

Part -B**1. Company Overview :**

Niraj Cement Structurals Ltd. (“the Company”) is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India having its registered office at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. The Company is engaged in infrastructural services.

Significant Accounting Policies:**a. Statement of compliance:**

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments thereof issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. In addition, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations require a different treatment. These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 30, 2019.

b. Basis of accounting:

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

Fair value measurements are categorised as below 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:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at 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 valuation of assets or liabilities.

Above levels of fair value hierarchy are applied consistently and generally, there are no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy unless the circumstances change warranting such transfer.

c. Presentation of financial statements:

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”). 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 Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in lakh rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees to two decimal places.

d. Operating cycle for current and non-current classification:

Operating cycle for the business activities of the company covers the duration of the specific project/contract/product line/service including the defect liability period wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective lines of business.

e. Use of judgements and estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions. These affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period and the actual results could differ from those estimates. These are reviewed by the management on an on-going basis and appropriate changes in estimates are made prospectively as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of these financial statements are just, prudent and reasonable.

f. Exceptional items:

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and disclosed as such in the financial statements.

g. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE):

PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. PPE acquired on hire purchase basis are recognised at their cash values. Cost includes professional fees related to the acquisition of PPE and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company’s accounting policy.

Own manufactured PPE is capitalised at cost including an appropriate share of overheads. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to construction or acquisition of PPE or bringing the PPE to working condition are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the PPE.

PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as “capital work-in-progress”. (Also refer to policy on leases, borrowing costs, impairment of assets and foreign currency transactions infra).

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

Where cost of a part of the asset (“asset component”) is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately and such asset component is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use. Extra shift depreciation is provided on a location basis.

Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lease term. Where there is reasonable certainty that the Company shall obtain ownership of the assets at the end of the lease term, such assets are depreciated based on the useful life adopted by the Company for similar assets.

Freehold land is not depreciated

Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

Nature of Assets	Useful Life (in years.)
Plant and Machinery	15
Factory Premises and Weighbridge	30
Motor cars, Trucks and dumpers, etc	8
Furniture and Other equipments	10
Office equipments	5
Computers	3

However, the management has not conducted physical verification of assets during the year.

h. Revenue Recognition :

Ind AS 115: The objective of this Standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

Identifying the Contract:

An entity shall account for a contract with a customer that is within the scope of this Standard only when all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- (b) the entity can identify each party’s rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- (c) the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- (d) the contract has commercial substance (ie the risk, timing or amount of the entity’s future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- (e) it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer’s ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession

Identifying Performance Obligation:

At contract inception, an entity shall assess the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and shall identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either: (a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or 596 (b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer

Satisfaction of performance obligations:

An entity shall recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (ie an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

Performance obligations satisfied over time

When either party to a contract has performed, an entity shall present the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity’s performance and the customer’s payment. An entity shall present any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

Measurement

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, an entity shall recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

Determining the transaction price

An entity shall consider the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some sales taxes). The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

i. Investments:

Under Ind AS, these financial assets have been classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on the date of transition and fair value changes after the date of transition has been recognised in profit or loss.

j. Fair value measurement :

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair value of current assets which includes loans given, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets - approximate their carrying amounts.
- Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts

k. Borrowings :

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of assets acquired on finance lease and exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs net of any investment income from the temporary investment of related borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised/inventoried as part of cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in Profit or Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

l. Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and/or financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to a contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction values and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from as the case may be, the fair value of such financial assets or liabilities, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Profit or Loss.

In case of funding to subsidiary companies in the form of interest free or concession loans and preference shares, the excess of the actual amount of the funding over initially measured fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and presented on net basis in the balance sheet when there is a current legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and it is intended to either settle on net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) Financial assets:

A. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety either at amortised cost or at fair value depending on the classification of the financial assets as follows:

1. Investments in debt instruments that are designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - at fair value.
2. Investments in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at - at amortised cost (unless the same designated as fair value through profit or loss):
 - 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 instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
3. Investment in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI] (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss)
 - 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 instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
4. Debt instruments at FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments, if any, and all changes are recognised in profit or loss.
5. Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies are measured at cost less impairment.
6. Investment in preference shares of the subsidiary companies are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at FVTPL.

7. Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the related instruments are not held for trading and the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income.
- B. For financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI, income by way of interest and dividend, provision for impairment and exchange difference, if any, (on debt instrument) are recognised in profit or loss and changes in fair value (other than on account of above income or expense) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. On disposal of debt instruments at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in other equity is reclassified to profit or loss. In case of equity instruments at FVTOCI, such cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of investments.

C. A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

1. the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
2. the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognised in Profit or Loss.

D. Impairment of financial assets: The company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of a provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109. Impairment loss on investments is recognised when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

A. Financial liabilities, including derivatives and embedded derivatives, which are designated for measurement at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the amount of impairment loss allowance or the amount recognised at inception net of cumulative amortisation, whichever is higher. All other financial liabilities including loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

B. A financial liability is derecognised when the related obligation expires or is discharged or cancelled.

m. Inventories:

Inventories are valued after providing for obsolescence, as under:

- (i) Raw materials, components, construction materials, stores, spares and loose tools at lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost if the finished products in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.
- (ii) Manufacturing work-in-progress at lower of weighted average cost including related overheads or net realisable value. In some cases, manufacturing work-in-progress are valued at lower of specifically identifiable cost or net realisable value. In the case of qualifying assets, cost also includes applicable borrowing costs vide policy relating to borrowing costs.
- (iii) Finished goods and stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading) at lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value. Cost includes related overheads and excise duty paid/payable on such goods.
- (iv) Completed property/work-in-progress (including land) in respect of property development activity at lower of specifically identifiable cost or net realisable value.

Assessment of net realisable value is made at each reporting period end and when the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written-down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the write-down, if any, in the past period is reversed to the extent of the original amount written-down so that the resultant carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value.

n. Cash and Bank Balances:

Cash and bank balances also include fixed deposits, margin money deposits, earmarked balances with banks and other bank balances which have restrictions on repatriation. Short term and liquid investments being subject to more than insignificant risk of change in value, are not included as part of cash and cash equivalents.

o. Security premium account:

(i) Securities premium includes:

- A. The difference between the face value of the equity shares and the consideration received in respect of shares issued.
 - B. The fair value of the stock options which are treated as expense, if any, in respect of shares allotted pursuant to Stock Options Scheme.
- (ii) The issue expenses of securities which qualify as equity instruments are written off against securities premium account.

p. Employee Benefits :

(i) Short term employee benefits:

Employee benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia and performance-linked rewards falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Post-employment benefits:

- A. Defined contribution plans: The Company's superannuation scheme, state governed provident fund scheme, employee state insurance scheme and employee pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

- B. Defined benefit plans:

The employees' gratuity fund schemes and employee provident fund schemes managed by board of trustees established by the Company, the post-retirement medical care plan and the Company pension plan represent defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate based on the market yield on government securities of a maturity period equivalent to the weighted average maturity profile of the defined benefit obligations at the Balance Sheet date.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset) and any change in the effect of asset ceiling (if applicable) is recognised in other comprehensive income and is reflected in retained earnings and the same is not eligible to be reclassified to profit or loss. Defined benefit costs comprising current service cost, past service cost and gains or losses on settlements are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefits expense. Interest cost implicit in defined benefit employee cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under finance cost. Gains or losses on settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the settlement occurs. Past service cost is recognised as expense at the earlier of the plan amendment or curtailment and when the company recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

(iii) Long term employee benefits:

The obligation recognised in respect of long term benefits such as compensated absences, long service award etc. is measured at present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be made by the Company and is recognised in a similar manner as in the case of defined benefit plans vide (ii)(B) supra.

Long term employee benefit costs comprising current service cost and gains or losses on curtailments and settlements, re-measurements including actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefit expenses. Interest cost implicit in long term employee benefit cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under finance cost.

(iv) Termination benefits:

Termination benefits such as compensation under employee separation schemes are recognised as expense when the Company's offer of the termination benefit is accepted or when the Company recognises the related restructuring costs whichever is earlier.

q. Taxes on Income :

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and based on the expected outcome of assessments/appeals.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit and quantified using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences including the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, 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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences to the extent that is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. 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 assets relating to unabsorbed depreciation/business losses/losses under the head "capital gains" are recognised and carried forward to the extent of available taxable temporary differences or where there is convincing other evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Transaction or event which is recognised outside Profit or Loss, either in Other Comprehensive Income or in equity, is recorded along with the tax as applicable.

r. Accounting for Joint Ventures:

The company has booked turnover and related cost of Joint Venture entities and partners in its books of account.

s. Financial Risk Management objectives and policies:

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

1) Market Risk (Interest rate risk):

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

According to the Company's interest rate risk exposure is only for floating rate borrowings. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 0.50% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2019	Year Ended 31st March, 2018
Total Borrowings (Including current maturity of long term debt)	2045.87	5137.49
% of Borrowings out of above bearing variable rate of interest	100	96.57

Interest rate sensitivity

A change of 0.50% in interest rates would have following Impact on profit before tax

	2018-2019	2017-2018
0.50% increase would decrease the profit before tax by	N.A.	28.12
0.50% decrease would Increase the profit before tax by	N.A.	28.12

2) Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as:

- i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
- ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counter-party,
- iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counter-party's ability to meet its obligations,
- iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counter-party,

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables and loan from individual customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Subject to notes and balance written off, based on the historical data, loss on collection of other receivable is provided as follows:

Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
Short term loans and advances: 1. Unsecured, considered good	
Site advances	5985.69
Less: Expected Credit Allowance	(27.97)
Balance	5957.72

Ageing of Account receivables

Receivable dues	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Upto 3 months	1433.74	719.68
3 to 6 months	3921.100	2332.08
6 to 12 months	979.80	4035.12
More than 12 months	2333.27	2333.63

3) Liquidity Risk:

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows

1. **Maturity patterns of borrowings**

(RS in Lakh)

As at 31st March, 2019	0-1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	Beyond 5 Year	Total
Long term borrowings (Including current maturity of long term debt)	534.87	1511.00	-	-	2045.87
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Total	534.87	1511.00	-	-	2045.87

(RS in Lakh)

As at 31st March, 2018	0-1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	Beyond 5 Year	Total
Long term borrowings (Including current maturity of long term debt)	1612.11	2765.00	584.00	0.00	4961.11
Short term borrowings	-	176.38	-	-	176.38
Total	1612.11	2,941.38	584.00	0.00	5137.49

2. **Maturity patterns of other Financial Liabilities other than borrowings**

As at 31st March, 2019	0-3 MONTH	3-6 Months	6 months to 12 months	beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	833.84	1222.82	286.77	320.66	2664.09
Payable related to Capital goods	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial liability (Current and Non Current)	200.61	6.43	16.99	1128.26	1352.29
Total	1034.45	1229.25	303.76	1448.92	4016.38

(RS in Lakh)

As at 31st March, 2018	0-3 MONTH	3-6 Months	6 months to 12 months	beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	434.27	1349.99	156.21	137.42	2077.89
Payable related to Capital goods	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial liability (Current and Non Current)	426.01	996.12	692.07	1580.66	3694.85
Total	860.28	2346.11	848.28	1718.08	5772.75

- t. **Lease** : Ind AS 116 – Leases which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract and replaces the previous standard on leasing, Ind AS 17 – Leases. Ind AS 116 eliminates the classification of leases for the lessee as either operating leases or finance leases as required by Ind AS 17 and instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model whereby a lessee is required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term that is greater than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value, and to recognise depreciation of leased assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the income statement.

The accounting by lessors under the new standard is substantially unchanged from today's accounting in Ind AS 17. Lessors classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. For operating leases, lessors continue to recognize the underlying asset. For finance leases, lessors derecognize the underlying asset and recognize a net investment in the lease similar to today's requirements. Any selling profit or loss is recognized at lease commencement.

u. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

Provisions are recognised only when:

- (i) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (iii) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation and when the effect of time value of money is material, the carrying amount of the provision is the present value of those cash flows. Reimbursement expected in respect of expenditure required to settle a provision is recognised only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- (i) a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (ii) a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible. Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under such contract, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

v. Statement of Cash Flows:

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method, adjusting the profit before tax excluding exceptional items for the effects of:

- (i) changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables transactions of a non-cash nature;
- (ii) non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses; and
- (iii) all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as at the date of Balance Sheet.

Note:Part C

Note C 1: Earnings Per Share

In accordance with Ind AS 33, calculation of EPS is given below:

PARTICULARS	2018-19	2017-18
Profit after taxation as per Books	1,26,60,719	1,04,13,937
Weighted Average Number of equity shares outstanding during the year	1,79,81,327	1,40,91,773
Nominal Value of share	10	10
Basic EPS (Rs)	0.70	0.74
Calculation of Diluted EPS		
Profit after taxation as per Books	1,26,60,719	1,04,13,937
Weighted Average Number of equity shares outstanding during the year	1,79,81,327	1,92,79,273
Diluted EPS	0.70	0.54

Note : C-2 .Income tax matters

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (In Lakh)	Period for which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income tax Act 1961	Income tax	474.06	2010-11	CIT (A) Mumbai
Income tax Act 1961	Income tax	431.74	2011-12	CIT (A) Mumbai
Income tax Act 1961	Income tax	348.14	2012-13	CIT (A) Mumbai

Note : C-3 Other Statutory Dues

Income Tax Matters

Particulars	Year	Rs.In Lakhs
Income Tax	TDS- On Contracts & Others	153.02

Note : C-4 Set off of advance tax and prepaid taxes against provisions made:

The advance tax, Tax deducted at Source and other prepaid taxes and provisions thereof are shown on net basis for both VAT and Income Tax.

Note : C-5 Segment Reporting:

- The main business activities of company are that of execution of Infrastructure development Project through fixed price contracts. The same is considered as single segment by the Company in terms of guidelines provided in Accounting Standard 17.
- During the year under review, the company has been operating in India and the same is considered as single geographical segment for the purpose of disclosures.

Note : C-6 - Related Parties Disclosure:

Disclosures for transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are as follows :

a. Particulars of Joint Venture and/or Entities and/or concerns where control exists	SR.NO.	NAME OF PARTY
Jointly Controlled Operations	1	Niraj- SCPL JV
	2	Niraj -Mahavir JV
	3	RKD-Niraj JV
Enterprise in which Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence.	1	RKD-Niraj JV

b. Key Management Personnel

Sr. No.	Name of the Person	Role in the Company
1	Mr. Gulshan Chopra	Managing Director
2	Mr. Ratan Chopra	Whole Time Director
3	Mr. Gurpur Kamath	Independent Director
4	Mrs. Dimple Geruja	Independent Director
5	Mr. Vishwadeo Sharma	Independent Director
6	Mr. Prabir Ghosh	Independent Director
7	Mr. Ratan Sanil	Independent Director

c. Disclosure of transaction between the Company and Related Parties:

The details of transactions executed between the Company and related parties during the financial year 2018-19 are as per Annexure 1 attached.

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information provided by the Company, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note : C-7: In the opinion of the Board, except otherwise stated all assets other than fixed assets and non current investments, have a realisable value in the ordinary course of business which is not different from the amount at which it is stated. The provision for current liabilities and other liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary.

Note : C-8 Details of pending litigation / arbitration claims:

Company's claim for work done, material supply, final bill claims, retentions, mobilisation/ material advances given, receivables, etc is amounting to Rs.13.63 Crores, which is under arbitration.

Note : C-9 The balances on all personal accounts are subject to confirmation by the parties and reconciliation, if any

Note : C-10. Previous year's figures have been shown regrouped / rearranged, where considered necessary.

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 118424W

Gulshan Chopra

Managing Director

DIN: 01068051

Ratan Chopra

Whole Time Director

DIN: 07413782

Noshir B Captain

Partner

M No-009889

Soni Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30/05/2019

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30/05/2019

Place : Mumbai

Date :30/05/2019