1,005.23	7.90	997.33
As at 31.03.2022			
Borrowings	997.33	-	997.33
Trade payables	2.48	2.48	
Other financial liabilities	0.30	0.30	
	1,000.11	2.78	997.33

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements

29 Financial instruments

29.01 Fair value measurements

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expense are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 28.

Financial assets and Liabilities

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

(R)

	As at March 31, 2023		
	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets:			
Investment in Unquoted Equity instrument	2.40	-	2.40
Loans- Non current	-	1,222.56	1,222.56
Other non current financial asset	-	0.10	0.10
Trade receivable	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.94	0.94
Other bank balances	-	2.25	2.25
Other current financial assets	-	1.11	1.11
Total	2.40	1,226.96	1,229.36
Financial Liabilities			
Long term borrowings	-	997.33	997.33
Trade payable	-	0.49	0.49
Total	-	997.82	997.82

	As at March 31, 2022		
	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets:			
Investment in Unquoted Equity instrument	2.40	-	2.40
Loans- Non current	-	1,184.89	1,184.89
Other non current financial asset	-	0.10	0.10
Trade receivable	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	5.22	5.22
Other bank balances	-	2.20	2.20
Other current financial assets	-	-	-
Total	2.40	1,192.41	1,194.80
Financial Liabilities			
Long term borrowings	-	997.33	997.33
Trade payable	-	2.48	2.48
Total	-	999.81	999.81

Fair Value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

(R)

As at March 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:			
Investment in Unquoted Equity instrument			2.40
	-	-	2.40

As at March 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:			
Investment in Unquoted Equity instrument			2.40
	-	-	2.40

30 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 27th May, 2022.

As per terms of our report attached

Barkha & Associates
FRN- 327573E
Chartered Accountants

Barkha Agarwal
Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Mehra
Managing Director

Karan Mehra
CFO

Ramesh Kumar
Director

Sanjay Lal Gu
Company Secy

expenses are

ial liabilities

's in Lakhs)

**Total Fair
Value**

2.40
1,222.56
0.10
-
0.94
2.25
1.11
1,229.36

997.33
0.49
997.82

**Total Fair
Value**

2.40
1,184.89
0.10
-
5.22
2.20
-
1,194.80

997.33
2.48
999.81

Rs in Lakhs)

Total

-

Total

-

Mr Mehra

pta

etary

BENGAL KDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements****31 Financial ratios****(Rs in lakhs)**

Sl. No	Ratios	For the Year ended		% Change	Reason for change
		2023	2022		
a	Current ratio	0.66	3.89	-83%	Decrease in Current Assets & Current Liabilities in FY 2022-23
b	Debt Equity ratio	4.43	4.97	-11%	
c	Debt service coverage ratio	-	-	0%	
d	Return on equity ratio	11%	14%	-20%	
e	Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	0%	
f	Trade receivables turnover ratio	-	-	0%	
g	Trade payables turnover ratio	-	-	0%	
h	Net capital turnover ratio	22.86	24.33	-6%	
i	Net Profit ratio	40%	42%	-4%	
j	Return on capital employed	3%	3%	-19%	
k	Return on investment	2%	2%	-12%	

1. Current ratio = Current assets ÷ Current liabilities

2. Debt-Equity ratio = Long term borrowings ÷ Shareholders funds

3. Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt service ÷ Debt service

Where, Earnings for debt service = Net profit before tax + Non cash operating expenses like depreciation + Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets

Debt service = Interest & Lease payments + Principal repayments

4. Return on Equity ratio = Net profit ÷ shareholders funds

6. Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net credit sales ÷ average receivables

7. Trade payables turnover ratio = Net credit purchases ÷ average payables

8. Net capital turnover ratio = Total turnover ÷ Average working capital

9. Net profit ratio = Net profit ÷ Total revenue

10. Return on capital employed = EBIT ÷ (shareholders funds + Long term borrowings)

11. Return on Investment = Net profit ÷ (shareholders funds + Long term borrowings)