Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

1. Company Overview

1.1 General Information

Greenearth Resources & Projects Limited is a Public limited company domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. During the period under consideration the Company was engaged in leasing of its production facility of manufacturing of LAM Coke.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 [the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Statements up to the year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Previous GAAP"). Thefinancial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the reported balance sheet, statement of profit or loss and cash flows of the company is provided in notes to accounts.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 May 2018.

a) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current and non-current classification. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest Indian Rupee (INR), as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2. Summary of significant accounting policy:

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities at the end of period / year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

b) Property, plant and equipment

- **Recognition and measurement**

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Borrowing costs attributable to construction or acquisition of a qualifying asset for the period up to the date, the asset is ready for its intended use are included in the cost of the asset to which they relate.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the balance sheet date.

- **Subsequent costs**

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

- Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net and disclosed within other income or expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at lower of cost or net realizable value. Stores and Spares parts are valued at cost.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f) Revenue recognition

- Revenue from leasing is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

- Sale of goods - Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Sales revenue is shown at net of sales return, discounts and rebates.

g) Other income

- Interest income: Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using effective interest rate method (EIR).EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

- Dividend income: Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount can be measured reliably.

- Any other income is accounted for on accrual basis.

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

j) Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, expected cost of bonus and short-term compensated absences, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The companies have the policy of encasing unutilized leave however there is no unutilized leave at the end of the year.

k) Income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

l) Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when thecompany has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements, unless they are virtually certain. However, contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits are probable.

m) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

n) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial instruments at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial instrument at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognitionof impairment loss on the financial assets mentioned below:

- Financial assets that are debt instrument and are measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVOCI
- Trade receivables under Ind AS 18

ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For impairment of trade receivables, the company chooses to applypractical expedient of providing expected credit loss based on provision matrix and does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Percentage of ECL under provision matrix is determined based on historical data as well as futuristic information.

o) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding

assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective
Ind AS 115 – Revenue from contract with customers

Ind AS 115 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer, regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry (with limited exceptions). Extensive disclosures will be required, including disaggregation of total revenue; information about performance obligation; changes in contract asset and contract liability balances between periods and key judgments and estimates. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of Ind AS 115 and does not expect the new guidance to have significant impact on the financial statements.

Transfers of Investment Property — Amendments to Ind AS 40

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use.

Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company will apply amendments when they become effective. Since the Company does not have any such transaction, this amendment does not have any effect of the financial statements of the Company.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

(i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
(ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. Since the Company does not have any such transaction, this amendment does not have any effect of the financial statements of the Company.

(Amt. in Rs.)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Changes in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

	Land	Building	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2016	**38,284,741**	**66,692,090**	**2,254,474,646**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,656,284**	**4,058,663**	**2,371,468,220**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	**38,284,741**	**66,692,090**	**2,254,474,646**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,656,284**	**4,058,663**	**2,371,468,220**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2016	-	**49,036,788**	**1,837,669,212**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,275,042**	**3,805,141**	**1,898,087,979**
Depreciation during year	-	3,655,383	98,246,556			65,304	27,503	101,994,746
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017	**-**	**52,692,170**	**1,935,915,768**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,340,346**	**3,832,644**	**2,000,082,725**
Carrying amount as at 1 April 2016	**38,284,741**	**17,655,302**	**416,805,434**	**-**	**0**	**381,242**	**253,522**	**473,380,241**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	**38,284,741**	**13,999,920**	**318,558,878**	**-**	**0**	**315,938**	**226,019**	**371,385,495**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017	**38,284,741**	**66,692,090**	**2,254,474,646**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,656,284**	**4,058,663**	**2,371,468,220**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**38,284,741**	**66,692,090**	**2,254,474,646**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,656,284**	**4,058,663**	**2,371,468,220**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017	**-**	**52,692,170**	**1,935,915,768**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,340,346**	**3,832,644**	**2,000,082,725**
Depreciation during year	-	2,529,292	61,089,721	-	-	44,062	12,612	63,675,687
Disposal/retirements/derecognition								-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2018	**-**	**55,221,462**	**1,997,005,489**	**322,807**	**1,978,989**	**5,384,408**	**3,845,256**	**2,063,758,412**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	**38,284,741**	**13,999,920**	**318,558,878**	**-**	**0**	**315,938**	**226,019**	**371,385,495**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**38,284,741**	**11,470,628**	**257,469,157**	**-**	**0**	**271,876**	**213,407**	**307,709,808**

Note:
Refer note 12 and 14 for details of property, plant and equipment pledged as security for borrowings.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
4 Non current investments			
Investments (Unquoted)			
Measured at fair value through profit or loss			
M/s Industrial Lamcoke Projects Ltd.	-	643,000	643,000
[0 (Previous year 64,300) at INR 10 each]			
	-	643,000	643,000
5 Inventories			
(Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value)			
Stores and spares	**933,124**	933,124	933,124
	933,124	933,124	933,124
6 Trade receivables			
(Unsecured)			
Trade receivables (Unsecured) :			
- Considered good	**83,789,549**	1,115,342	750,000
- Considered doubtful	**-**	81,291,577	81,641,580
	83,789,549	82,406,919	82,391,580
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivables	**-**	-	-
	83,789,549	82,406,919	82,391,580

Notes:

No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
7 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	**191,784**	196,656	392,087
Cheques in hand	**-**	-	-
Balances with banks			
- In current accounts	**5,497,726**	5,543,820	6,098,968
	5,689,510	5,740,476	6,491,055
8 Loans			
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Loans and advances	**6,799,374**	6,728,374	6,728,474
Sundry deposit	**13,378,264**	13,328,264	13,328,264
	20,177,638	20,056,638	20,056,738

Note:

No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
9 Other financial assets			
Advances receivable in cash or kind	**49,473,562**	49,473,562	51,108,803
Other receivables	**97,353**	1,053	1,053
	49,570,915	49,474,615	51,109,856

No amount is due from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person; or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
10 Other current assets			
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Duties and taxes	**8,130**	8,130	8,130
Preliminary Expenses	**88,327,076**	89,181,616	90,036,156
	88,335,206	89,189,746	90,044,286
11 Share capital			
Authorised:			
50,00,00,000 (Previous year 50,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up	**500,000,000**	500,000,000	500,000,000
	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
Issued subscribed and fully paid up:			
29,02,96,040 (Previous year 29,02,96,040) equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up	**290,296,040**	290,296,040	290,296,040
	290,296,040	290,296,040	290,296,040

11.1 The Company has only one class of share referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.1/- each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be proportionate to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

11.2 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Paritculars	**31 March 2018**		31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	**(₹)**	**Number of shares**	**(₹)**
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	**290,296,040**	**290,296,040**	290,296,040	290,296,040
Add: Issued during year	**-**	**-**	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	**290,296,040**	**290,296,040**	290,296,040	290,296,040

11.3 Number of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company are as follows:

Name of the shareholders	**31 March 2018**	**% of shares held**	31 March 2017	% of shares held
Anarcon Resources Private Limited	**32,813,165**	**11.30%**	32,813,165	11.30%
Shri Hanuman Investment Private Limited	**19,057,000**	**6.56%**	19,057,000	6.56%

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
12 Borrowings			
Term loans			
Secured Loan	**427,905,970**	427,905,970	427,905,970
	427,905,970	427,905,970	427,905,970
13 Deferred tax Liabilities (Net)			
On account of temporary differences	**38,826,045**	38,826,045	270,004,227
	38,826,045	38,826,045	270,004,227

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
14 Borrowings			
Loans repayable on demand			
Working capital loans from banks (secured)	**2,073,987,180**	2,073,987,180	2,073,987,180
Advances received from Intercompany	**222,701,242**	222,651,242	223,155,224
	2,296,688,422	2,296,638,422	2,297,142,404
15 Trade payables			
Trade payable	**287,463,501**	287,446,701	288,838,740
	287,463,501	287,446,701	288,838,740
16 Other current financial liabilities			
Other liability	**8,709,232**	8,680,482	8,687,972
Unclaimed dividend	**33,809**	33,809	33,809
	8,743,041	8,714,291	8,721,781
17 Other current liabilities			
Duties and taxes	**141,109,343**	141,109,343	141,232,167
	141,109,343	141,109,343	141,232,167

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
18	**Revenue from operations**		
	Lease rentals	**1,500,000**	3,000,000
		1,500,000	3,000,000
19	**Other income**		
	Interest income	**4,855**	2,885
		4,855	2,885
20	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Repairs and maintenance expenses	-	536,978
	Labour transportation & Port charges	-	81,472
		-	618,450
21	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salary and Wages Expenses	-	868,613
	Staff Welfare Expenses	-	8,365
		-	876,978
22	**Finance costs**		
	Bank & Finance Charges	**9,949**	9,594
		9,949	9,594
23	**Other expenses**		
	Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	-	81,207
	Telecommunication charges	-	6,412
	Travelling & Conveyance expenses	-	58,055
	Audit Fees	**28,750**	28,750
	Printing & Stationery	**16,800**	2,500
	Electricity Expenses	-	-
	Postage, Courier Expenses	-	33,390
	Rent, Rates, Taxes & Insurance Expenses	**67,242**	11,388
	Legal & Professional Charges	-	1,269,717
	General Expenses	-	23,145
	Directors Sitting Fees	**10,000**	65,300
	Directors Remuneration	**15,000**	91,103
	Loss on sale of Shares	**546,700**	-
	Preliminary expenses written off	**854,540**	854,540
	Custodian Charges	-	108,517
	Misc. Exp	-	2,624
		1,539,032	2,636,648
	(i) Breakup of Auditors Remuneration		
	Particulars		
	Audit Fees	28,750	28,750
	Tax audit fees	-	-
		28,750	**28,750**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

24 Financial Instruments

24.1 Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value
Assets				
Investment	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	83,789,549	-	-	83,789,549
Cash and cash equivalents	5,689,510	-	-	5,689,510
Loans	20,177,638	-	-	20,177,638
Other financial assets	49,570,915	-	-	49,570,915
Total Assets	**159,227,612**	**-**	**-**	**159,227,612**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	2,724,594,392	-	-	2,724,594,392
Trade payables	287,463,501	-	-	287,463,501
Other financial liabilities	8,743,041	-	-	8,743,041
Total Liabilities	**3,020,800,934**	**-**	**-**	**3,020,800,934**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31 March 2017 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value
Assets				
Investment	-	643,000	-	643,000
Trade receivables	82,406,919	-	-	82,406,919
Cash and cash equivalents	5,740,476	-	-	5,740,476
Loans	20,056,638	-	-	20,056,638
Other financial assets	49,474,615	-	-	49,474,615
Total Assets	**157,678,647**	**643,000**	**-**	**158,321,647**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	2,724,544,392	-	-	2,724,544,392
Trade payables	287,446,701	-	-	287,446,701
Other financial liabilities	8,714,291	-	-	8,714,291
Total Liabilities	**3,020,705,384**	**-**	**-**	**3,020,705,384**

24.1 Financial Instruments by category *(continued)*

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 1 April 2016 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value
Assets				
Investment	-	643,000	-	643,000
Trade receivables	82,391,580	-	-	82,391,580
Cash and cash equivalents	6,491,055	-	-	6,491,055
Loans	20,056,738	-	-	20,056,738
Other financial assets	51,109,856	-	-	51,109,856
Total Assets	**160,049,229**	**-**	**-**	**160,692,229**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	2,725,048,374	-	-	2,725,048,374
Trade payables	288,838,740	-	-	288,838,740
Other financial liabilities	8,721,781	-	-	8,721,781
Total Liabilities	**3,022,608,895**	**-**	**-**	**3,022,608,895**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

24.2 Fair value hierarchy

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :
The management believes that the fair values of current financial assets (e.g., cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and others and current financial liabilities (e.g. borrowings, trade payables and other payables excluding derivative liabilities) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature.

Fair value of financial assets measured at FVTPL :
The management believes that the fair values of investment approximate their carrying amount. Fair value of which is measured at level 3.

24.3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities exposes it to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's management have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risks are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

a. Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to discharge its contractual obligations. It arises primarily from the Company's receivables from customers. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the key accounts receivable balances. As per Ind-AS 109 : Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.
The carrying amount of trade and other receivables and other financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

24.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

Trade receivables that were not impaired

Particulars	**Carrying amount**		
	31 March 2018	**31 March 2017**	**01 April 2016**
Less than 180 days	1,382,630	1,115,342	750,000
More than 180 days	82,406,919	81,291,577	81,641,580
Total	**83,789,549**	**82,406,919**	**82,391,580**

iii. Financial instruments and Cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's management. Company monitors rating, credit spreads and financial strength of its counter parties. Based on ongoing assessment Company adjust it's exposure to various counterparties.

b. Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity and to take minimum possible risk while making investments. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**	**01 April 2016**
Cash and cash equivalents	5,689,510	5,740,476	6,491,055
Total	**5,689,510**	**5,740,476**	**6,491,055**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2018.

Particulars	**Repayable on demand**	**Less than one year**	**More than one year**	**Total**
Borrowings	2,296,688,422		427,905,970	2,724,594,392
Trade payables		287,463,501		287,463,501
Other financial liabilities		8,743,041		8,743,041

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2017.

Particulars	**Repayable on demand**	**Less than one year**	**More than one year**	**Total**
Borrowings	2,296,638,422		427,905,970	2,724,544,392
Trade payables		287,446,701		287,446,701
Other financial liabilities		8,714,291		8,714,291

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 01 April 2016.

Particulars	**Repayable on demand**	**Less than one year**	**More than one year**	**Total**
Borrowings	2,297,142,404		427,905,970	2,725,048,374
Trade payables		288,838,740		288,838,740
Other financial liabilities		8,721,781		8,721,781

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

24.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

c. Market risk

Market risk is a risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market risk comprises three types of risk interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, trade and other payables, loans, trade and other receivables, deposits with banks.

i. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. Company transacts business in its functional currency (INR) .Currently, The company financial exposure is as follows:

The following is the Company's exposure to currency risk from financial instruments:

Particulars	**US Dollars**	**Equivalent INR**
As at 31 March 2018 Liabilties Assets		
Total net liablity (asset)	-	-
As at 31 March 2017 Liabilties Assets		
Total net liablity (asset)	-	-
As at 1 April 2016 Liabilties Assets		
Total net liablity (asset)	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure

Financial Year	Foreign currency	Change in foreign currency rates	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
For 31 March 2018	USD		- 0	0 0
For 31 March 2017	USD		- 0	0 0

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

25 Explanation of transition to Ind AS
These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first financial statements, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP.

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

Exemptions applied
Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has elected to apply the following exemptions:

1. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment & intangible assets as recognised in its Indian GAAP financials as deemed cost at the transition date.

Exceptions applied
1. Estimates
Upon an assessment of the estimates made under Indian GAAP, the Company has concluded that there was no necessity to revise such estimates under Ind AS, except where estimates were required by Ind AS and not required by Indian GAAP.

There were no adjustments under Ind AS affecting the equity as at 31 March 2017 and 01 April 2016. Accordingly, profit also was not impacted. As there is no change in profit and equity of the company, no equity and profit reconciliation is required to be presented on account of transition to Ind AS.

There are no material adjustments to the cash flow statements

26 Disclosure as per the requirement of section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:
None of the creditors have informed us as to their status of being micro, small and medium Enterprise as per Micro, small and medium enterprises development Act, 2006.

27 Operating segment

The company is primarily engaged in single business segment viz. Mfg./Trading of LAM Coke /coal.However there is no revenue other than the lease rental during the period under consideration.

28 Related party disclosures

A. List of Key Management Personnel :

Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Kamal Rathi	Chairman
	Mrs. Shailbala Sunil Mandoli	Director
	Mr. Sourav Ganguly	Director

B. Compensation to key management personnel :

Particulars	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2016-17**
Short term employee benefits	15,000	91,103
Sitting Fees	10,000	65,300
Post-employment benefits	-	
Other long-term benefits	-	
Total Compensation to key management personnel	**25,000**	**156,403**

Note:
As the post-employment benefits is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to key management personnel is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

29 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars		**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2016-17**
Nominal value per equity share	₹	1.00	1.00
Profit for the year	₹	(63,719,813)	128,044,651
Weighted average number of equity shares	No. of shares	290,296,040	290,296,040
Earnings per share - Basic	₹	(0.22)	0.44
Earnings per share - Diluted	₹	(0.22)	0.44

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

30 Net debt reconciliation and movement (Amendment to Ind AS 7)

Position of borrowings

Particulars	**FY 2017-18 (₹)**	**FY 2016-17 (₹)**
Non-current borrowing	427,905,970	427,905,970
Current borrowings	2,296,688,422	2,296,638,422
Position of borrowings	2,724,594,392	2,724,544,392

Movement in borrowings

Particulars	**Amount in (₹)**
As at 31 March 2017	2,724,544,392
Borrowed during the year	50,000
Repayed during the year	-
Any other item	-
As at 31 March 2018	**2,724,594,392**

31 Income taxes

The income tax expense consists of following:

Particulars	**FY 2017-18 (₹)**	**FY 2016-17 (₹)**
Tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
Deferred tax (benefit) / charge	-	(231,178,182)
Total tax expense	**-**	**(231,178,182)**
Other comprehensive income		
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Income tax on items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**

The deferred tax relates to origination/reversal of temporary differences.

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	**FY 2017-18 (₹)**	**FY 2016-17 (₹)**
Profit before tax	(63,719,813)	(103,133,531)
Indian statutory income tax rate	26.00%	30.90%
Expected tax expense	(16,567,151)	(31,868,261)
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Effects of exemptions, allowances, deductions and unrecognised deferred tax assets	16,567,151	(199,309,921)
Total tax expense as per P&L	**-**	**(231,178,182)**

Deferred Tax
Item wise movement in deferred tax expense recognised in profit or loss / OCI

Particulars	**FY 2017-18 (₹)**	**FY 2016-17 (₹)**
-Excess of depreciation/amortisation on fixed assets under income-tax law over depreciation/amortisation provided in accounts	-	-
Total expenses	**-**	**-**
- Recognised in Profit or Loss	-	(231,178,182)
- Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
	-	**(231,178,182)**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the year ended on 31 March 2018

(Amount in

The gross movement in the deferred tax for the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 is as follows:

Particulars	FY 2017-18 (₹)	FY 2016-17 (₹)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	**38,826,045**	**270,004,227**
Effect relating to temporary differences	-	(231,178,182)
Net deferred income tax asset at the end	**38,826,045**	**38,826,045**

Unrecognised deferred tax and their tax effects are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2018 (₹)	31 March 2017 (₹)	01 April 2016 (₹)
Unabsorbed depreciation (no expiry)	29285731	34299411	40,180,724
Tax losses			
Total	29285731	34299411	40,180,724
Tax effect of above	7614290	10598518	12,415,844
Expiry of tax losses			

32 Contingent Liabilities

a.Corporate Guarantee given on behalf of Associate/Group Companies as on Balance Sheet date is aggregating to Rs. 389.03/-crores approx., details of which has been tabulated below:

Sr. No.	For Company/Bank	|--Sanctioned Credit Facility--|			
		Term Loan	LC & BG	CC	Total Rs.
I.	**Sancia Global Infraprojects Limited:**				
	a. State Bank of India	14.5	24.4	10	48.9
	b. Bank of India	93.88	20	5	118.88
II.	**NewsawInfraprojects Limited:**				
	a. State Bank of India	13.75	18	7.5	39.25
	b. State Bank of Hyderabad	15	-	-	15
III.	**SanciaInfraglobal Private Limited:**				
	a. Indian Overseas Bank	100	-	-	100
	b. Punjab National Bank	67	-	-	67
	Total Rs.	**304.13**	**62.4**	**22.5**	**389.03**

b. As reported earlier that the proceeding of SFIO is pending before its adjudication before the Company Law Board / Court at Kolkata. Since the liability is not materialized yet, hence no provision regarding the same has been made in the books of accounts; however the management has filed compounding application.

c. As reported earlier the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai issued notices dated 26th March, 2014 under Rule 4 of SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties by Adjudication officer) Rules, 1995. Since the liability is not materialized yet, hence no provision regarding the same has been made in the books of accounts however the management has submitted its reply and outcome of the same is still pending.

d. Company has not made Provision of Interest on Term Loans and Working Capital Loans availed from bankers, pursuant to classification of its account by as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) and also considering the subsequent assignment all the rights, title and interest in financial assistance in favour of “Invent Assets Securitisation & Reconstruction Private Limited” and its settlement of debt by the investor M/s Simplex Coke and Refractory Private Limited.

e. Other contingent liabilities as may arise on account of non or delayed compliance of certain fiscal statutes – Amount Unascertainable (Previous year-Amount Unascertainable).

33 Secured Loans: Term Loan

a. Term Loan I, II & III from State Bank of India is secured by the following:
i. First charge on entire assets created out of bank finance (Refractory and coke manufacturing units at village Lunva, Gujarat) and entire current assets of the company, present and future
ii. Second Pari-passu charge on entire fixed assets of the company
iii. First pari-passi charge over commercial land at Bachhau, Village Lunva, Gujarat
iv. First charge on the commercial land at village lunva, commercial land at Silvassa, residential premises at Goregaon (Mumbai), office premises at Andheri (w) Mumbai.
v. Personal guarantee of the Chairman & Managing Director of the company

b. Term Loan from Bank of India is secured by the following:
i. IstPariPassu Charge on Land at village Lunva, Gujarat
ii. IstPariPassu Charge on movable plant & machinery, furniture & fixture etc. created out of the bank finance on factory land and building.

Working Capital & Letter of Credit facility from State Bank of India is secured by the following:
a. Entire current assets of the company, present and future
b. Second Pari-passu charge on entire fixed assets of the company
c. First pari-passi charge over commercial land at Bachhau, Village Lunva, Gujarat
d. First charge on the commercial land at village lunva, commercial land at Silvassa, premises at Goregaon (Mumbai), office premises at Andheri (w) Mumbai.
e. Personal guarantee of the Chairman & Managing Director of the company

Working Capital & Letter of Credit facility from Bank of India is secured by the following:

34 Previous year's figures have been re-grouped, re-classified and rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached
For SARP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:007375C

Sd/-
Shailesh Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 063220

For and onbehalf of the Board
For Greenearth Resources & Projects Limited

Sd/-
Shailbala Sunil Mandloi
(Director)
DIN :07154978

Sd/-
Sourav Ganguly
(Director)
DIN :07895828

Place: Kolkata
Date : May 30, 2018