

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF SONGADH INFRASTRUCTURE & HOUSING LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial statements of Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

##### Basis for Opinion

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

##### Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report. Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

##### Management's Responsibility for the Ind-AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

## Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies' (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure-A statements on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind-AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
  - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
  - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:  
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
  - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - a. The Company did not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
    - b. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
    - c. The Company did not have any amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Place: Noida (Delhi – NCR)  
Date: May 09, 2020



**For Singhi & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 302049E  
*(Chanderkant Choraria)*  
Chanderkant Choraria  
Partner  
Membership No. 521263  
UDIN : 20521263AAAAAD5541

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

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, fixed assets were not verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company has no inventory; hence clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loan to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies' Act, 2013. Therefore, provision of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans etc. covered under section 185 and complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act, in respect of mortgage of township in favour of a bank for loan availed by two companies.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit from public.
- (vi) Rules made by Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies' Act, are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a. According to the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There was no undisputed outstanding statutory dues as at the yearend for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b. According to the records of the Company there are no dues outstanding on account of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise and Cess on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company does not have any loan or borrowing from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud on or by the Company, have been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.





# Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

Place: Noida (Delhi – NCR)  
Date: May 09, 2020



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

*(Chanderkant Choraria)*  
Chanderkant Choraria

Partner

Membership No. 521263  
UDIN : 20521263AAAAAD5541

## Annexure - B to the Auditor's Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Songdh Infrastructure & Housing Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind-AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Meaning of Internal Financial controls with reference to financial statements

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



## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with reference to financial statements

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

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial controls with reference to financial statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Noida (Delhi – NCR)  
Date: May 09, 2020



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

Chanderkant Choraria  
Partner

Membership No. 521263  
UDIN : 20521263AAAAAD5541

**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31st Mar 2020**

(Amount in Lakh)			
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>I ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-Current Assets</b>			
a Property, Plant and Equipment	4	86.41	54.57
b Capital work-in-progress		11.95	8.49
c Investment Property	5	1,603.85	1,414.79
d Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	6	0.10	0.10
		<u>1,702.31</u>	<u>1,477.95</u>
<b>2 Current Assets</b>			
a Inventories			
b Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	7	0.72	42.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	6.23	1.89
c Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	36.49	24.60
d Other current assets	10	0.18	0.19
		<u>43.62</u>	<u>69.10</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><u>1,745.93</u></u>	<u><u>1,547.05</u></u>
<b>II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1 Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	11	495.06	495.06
Other Equity		165.51	148.08
		<u>660.57</u>	<u>643.14</u>
<b>2 LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1 Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
a Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	800.00	533.33
b Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	13	23.07	25.27
		<u>823.07</u>	<u>558.60</u>
<b>3 Current Liabilities</b>			
a Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of other than Micro & Small Enterprises		48.47	5.05
Other Financial Liabilities	14	205.34	331.79
b Other current liabilities	15	8.48	8.44
		<u>282.29</u>	<u>345.31</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u><u>1,745.93</u></u>	<u><u>1,547.05</u></u>
<b>Significant Accounting Policies and other notes on financial statements</b>	2&3		

The Notes Referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached.

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

(Chanderkant Choraria)  
Partner  
M.No. 521263  
New Delhi, the 9th day of May 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Kumarawary  
(Directors)



**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**

**Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st Mar, 2020**

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
<b>I Revenue from Operations</b>			
Rental Income	16	313.44	181.01
<b>II Other Income</b>	17	1.01	2.31
<b>III Total Revenue (I+II) (A)</b>		<u>314.45</u>	<u>183.32</u>
<b>IV Expenses</b>			
Employee Benefits Expenses	18	12.44	10.96
Finance Costs	19	72.03	72.00
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	20	53.55	55.50
Other Expenses	21	154.20	28.79
<b>Total Expenses (B)</b>		<u>292.22</u>	<u>167.25</u>
<b>V Profit before tax (A-B)</b>		<b>22.23</b>	<b>16.07</b>
<b>VI Tax Expense</b>			
Current Tax		7.00	7.78
Less : MAT Credit Entitlement	13	-	-
Provision / (Credit) for Deferred Tax		(2.20)	(3.45)
<b>VII Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<u>17.43</u>	<u>11.74</u>
<b>VIII Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Tax on (i) above		-	-
(iii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(iv) Tax on (iii) above		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income(VII-VIII)</b>		<u>17.43</u>	<u>11.74</u>
Basic/ Diluted Earning Per Share (Operating) (Rs.)		0.35	0.24

Significant Accounting Policies and other notes on financial statements

2&3

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

As per our Report of even date attached.

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

(Chanderkant Choraria)  
Partner  
M.No. 521263  
New Delhi, the 9th day of May 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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*(Handwritten signature)*

(Directors)

**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAR 2020**

(Amount in Lakh)

**A. Equity Share Capital**

As at April 1 2018	Changes in equity during 2018-19	As at March 31 2019	Changes in equity during 2019-20	As at Mar 31 2020
495.06	-	495.06	-	495.06

**B. Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Total
	Retained Earnings	Items that will not be Reclassified to profit or loss	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	
<b>As at Mar 31, 2018</b>	136.34	-	-	136.34
Profit for the year	11.74	-	-	11.74
<b>As at Mar 31, 2019</b>	148.08	-	-	148.08
Profit for the year	17.43	-	-	17.43
<b>As at Mar 31, 2020</b>	165.51	-	-	165.51

**Retained earnings** - Retained earnings are profits earned by the Company after transfer to general reserve and payment of dividend to shareholders, if any.

As per our Report of even date attached.

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

*Chanderkant Choraria*

(Chanderkant Choraria)  
Partner

M.No. 521263

New Delhi, the 9th day of May 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*V. Kumarawala*

(Directors)

## Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020

### Note – 1: Corporate Information

Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd (SIHL) was incorporated on January 2, 2009, and received its certificate of commencement of business on July 30, 2009. SIHL is engaged in the business of residential houses, staff colonies and commercial buildings [and presently provides residential facilities solely for employees employed at JK Paper Limited, Unit - CPM, JK Paper Limited, including through its nominees holds 100% of the share capital of SIHL.

These financial statements were approved and adopted by Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 09, 2020.

### Note – 2: Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

#### (I) Statement of Compliance :

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

#### (II) Basis of Preparation:

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

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

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest INR Lakh, except when otherwise indicated.

#### (III) Use of Estimates

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

#### (IV) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non Current

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of product & activities of the Company and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

### Note – 3 : Significant Accounting Policies:

#### a) Revenue Recognition:

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



**b) Property, Plant and Equipment :**

On transition to IND AS, the Company has adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to measure Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) at carrying value. Consequently the carrying value has been assumed to be deemed cost of PPE on the date of transition. Subsequently PPE are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

PPE acquired are stated at cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of PPE under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date. Advances paid towards the acquisition of PPE outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

Subsequent expenditures relating to PPE is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the costs to the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gain or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

**c) Borrowing Costs:**

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

**d) Depreciation:**

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided as per straight line method over their useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on assets costing up to Rs.5000/- and on Temporary Sheds is provided in full during the year of additions.

Depreciation will be charged from the date the assets is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**e) Earnings Per Share:**

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

**f) Impairment of Assets:**

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



**g) Provisions, Contingent Liability & Assets:**

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

**h) Income Tax :**

**Current income tax :**

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

**Deferred tax :**

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

**Minimum Alternate Tax :**

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

**i) Investment Properties :**

Land and buildings which are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. Depreciation on investment property is provided on a pro rata basis on straight line method over the estimated useful lives. Useful life of assets, as assessed by the Management, corresponds to those prescribed by Schedule II.

**j) Employee Benefits :**

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

The Company participates in defined contribution schemes and the amount charged to the statements of profit or loss is the total of contributions payable in the year.





**k) Cash and Cash Equivalents :**

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

**l) Financial Assets**

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

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

**i. Assets at Amortised Cost**

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

**ii. Financial Assets at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income**

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

**iii. Financial Assets at Fair value through Profit or Loss**

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

**IV. Derecognition of Financial Assets**

Financial Asset is primarily derecognised when:

- (i) The right to receive cash flows from asset has expired, or,
- (ii) The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement and either:
  - a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.



## m) Financial Liabilities

### Initial Recognition and Measurement:

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

### Subsequent Measurement:

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

#### i) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss,

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### ii) Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR") except for those designated in an effective hedging relationship. The carrying value of borrowings that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in fair values attributable to the risks that are hedged in effective hedging relationship. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### iii) Loans and Borrowings.

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

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

#### iv) Trade and Other Payables.

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

#### v) De-recognition of Financial Liability.

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



vi) **Offsetting of Financial Instruments.**

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n) **Fair Value Measurement :**

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

o) **Leases**

**As a Lessee:**

The Company assesses if a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date, except for short-term leases of twelve months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, which are expensed in the statement of operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if not readily determinable, the incremental borrowing rate specific to the country, term and currency of the contract. Lease payments can include fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or rate known at the commencement date, as well as any extension or purchase options, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessments of options.

The right-of-use asset comprises, at inception, the initial lease liability, any initial direct costs and, when applicable, the obligations to refurbish the asset, less any incentives granted by the lessors. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated, on a straight-line basis, over the lease term, if the lease transfers the ownership of the underlying asset to the Company at the end of the lease term or, if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are also subject to testing for impairment if there is an indicator for impairment. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are expensed to the statement of operations in the period in which the events or conditions which trigger those payments occur. In the statement of financial position right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are classified respectively as part of property, plant and equipment and lease liability.

**As a Lessor:**

The Company has leased out certain assets and such leases where the Company has substantially retained all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from



operating lease shall not be straight-lined, if escalation in rentals is in line with expected inflationary cost. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

**p) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities /Assets**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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

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

**q) Cash Flow Statement**

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

**r) Standards issued but not yet effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.



**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**  
Notes forming part of financial statements

**NOTE 4 :-**

**Property Plant and Equipment**

(Amount in Lakh)

As at 31st Mar 2020

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2019	Additions / Adjustments	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st Mar 2020	As at 1st April, 2019	For the year	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st Mar 2020	As at 31st Mar 2020	As at 31st Mar, 2019
Furniture and Fixtures	53.24	30.18	0.09	83.33	26.24	4.06	0.07	30.23	53.10	27.00
Office Equipment	52.32	10.46	1.05	61.73	24.75	4.21	0.54	28.42	33.31	27.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.56</b>	<b>40.64</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>145.06</b>	<b>50.99</b>	<b>8.27</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>58.65</b>	<b>86.41</b>	<b>54.57</b>

As at 31st March 2019

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2018	Additions / Adjustments	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018	For the year	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Furniture and Fixtures	47.24	7.44	1.44	53.24	17.99	8.99	0.73	26.25	27.00	29.26
Office Equipments	47.59	5.56	0.82	52.33	17.57	7.72	0.54	24.75	27.58	30.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.84</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>105.58</b>	<b>35.56</b>	<b>16.71</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>54.57</b>	<b>59.28</b>

**Note :**

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





Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd  
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 5 :-

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

As at 31st Mar 2020

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2019	Additions / Adjustments	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st Mar 2020	As at 1st April, 2019	For the year	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st Mar 2020	As at 31st Mar 2020	As at 31st Mar, 2019
Land Freehold	658.97	-	-	658.97	-	-	-	-	658.97	658.97
Buildings	950.14	234.34	-	1,184.48	194.32	45.28	-	239.60	944.88	755.82
Total	1,609.11	234.34	-	1,843.45	194.32	45.28	-	239.60	1,603.85	1,414.79

As at 31st March 2019

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2018	Additions / Adjustments	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018	For the year	Sales / Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Land Freehold	658.97	-	-	658.97	-	-	-	-	658.97	658.97
Buildings	872.84	77.30	-	950.14	155.53	38.79	-	194.32	755.82	717.31
Total	1,531.81	77.30	-	1,609.11	155.53	38.79	-	194.32	1,414.79	1,376.28

Note : 1. Based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer, the fair value of Land and Buildings was Rs. 1,740.10 in lakhs Lakh using replacement cost method. Management estimates that there is no major change in fair valuation as on 31st March, 2020,



**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**  
**Notes annexed to forming part of financial statements**

(Amount in Lakh)

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>NOTE 6 :-</b>		
<b>NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS</b>		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits	0.10	0.10
	0.10	0.10
<b>NOTE 7 :-</b>		
<b>TRADE RECEIVABLES</b>		
Unsecured, considered good		
From Tenant - JK Paper Ltd (Holding Co.)	-	41.32
From Others	0.72	1.10
	0.72	42.42
<b>NOTE 8 :-</b>		
<b>CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Balance with Schedule Bank in Current Account	6.17	1.82
Cash on Hand	0.06	0.07
	6.23	1.89
<b>NOTE 9 :-</b>		
<b>CURRENT TAX ASSETS</b>		
Advance Income Tax/ Tax deducted at source (Net)	36.49	24.60
	36.49	24.60
<b>NOTE 10 :-</b>		
<b>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to Suppliers	0.07	-
<b>Others</b>		
Pre-paid Insurance	0.11	0.19
Indirect Tax Recoverable	-	-
	0.18	0.19



**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**  
**Notes annexed to forming part of financial statements**

(Amount in Lakh)  
As at  
31st March, 2020      31st March, 2019

NOTE 11 :-

**SHARE CAPITAL**

**Authorised Capital :**

Equity Shares - 50,00,000 (Previous Year 50,00,000)  
of Rs. 10 each

500.00

500.00

**Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up :**

Equity Shares - 49,50,600 (Previous Year 49,50,600)  
of Rs. 10 each

495.06

495.06

495.06

495.06

**Notes**

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

(b) Reconciliation of Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Nos.	Amount in Rs.	Nos.	Amount in Rs.
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	49,50,600	4,95,06,000	49,50,600	4,95,06,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	49,50,600	4,95,06,000	49,50,600	4,95,06,000

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

NOTE 12 :-

**NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS**

Unsecured Loan from JK Paper Ltd (Holding Co.)

800.00

800.00

800.00

800.00

Less : Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings

Unsecured Loan from JK Paper Ltd (Holding Co.)

-

266.67

-

266.67

800.00

533.33

Un-secured Term Loan of Rs. 800 Lakh is repayable on 19th May, 2024 ( Previous year : in three equal annual instalment from May-2019 to May-2021)



**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**  
**Notes annexed to forming part of financial statements**

**(Amount in Lakh)**  
**As at**  
**31st March, 2020**      **As at**  
**31st March, 2019**

**NOTE 13 :-**

**DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES**

Tax on difference between book value of depreciable assets as per books of account and written down value as per Income Tax	23.07	25.27
Tax on carried forward unabsorbed Depreciation	-	-
<b>A. Total Deferred Tax Liability</b>	<u>23.07</u>	<u>25.27</u>
Opening MAT Credit Entitlements	-	-
Current MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
<b>B. Total MAT Credit Entitlement</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>C. Net Deferred Tax Liability (a+b)</b>	<u>23.07</u>	<u>25.27</u>

**Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

Profit before tax	22.23	16.07
At applicable Statutory Income Tax Rate @ 25.17% for F.Y 2019-20 and 26% for F.Y 2018-19	5.60	4.18
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of earlier year	0.01	(0.13)
Due to change in Income tax rate	(0.81)	0.15
<b>Reported Income Tax Expenses</b>	4.80	4.33
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	21.59%	26.94%

**NOTE 14 :-**

**CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHER**

Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings	-	266.67
Interest accrued but not due on loans	56.12	56.10
Capital Creditors	3.47	8.26
Other Payables	0.91	0.76
Security Deposit from Tenant - JK Paper Ltd (Holding Company)	144.84	-
	<u>205.34</u>	<u>331.79</u>

**NOTE 15 :-**

**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Statutory Dues	8.48	8.44
	<u>8.48</u>	<u>8.44</u>



	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	(Amount in Lakh) For the year ended 31st March, 2019
<b>NOTE 16 : -</b>		
<b>REVENUE FROM OPERATION</b>		
Rental Income from JK Paper Limited (Holding Company)	313.44	181.01
	<u>313.44</u>	<u>181.01</u>
<b>NOTE 17 : -</b>		
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		
Interest Income	1.01	2.22
Profit on Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	0.09
	<u>1.01</u>	<u>2.31</u>
<b>NOTE 18 : -</b>		
<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE</b>		
Salaries, Wages, Allowances, etc.	11.59	10.14
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds*	0.79	0.76
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.05	0.06
* Defined Contribution Plan	<u>12.43</u>	<u>10.96</u>
<b>NOTE 19 : -</b>		
<b>FINANCE COST</b>		
Interest on Loan	72.03	72.00
	<u>72.03</u>	<u>72.00</u>
<b>NOTE 20 : -</b>		
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>		
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	53.55	55.50
	<u>53.55</u>	<u>55.50</u>
<b>NOTE 21 : -</b>		
<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
Director Sitting Fees (including taxes)	0.08	0.06
Insurance	0.42	0.31
Rates & Taxes	1.23	1.26
Repairs and Maintenance	124.51	25.53
Security Expenses	27.01	-
Loss on Sale of Assets	0.13	0.16
Auditors Remuneration (including taxes)		
for Audit Fees	0.35	0.35
for Other Services	0.20	0.07
for Out of pocket expenses	-	0.02
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.28	1.03
	<u>154.21</u>	<u>28.79</u>





22. Contingent Liability against the Company not acknowledged as Debt – Rs. Nil (previous year Nil).
23. Based on the information available, none of the vendors have confirmed that they are covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Disclosures relating to dues of Micro and Small enterprises under Section 22 of 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are NIL.
24. According to Ind AS 108, identification of operating segments is based on Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) approach for making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. The business activity of the company falls within one business segment viz. 'Renting of Immovable Property' within the country. Hence, the disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108 of 'Segment Reporting' is not considered applicable.

#### 25. Capital Management :

The Company's policy is to maintain an adequate capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development. Capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders. In order to strengthen the capital base, the Company may use appropriate means to enhance or reduce capital, as the case may be.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Refer Note	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Equity Share Capital	11	495.06	495.06
Other Equity		165.51	148.08
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>660.57</b>	<b>643.14</b>
Non-Current Borrowings	12	800.00	533.33
Current maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	14	-	267
Current Borrowings		-	-
<b>Total Debts</b>		<b>800.00</b>	<b>800.00</b>
<b>Gearing Ratio</b>			
<b>Debt to Equity Ratio</b>		<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.24</b>

#### 26. Earnings Per Share :

The following table reflects the income and shares data used in computation of the basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2020	For the year March 31, 2019
Profit/(Loss) for the year [attributable to equity shareholders]	17.43	11.74
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	49,50,600	49,50,600
Number of equity shares at the end of the year	49,50,600	49,50,600
Weighted Average No. of Ordinary Shares	49,50,600	49,50,600
Nominal Value of Ordinary Share(Rs)	10/-	10/-
Earnings per Ordinary Share (Basic and Diluted)	0.35	0.24

#### 27. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these



assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

#### JUDGEMENTS

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### CONTINGENCIES

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractual, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential quantum of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events

#### ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating the uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### TAXES

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

#### ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO THE GLOBAL HEALTH PANDEMIC ON COVID-19

In assessing the recoverability of certain assets, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of the financial statements including economic forecasts. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

### 28. Financial Instruments

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	(Amount in Lakh)	
	For the year March 31, 2020	For the year March 31, 2019
	Carrying value / Fair value	Carrying value / Fair value
<b>Financial Assets (Measured at amortized cost)</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	6.23	1.89
Others	0.10	0.10
<b>Financial Liabilities (Measured at amortized cost)</b>		
Borrowings	800.00	533.33
Trade payables	48.47	5.08
Others	205.34	331.79

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, others, borrowings and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.



**Fair value hierarchy**

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note (A) above has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities [Level 1] measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements].

The categories used are as follows:-

**Level 1:** Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;

**Level 2:** Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

**Level 3:** Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a net asset value or valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

**Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost**

For the purpose of disclosing fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost, the management assessed that fair values of short term financial assets and liabilities approximate their respective carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further, the fair value of long term financial assets and financial liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

**29. Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest risk and foreign currency risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

**Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Company is not significantly exposed to currency risk and other price risk.

**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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company does not have floating rate borrowings therefore no interest rate risk exists.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities including deposits with banks and other third parties and other financial instruments.

**Trade and other receivables:**

Trade receivables do not have any significant potential credit risk for the Company as the business of the Company is with single customer. The Company Management has established a credit policy under which the customer is analyzed for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit limit has been set up and reviewed periodically. The credit risk from loans and advances are being managed in accordance with the procedures defined by the Company which includes parameters of safety, liquidity and returns. The Company's review includes market check.



industry feedback, past financials and external ratings, if they are available, and in some cases bank reference checks are also done.

**Liquidity risk :**

Liquidity risk arises when the Company will not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations. The risk management action focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and tries to minimise adverse effects. The Company's approach is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due and company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements.

(Amount in Lakh)

Contractual maturities of Significant Financial Liabilities as on March 2020					
Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More Than 5 Year	Total
Borrowings	800.00		800.00	-	800.00
Trade payables	48.47	48.47	-	-	48.47
Other financial liabilities	205.34	205.34	-	-	205.34

  

Contractual maturities of Significant Financial Liabilities as on March 2019					
Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More Than 5 Year	Total
Borrowings	533.33		533.33	-	533.33
Trade payables	5.08	5.08	-	-	5.08
Other financial liabilities	331.79	331.79	-	-	331.79

**Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company does not have exposure to foreign currency risk.

**30. Related Party Disclosure (to the extent identified by the Company)**

a. List of Related Parties

Holding Company

JK Paper Ltd.

Fellow Subsidiaries

Jaykaypur Infrastructure & Housing Limited  
JK Paper International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Others

JK Enviro-Tech Limited  
Habras MZZ Plantation Myanmar Company Limited  
The Sirpur Paper Mills Limited (w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> Aug 2018)

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Non-Executive Directors :

Sh. P.S. Sharma  
Sh. V. Kumaraswamy  
Sh. Suresh Chander Gupta

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



(Amount in Lakh)

1. Holding Company

Particulars	For the financial year ended March 31, 2020	For the financial year ended March 31, 2019
Reimbursement of Expenses – Paid	0.46	0.84
Rent Received (Incl.GST)	349.43	201.60
Interest on Loan	72.02	72.00
Security Deposit Received	144.84	-
Balance Payable at Balance Sheet Date	944.84	758.68

2. Key Management Personnel(KMP)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Sitting Fees to Non-Executive Directors	0.07	0.05

31. Employee Benefit

The Company participates in defined contribution schemes and the amount charged to the statements of profit or loss is the total of contributions payable in the year. Gratuity & Leave Encashment liability is not required to be actuarially calculated as the company does not have minimum stipulated number of employees so it has been provided for on accrual basis and accordingly full disclosure as per Ind AS-19 is not considered necessary by the Management.

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

As per our report of even date attached

FOR SINGHI & Co,

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

*(Chanderkant Choraria)*

(Chanderkant Choraria)  
Partner

Membership No. 521263  
New Delhi, the 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2020



*(Signature)*  
Directors

**Songadh Infrastructure & Housing Ltd**

(Amount in Lakh)

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st Mar, 2020

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
<b>A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net Profit before Tax and Extra-ordinary Items	22.23	16.08
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation	53.55	55.50
Interest Income and Financial Charges (Net)	71.02	69.78
(Profit) /Loss on sale of Assets	0.13	0.16
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	<u>146.93</u>	<u>141.52</u>
<u>Adjustments for Working Capital Changes:</u>		
Trade and Other Receivables	41.71	34.06
Trade and Other Payables	183.62	(15.83)
Cash generated from Operations	<u>372.26</u>	<u>159.75</u>
Taxes paid	(18.89)	5.28
Interest on IT Refund	1.01	2.22
Net Cash from Operating Activities	354.37	167.25
<b>B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(278.44)	(91.28)
Sale of Fixed Assets	0.41	0.83
	(278.03)	(90.45)
<b>C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest and Financial Charges	(72.00)	(77.07)
	(72.00)	(77.07)
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	4.34	(0.27)
Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.89	2.17
Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.23	1.89

Note : Cash flow is prepared on indirect approach as per ind AS 7

As per our Report of even date attached.

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

*(Chanderkant Choraria)*  
(Chanderkant Choraria)  
Partner

M.No. 521263  
New Delhi, the 9th day of May 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*V. Kumar*  
(Directors)