

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF KDC NIRMAN LIMITED FORMELY KNOWN AS BENGAL KAUSHALYA NIRMAN LIMITED REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of KDC NIRMAN LIMITED FORMERLY KNOWN AS BENGAL KAUSHALYA NIRMAN 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.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

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 Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Act, 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order;
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - A) We have 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 Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - E) On the basis of the 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 Standalone Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - G) The managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has not been provided by the Company to its directors and hence provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not applicable;
 - H) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 15 to the Standalone Financial Statements;
 - The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

- There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Monu Jain & Company

Firm Regn. No. 327900E

Chartered Accountants

Monu Jain

Partner

Membership No. 302721

Place: Kolkata

Date: The 28TH May, 2019

Annexure 1

To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of KDC NIRMAN LIMITED FORMERLY KNOWN AS BENGAL KAUSHALYA NIRMAN LIMITED.

(Referred to in paragraph 1, under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Hence this clause is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Hence this clause is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has granted unsecured loan to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of the said act has been fully complied with.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, in respect of loans, investment, guarantees and security, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with by the company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of goods produced by the company, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act.
- (vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Goods and Services tax, Service tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues applicable to it.
(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Goods and Service tax, Service tax, Duty of custom, Duty of excise, Value added tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amount disputed in respect of Income –Tax, Value Added Tax, Sales Tax, Excise Duty, Custom duty, Service Tax and Cess.
- (viii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in re-payment of loan & borrowings dues to a financial institution, bank, Government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer (including debt instrument) during the year.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations provided to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures
- (xv) During the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and, not commented upon.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-

cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

- (xvii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For Monu Jain & Company

Firm Regn. No. 327900E

Chartered Accountants

Monu Jain

Partner

Membership No. 302721

Place: Kolkata

Date: The 28TH May, 2019

Annexure 2

To the Independent Auditor's Report of even Date on the Standalone Financial Statements of KDC NIRMAL LIMITED FORMERLY KNOWN AS BENGAL KAUSHALYA NIRMAL LIMITED.

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (i) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of KDC NIRMAL LIMITED FORMERLY KNOWN AS BENGAL KAUSHALYA NIRMAL LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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. 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 the 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are

subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Monu Jain & Company
Firm Regn. No. 327900E
Chartered Accountants

Monu Jain
Partner
Membership No. 302721

Place: Kolkata
Date: The 28TH May, 2019

KDC NIRMAN LIMITED (formerly known as Bengal Kaushalya Nirman Limited)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

Rs. In Lakhs

| | Notes | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|--|-------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (I) ASSETS | | | | |
| (1) Non-current assets | | | | |
| (a) Financial assets | | | | |
| (i) Other financial assets | 04 | - | - | 16.00 |
| (b) Deferred Tax Asset (net) | 05 | 0.18 | - | - |
| | | 0.18 | - | 16.00 |
| (2) Current Assets | | | | |
| (a) Financial assets | | | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalent | 06 | 0.85 | 17.22 | 1.58 |
| (ii) Loans | 07 | 16.91 | - | - |
| (b) Other current assets | 08 | 0.10 | - | - |
| | | 17.86 | 17.22 | 1.58 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 18.04 | 17.22 | 17.58 |
| (II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | | |
| (1) Equity | | | | |
| (a) Equity share capital | 09 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| (b) Other equity | 10 | (2.88) | (3.60) | (3.18) |
| | | 17.12 | 16.40 | 16.82 |
| (2) Current liabilities | | | | |
| (a) Financial liabilities | | | | |
| (i) Trade payables | | | | |
| `-Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises | | - | - | - |
| `-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 11 | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.76 |
| | | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.76 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 18.04 | 17.22 | 17.58 |

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Monu Jain & Company
Firm Regn. No. 327900E
Chartered Accountants

Prashant Mehra
Director

Monu Jain
Partner
Membership No. 302721

Ramesh Kumar Mehra
Director

Place:Kolkata

Kolkata, May 28, 2019

KDC NIRMAN LIMITED (formerly known as Bengal Kaushalya Nirman Limited)**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019**

| | Notes | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | Rs. In Lakhs For the Year ended 31.03.2018 |
|---|-------|--|---|
| (1) Other income | 12 | 1.01 | - |
| (2) Total Revenue (2) | | 1.01 | - |
| (3) EXPENSES | | | |
| (a) Other expenses | 13 | 0.47 | 0.41 |
| Total Expenses (4) | | 0.47 | 0.41 |
| (4) Profit before tax (2) - (3) | | 0.54 | (0.41) |
| (5) Tax Expense | | | |
| (a) Current tax | | | |
| (i). Current tax for current year | | - | - |
| (ii). Current tax for the previous years | | - | 0.01 |
| (b) Deferred tax | | | |
| (i). Deferred tax for current year | | (0.18) | - |
| (ii). Deferred tax relating to previous years | | - | - |
| Total tax expense (5) | | (0.18) | 0.01 |
| (6) Profit/(loss) for the year (4) - (5) | | 0.72 | (0.42) |
| (7) Other comprehensive income | | | |
| (i). Item that will not be reclassified | | - | - |
| (ii). Item that will be reclassified | | - | - |
| (8) Total comprehensive income for the period (6)+(7) | | 0.72 | (0.42) |
| (9) Earnings per equity share (In Rupees): (Face value of share of Rs 10 each) | 14 | | |
| (a) Basic | | 0.36 | (0.21) |
| (b) Diluted | | 0.36 | (0.21) |

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Monu Jain & Company
Firm Regn. No. 327900E
Chartered Accountants

Prashant Mehra
Director

Monu Jain
Partner
Membership No. 302721

Place:Kolkata

Ramesh Kumar Mehra
Director

Kolkata, May 28, 2019

| | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | Rs. In Lakhs For the Year ended 31.03.2018 |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Cash Flow from Operating activities: | | |
| Profit before tax | 0.54 | (0.41) |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 0.54 | (0.41) |
| Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in working capital | | |
| Non-current financial Assets | - | 16.00 |
| Trade Payables | 0.10 | 0.07 |
| Cash generated from operations | 0.64 | 15.66 |
| Income tax paid | (0.10) | (0.01) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 0.54 | 15.65 |
| B. Cash Flow from Investing activities: | | |
| Loan given | (16.91) | - |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | (16.91) | - |
| C. Cash Flow from Financing activities: | | |
| Net cash from financing activities | - | - |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (16.37) | 15.65 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning | 17.22 | 1.58 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end | 0.85 | 17.22 |

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1. Cash and cash equivalents represents cash in hand, cheques in hand and balances with banks. (Refer Note. 06)
2. Figures in brackets represent outflows.

As per terms of our report attached

For Monu Jain & Company
Firm Regn. No. 327900E
Chartered Accountants

Monu Jain
Partner
Membership No. 302721

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Mehra
Director

Ramesh Kumar Mehra
Director

Kolkata, May 28, 2019

KDC NIRMAN LIMITED (formerly known as Bengal Kau
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

Rs. In Lakhs

| Particulars | Amount |
|--|--------|
| Balance as at 1 April 2017 | 20.00 |
| Changes in equity share capital during the year ended March 31, 2017 | - |
| Balance as at 31 March 2018 | 20.00 |
| Changes in equity share capital during the year ended March 31, 2018 | - |
| Balance as at 31 March 2019 | 20.00 |

B. Other Equity

Rs. In lakhs

| Statement of changes in Equity | Retained Earnings | Total Equity |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Balance at April 1, 2017 | (3.18) | (3.18) |
| Profit for the year | (0.42) | (0.42) |
| Balance at March 31, 2018 | (3.60) | (3.60) |
| Loss for the year | 0.72 | 0.72 |
| Balance at March 31, 2019 | (2.88) | (2.88) |

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Monu Jain & Company
Firm Regn. No. 327900E
Chartered Accountants

Prashant Mehra
Director

Monu Jain
Partner
Membership No. 302721

Ramesh Kumar Mehra
Director

Place: Kolkata

Kolkata, May 28, 2019

1. General corporate information

KDC Nirman Limited (formerly known as Bengal Kaushalya Nirman Private Limited) is a Limited Company, domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is an subsidiary Company of M/S Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited. The shares of the company are not listed on any stock exchange in India. The Company has been incorporated with the objective of dealing in properties and real estate development. The Company carries on its business in domestic markets only.

02. Application of new and revised Ind As

New Ind AS that has been issued but is not effective as of the closing day of the reporting period:

"Ind AS 116 "Leases"

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

This will have no impact on the company as the company does not have any leased asset.

03. Summary of significant accounting policies

03.01 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015. Up to the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2016. Refer Note [*] for the details of first time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

3.02 Basis of preparation and presentation

This is a separate financial statement presented as per requirement of Ind AS-27 those presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

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, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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.

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.

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 derives revenues primarily from real estate business. Other income mainly includes interest income.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. Since the company does not have any incomplete contract as on April 1, 2018 hence the effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities.

3.05 Taxation

i). Current tax

Current tax is payable based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Standalone 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 Standalone 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.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from the deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the benefits of the temporary difference can be utilised and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 and deferred tax are recognised in 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.

3.06 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

03.06.01 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.

03.06.02 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 or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognised. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed.

3.07 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company entity 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.

3.08 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, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

03.08.01 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (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 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 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.

03.08.02 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 an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit and loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

03.08.03 Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company makes 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.

The Company has equity investments in two entities, and elected to FVTOCI irrevocable option for both of these investments.

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 profit and loss.

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

Financial assets which meet 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 and are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit and loss.

03.08.05 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 have 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 have 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 amount equal to lifetime 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.

03.08.06 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 amount 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 profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

3.09 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

03.09.01 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.

03.09.02 Classification as debt or equity

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.

03.09.03 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.

03.09.04 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL, when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern to short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

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.

03.09.05 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.

03.09.06 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 profit or loss.

| | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 04. Other non-current financial assets | | | |
| (Unsecured Considered good) | | | |
| (a). Other Advances | - | - | 16.00 |
| | - | - | 16.00 |

| | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 05. Deferred Tax Asset | | | |
| B/f forward losses as per Income Tax | 0.70 | | |
| Tax Rate | 26% | | |
| Deferred tax income/ (expense) for the year | 0.18 | | |
| Deferred tax asset at the end of the year | 0.18 | - | - |

| | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 06. Cash and bank balances | | | |
| (a). Cash and cash equivalents | | | |
| (i). Cash in hand | 0.23 | 0.59 | 0.89 |
| (ii). Cheques in hand | - | 7.00 | - |
| (iii). Balances with banks | | | |
| In current accounts | 0.62 | 9.63 | 0.69 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 0.85 | 17.22 | 1.58 |

Note:- "Cheques in hand" was incorrectly classified as "Other non-current financial asset" for the FY 2017-18. The same has been rectified retrospectively to confirm with the requirements of Ind AS 32: Financial Instruments: Presentation. Due to such reclassification, "Other non-current financial asset" decreased by Rs 7.00 (lakhs) and Cash and Cash Equivalent increased by Rs. 7.00 (Lakhs) as at 31.3.2018.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| 07. Loans and advances | | | |
| Loans to body corporate | 5.00 | - | - |
| Loan to holding company | 11.91 | - | - |
| | 16.91 | - | - |

| | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 08. Other current assets | | | |
| Balance with government authorities | | | |
| Income Tax Asset | 0.10 | - | - |
| | 0.10 | - | - |

09. Share capital

| | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| Authorised: | | | |
| 30,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (as at March 31, 2018 : 3,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each; as at April 1, 2017: 3,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each) | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up: | | | |
| 2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (as at March 31, 2018 : 200,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each; as at April 1, 2017: 200,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each) | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |

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

| | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | | For the year ended 31.03.2018 | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | No. of Shares | Amount Rs. In Lakhs | No. of Shares | Amount Rs. In Lakhs |
| Equity shares | | | | |
| Issued, subscribed and fully paid up: | | | | |
| At beginning & end of the year | 2,00,000 | 20.00 | 2,00,000 | 20.00 |
| | 2,00,000 | 20.00 | 2,00,000 | 20.00 |

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

| | As at 31.03.2019 | | As at 31.03.2018 | |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------|
| | No. of Shares | % | No. of Shares | % |
| Equity shares with voting rights held by Holding Company | | | | |
| Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. | 1,02,000 | 51.00% | 1,02,000 | 51.00% |
| Others | | | | |
| Pranav Mehra | 16,000 | 8.00% | 16,000 | 8.00% |
| Kartik Mehra | 10,000 | 5.00% | 10,000 | 5.00% |
| Rahul Mehra | 32,000 | 16.00% | 32,000 | 16.00% |
| Sunkissed Merchandise Private Limited | 20,000 | 10.00% | 20,000 | 10.00% |
| Mahanti Engineers Private Limited | 20,000 | 10.00% | 20,000 | 10.00% |

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, if any, proposed by 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 event of liquidation, the equity shareholders of the class are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

10 Other Equity

a). Retained Earnings

| | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| | (2.88) | (3.60) | (3.18) |
| | (2.88) | (3.60) | (3.18) |
| | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | For the Year ended 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| Retained Earnings | | | |
| Opening balance | (3.60) | (3.18) | (3.18) |
| Profit/Loss for the year | 0.72 | (0.42) | - |
| Closing balance | (2.88) | (3.60) | (3.18) |

| | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 11. Trade Payables | | | |
| (a). Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises | - | - | - |
| (b). Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.76 |
| Total trade payables | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.76 |

Based on the information available with the Company, it did not have any outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises for more than 45 days during the year and as on March 31st, 2019

KDC NIRMAN LIMITED (formerly known as Bengal Kaushalya Nirman Limited)

| | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | For the Year ended 31.03.2018 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 12. Other income | | |
| (a). Interest on Loans | 1.01 | - |
| Total other income | 1.01 | - |

| | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | For the Year ended 31.03.2018 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 13. Other expenses | | |
| (a). Rates, taxes and licenses | 0.02 | 0.16 |
| (b). Legal and professional fee | 0.18 | 0.12 |
| (c). Audit fees | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| (d). Other general expenses | 0.21 | 0.07 |
| | 0.47 | 0.41 |

13.1 Payment to Statutory Auditors

| | | |
|---------------|------|------|
| As audit fees | 0.06 | 0.06 |
|---------------|------|------|

| | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | For the Year ended 31.03.2018 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs |
| 14. Earnings per share (in rupees) | | |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share | | |
| The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows: | | |
| Profit for the year | 0.72 | (0.42) |
| Weighted average number of equity shres for the purpose of basic earnings per share | 2,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share (In Rs) | 0.36 | (0.21) |

The Company is not having any potential ordinary shares which are dilutive in nature. Hence diluted earnings per share is not calculated separately.

KDC NIRMAN LIMITED (formerly known as Bengal Kaushalya Nirman Limited)**Notes forming part of the financial statements****15. Additional information to the Financial Statements****15.01 Contingent Liabilities**

There are no outstanding litigations or demands as at 31st March, 2019 and 31st March 2018 hence no amount has been disclosed as contingent liabilities.

As at
31.03.2019 As at 31.03.2018

Rs. In Lakhs Rs. In Lakhs

15.02 Capital and other commitments

a). Capital commitments

Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account

- -

b). Others

- -

15.03 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**

Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited

Azur Solar KDC Pvt Ltd

Bengal KDC Housing Development Ltd.

Kaushalya Energy Private Limited

Orion Abasaan (P) Ltd.

Kaushalya Township Private Limited

Kaushalya Nirman Private Limited

Nature of Relationship

Significant

Subsidiary of the Company having Significant Influence

Subsidiary of the Company having Significant Influence

Subsidiary of the Company having Significant Influence

Associate of the Company having Significant Influence

Associate of the Company having Significant Influence

Associate of the Company having Significant Influence

Key Managerial Person

Prashant Mehra

Director

Ramesh Kumar Mehra

Director

15.04 Related party Transaction:

| Particulars | For the year ended 31.03.2019 | For the Year ended 31.03.2018 | For the Year ended 31.03.2018 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Loan given | | | |
| (1) Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited | 11.91 | - | - |

15.05 Related Party Balances

| Particulars | As at 31.03.2019 | As at 31.03.2018 | As at 01.04.2017 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| a) Loan given | | | |
| (1) Kaushalya Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited | 11.91 | - | - |

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Notes forming part of the financial statements

KDC NIRMAN LIMITED (formerly known as Bengal Kaushalya Nirman Limited)**Notes forming part of the financial statements****17. Financial instruments****17.01 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.

17.02 Credit risk management

Credit risks refers to risk that a counterparty 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, 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.

17.03 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 has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, 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 | Total | Less than 1 month | 1 - 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years > 5 years |
| As at 31.03.2019 | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 0.92 | 0.92 | | | 0.92 | - |
| | 0.92 | 0.92 | - | - | 0.92 | - |
| As at 31.03.2018 | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 0.82 | 0.82 | | | 0.82 | - |
| | 0.82 | 0.82 | - | - | 0.82 | - |
| As at 01.04.2017 | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 0.76 | 0.76 | | | 0.76 | - |
| | 0.76 | 0.76 | - | - | 0.76 | - |

KDC NIRMAN LIMITED (formerly known as Bengal Kaushalya Nirman Limited)**Notes forming part of the financial statements****18. Financial instruments****18.01 Fair value measurements**

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 3

Financial assets and Liabilities

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

| As at 31.03.2019 | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Amortised Cost | Total Carrying Value | Total Fair Value |
| Financial Assets: | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - |
| Total | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| Trade payable | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 |
| Total | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 |
| As at 31.03.2018 | | | |
| | Amortised Cost | Total Carrying Value | Total Fair Value |
| Financial Assets: | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 17.22 | 17.22 | 17.22 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - |
| Total | 17.22 | 17.22 | 17.22 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| Trade payable | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 |
| Total | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 |
| As at April 1, 2017 | | | |
| | Amortised Cost | Total Carrying Value | Total Fair Value |
| Financial Assets: | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| Other financial assets | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Total | 17.58 | 17.58 | 17.58 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| Trade payable | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| Total | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 |

19. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 28, 2019.

As per terms of our report attached

For Monu Jain & Company
Firm Regn. No. 327900E
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Monu Jain
Partner
Membership No. 302721

Place:Kolkata

Kolkata, May 28, 2019

Prashant Mehra
Director

Ramesh Kumar Mehra
Director