Entry India Projects Private Limited
Registered Office: D-55, Defence Colony, New Delhi - 110024
E-mail : contact@eippl.com • Mob.: 9958984888

NOTICE FOR 11th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 11th Annual General Meeting of Members of **M/s Entry India Projects Private Limited** will be held on Monday, 30th September, 2019, at 4.00 P.M. at the registered office of the Company at D-55, Defence Colony, New Delhi 110024 to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider and adopt the Standalone & Consolidated Audited Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2019 and the Report of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To appoint the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of ensuing 11th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 16th Annual General Meeting and to fix their remuneration and to pass with or without modification(s),the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "**RESOLVED THAT** subject to the provisions of Section 139 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, and rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time, M/s. Rajiv Jaswant & Company, Chartered Accountants, be and are hereby re-appointed as Statutory Auditor of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting (AGM) till conclusion of 16th AGM (appointment for 5 years) of the Company to be held in the year 2024, at such remuneration as may be agreed between the Board of Directors of the Company and the Statutory Auditor".

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
M/s. Entry India Projects Private Limited

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05-09-2019

(Laxmi Paul Dhir)
Director
DIN: 01625772

CIN: U45400DL2008PTC173053

Note:-

1) **A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND, AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF.SUCH A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.**

2) Proxies in order to be valid and effective must be delivered at the registered office of the company not later than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

3) All the document referred to in the accompanying Notice are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company between 10-00 A.M to 1-00 P.M. on all working days till the date of Annual General Meeting.

4) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 105 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder, a person can act as proxy on behalf of Members not exceeding 50 and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A Member holding more than 10% of the share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as a proxy and such a proxy shall not act as a proxy for any other person or Member.

5) Corporate Members intending to send their authorized representatives to attend the AGM are requested to send a duly certified copy of their Board Resolution authorizing their representatives to attend and vote at the AGM.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 11th Annual Report of the Company together with Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2019.

1. **Financial results:**

The Financial working results for the year are as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	31-03-2019	31-03-2018	31-03-2019	31-03-2018
Total Income	1,95,38,305	44,72,159	1,95,38,305	44,72,159
Less: Total Expenditure	57,46,939	10,40,733	57,46,939	10,40,733
Profit/(loss) before Tax	1,37,91,366	34,31,426	(19,72,98,303)	(15,97,44,047)
Less: Current Tax	(28,48,981)	(10,12,197)	(28,48,981)	(10,12,197)
Net Profit/(loss) after Tax	**1,09,42,385**	**24,19,229**	**(15,77,54,943)**	**(22,61,26,651)**

2. **Extract of Annual Return**

Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, extract of Annual Return is annexed as **Annexure A.**

3. **Details of Holding, Subsidiary, Joint Venture and Associate Companies**

Name of Company	Holding/Subsidiary/Associate/Joint Venture	Section
Cygnet Projects Private Limited	Associate	2(6)

4. **Meetings of the Board**

11 Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company were held during the year, details of which are given below:

Date of the meeting	No. of Directors attended the meeting
25/04/2018	3
01/07/2018	3
01/09/2018	3
03/09/2018	3
28/09/2018	3
14/11/2018	3
20/11/2018	2
27/02/2019	2
28/02/2019	2

23/03/2019	2
30/03/2019	2

5. Meetings of the Members

2 Meetings of the Members of the Company were held during the year, details of which are given below:

Date of the meeting	Type of Meeting	No. of Members attended the meeting
26/09/2018	EGM	4
29/09/2018	AGM	4

6. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Your Directors state that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2019, the applicable accounting standards read with requirements set out under Schedule III to the Act, have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;

b) the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and profit earned by the Company for the year ended on that date;

c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the 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 fraud and other irregularities;

d) the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis;

e) the Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and

f) the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating.

7. Auditors

Pursuant to the provision of the section 139 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time, M/s. Rajiv Jaswant & Company, Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor of the Company appointed for five years in the 11th Annual General Meeting of the Company and shall hold office from the conclusion of 11thAGM till the conclusion of 16thAGM of the Company to be held in the year 2024, at such remuneration as may be agreed between the Board of Directors of the Company and the Statutory Auditor.

Pursuant to the provision of Section 134 (3ca) read with Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no such frauds reported by auditors of the Company in their report.

Pursuant to the provision of Section 134 (3f) of the Companies Act 2013, there is no any qualification, reservation or adverse remark made by the Auditor in their report.

8. Declaration given by Independent Director

The provisions of Section 149 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013, regarding declaration to be given by every independent director as per the provisions of section 149 sub-section (6) of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company.

9. Policy on Director's Appointment and Remuneration

The provisions of Section 178of the Companies Act 2013, regarding policy on director's appointment and remuneration are not applicable to the Company.

10. Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees given and securities provided

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and full particulars of Loans given, Investments made and Guarantees given, and Securities provided are furnished in the note no. 23 to Financial Statements of the Company.

11. Loan From Directors

Company has taken the Loan of Rs.1,02,10,000/- from its Directors and full disclosure has been given in Note No. 23 of Financial Statements of the Company.

12. Contracts and Arrangements with related parties.

All contracts / arrangements / transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis as per the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

13. State of Business affairs

Company was incorporated on 23rd January, 2008. "Entry India Projects Private Limited", a company registered under the Companies Act 1956 with the ROC, New Delhi, with the object to commence/carry on the business of construction of residential houses, commercial buildings, flats and buildings in or outside of India and to act as builders, colonisers and civil and constructional contractors.

14. Transfer to Reserves

During the year, the Company has not transferred any amount to General Reserve.

15. Dividend

During the year, the Company has not declared any dividend for the Financial Year 2018-19.

16. Material Changes and Commitments

No material changes and commitments have occurred between the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate and the date of Report, which have the impact on the financial position of the Company.

17. Changes in Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital:

The Authorised share capital of the company has been increased from Rs. 1,10,00,000/- to Rs. 2,10,00,000/- w.e.f 26.09.2018.

Paid up share Capital:

The Company has issued 5,18,134 Class B equity shares on privately placement basis with differential voting rights w.e.f 28.09.2018.

18. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo.

The Provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, regarding Conservation of Energy, Technology absorption, Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo, are not applicable to the Company.

19. Risk Management Policy

During the year, your Directors have constituted a Risk Management Committee which has been entrusted with the responsibility to assist the Board in (a) Overseeing and approving the Company's enterprise wide risk management framework; and (b) Overseeing that all the risks that the organization faces such as strategic, financial, credit, market, liquidity, security, property, IT, legal, regulatory, reputational and other risks have been identified and assessed and there is an adequate risk management infrastructure in place capable of addressing those risks. A Risk Management Policy was reviewed and approved by the Committee.

20. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Provisions of Section 134(3)(o) of the Companies Act, 2013, regarding policy developed and implemented by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility, are not applicable to the Company.

21. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

The Board of Directors comprised of Two Non-Executive Directors as on 31st March, 2019.

During the financial year 2018-19 Mr. Alok Dhir has resigned from the post of directorship dated 20.11.2018.

The Provisions regarding the formal Annual Evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors etc., are not applicable to the Company.

22. Public Deposits

Your Company has not accepted any deposit from the public and no amount on account of principal or interest on deposit from public was outstanding as on 31st March, 2019.

23. Significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulators

No significant and material orders were passed by the regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the Company's going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

24. Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

During the year under review, there was no instance reported under Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013.

25. Acknowledgements

Your Directors gratefully acknowledge and appreciate the support extended by the Shareholders, Banks, Financial Institutions, Government Authorities and Others for their continued support, confidence and trust in the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
M/s Entry India Projects Private Limited

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30-05-2019

(Laxmi Paul Dhir)
Director
DIN: 01625772

(Madhav Dhir)
Director
DIN: 07227587

Annexure-A

FORM NO. MGT 9

(Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014)

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended on 31/03/2019

I REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

I.	**CIN**	U45400DL2008PTC173053
II.	**Registration Date**	23/01/2008
III.	**Name of the Company**	Entry India Projects Private Limited
IV.	**Category of the Company**	Company limited by Shares
V.	**Address of the Registered office & contact details**	
	Address :	D-55, Defence Colony
	Town / City :	New Delhi
	State :	Delhi-110024
	Country Name :	INDIA
	Telephone (with STD Code) :	9958984888
	Fax Number :	NA
	Email Address :	contact@eippl.com
	Website, if any:	NA
VI.	**Whether listed company**	NO
VII.	**Name and Address of Registrar & Transfer Agents (RTA):-**	NA
	Name of RTA:	
	Address :	
	Town / City :	
	State :	
	Pin Code:	
	Email Address :	

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Construction of Residential & Commercial Buildings	9953	0%

III. **PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES –**

No. of Companies for which information is being filled		1			
Sl. No.	**NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY**	**CIN/GLN**	**HOLDING/ SUBSIDIARY /ASSOCIATE**	**% of shares held**	**Applicable Section**
1.	Cygnet Projects Private Limited	U45400DL2007PTC170544	ASSOCIATE	47.76	2(6)

IV. **SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)**

i. **Category-wise Share Holding**

Category of Shareholders	**No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year**				**No. of Shares held at the end of the year**				**% Change during the year**
	Demat	**Physical**	**Total**	**% of Total Shares**	**Demat**	**Physical**	**Total**	**% of Total Shares**	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	0	9,82,500	9,82,500	94.92	0	10,35,000	10,35,000	66.64	-28.28
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI - Individual/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Other - Individual/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Any Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total shareholding of	**0**	**9,82,500**	**9,82,500**	**94.92 %**	**0**	**10,35,000**	**10,35,000**	**66.64**	**-28.28**

Promoter (A)									
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g) FIIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(1):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	0	52,500	52,500	5.07	0	5,18,134	5,18,134	33.36	28.29
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh									
c) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(2):-	**0**	**52,500**	**52,500**	**5.07**	**0**	**5,18,134**	**5,18,134**	**33.36**	**28.29**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**0**	**52,500**	**52,500**	**5.07**	**0**	**5,18,134**	**5,18,134**	**33.36**	**28.29**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**0**	**10,35,000**	**10,35,000**	**100%**	0	**15,53,134**	**15,53,134**	**100%**	**0**

ii. Shareholding of Promoters

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1.	Mr. Alok Dhir	5,21,550	50.39	0	4,29,675	27.67	0	-22.72
2.	Mrs. Maneesha Dhir	3,53,950	34.20	0	3,58,450	23.08	0	-11.12
3.	Mr. Madhav Dhir	35,000	3.38	0	1,55,000	9.98	0	6.6
4.	Ms. Srishti Dhir	0.00	0.00	0	91,875	5.92		5.92

iii. Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding					Cumulative shareholding during the year 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	
		No. of Shares at 01.04.2018 (Beginning)/ 31.03.2019 (at the end)	% of total Shares of the company	Date	Increase/ Decrease in shareholding	Reason	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	Alok Dhir	5,21,550	50.39%	01.04.2018				
				01.07.2018	Decrease	Transfer	91,875	
		4,29,675	27.67%	31.03.2019			4,29,675	27.67%
2.	Maneesha Dhir	3,53,950	34.20%	01.04.2018				
				25.04.2018	Increase	Transfer	84,500	8.16%
				01.07.2018	Decrease	Transfer	61,250	-5.92%
				01.07.2018	Decrease	Transfer	18,750	-1.81%
		3,58,450	23.08%	31.03.2019			3,58,450	23.08%
3.	Madhav Dhir	35,000	3.38%	01.04.2018				
				25.04.2018	Increase	Transfer	40,000	3.86%
				01.07.2018	Increase	Transfer	61,250	5.92%
				01.07.2018	Increase	Transfer	18,750	1.81
		1,55,000	9.98%	31.03.2019			1,55,000	9.98%
4.	Srishti Dhir	0.00	0.00%	01.04.2018				
				01.07.2018	Increase	Transfer	91,875	5.92
		91,875	5.92%	31.03.2019			91,875	5.92%

v. Shareholding Pattern of top 10 shareholders (other than Director, Promoter and holder's of ADR & GDR)

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding					Cumulative shareholding during the year 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	
		No. of Shares at 1.04.2018 Beginning)/ 31.03.2019 (at the end)	% of total Shares of the company	Date	Increase/ Decrease in shareholding	Reason	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	Ammadoes Trading and Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	84,500	8.16%	01.04.2018				
				25.04.2018	Decrease	Transfer	84,500	-8.46%
		0.00	0.00%	31.03.2019			0.00	0.00
2.	Kavon Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	40,000	3.86%	01.04.2018				
				25.04.2018	Decrease	Transfer	40,000	-3.86%
		0.00	0.00%	31.03.2019			0.00	0.00%
3.	Pitti Electrical Equipments Pvt. Ltd	0.00	0.00%	01.04.2018				
				28.09.2018	Increase	Allotment	1,03,627	6.67%
		1,03,627	6.67%	31.03.2019			1,03,627	6.67%
4.	Edumatrix Services (India) Pvt. Ltd	0.00	0.00%	01.04.2018				
				28.09.2018	Increase	Allotment	2,59,067	16.68 %
				28.02.2019	Decrease	Transfer	1,39,896	-9%
				30.03.2019	Decrease	Transfer	20,725	-1.33%
		98,446	6.34%	31.03.2019			98,446	6.34%
5.	ECP Housing (India) private Limited	0.00	0.00%	01.04.2018				
				28.09.2018	Increase	Allotment	1,55,440	10.00 %
				30.03.2019	Decrease	Transfer	1,55,440	-10.00 %
		0.00	0.00%	31.03.2019			0.00	0.00%

6.	Shiva Consultants Private Limited	0.00	0.00%	01.04.2018				
				28.02.2019	Increase	Transfer	1,39,896	9.00%
				30.03.2019	Increase	Transfer	20,725	1.33%
				30.03.2019	Increase	Transfer	1,55,440	10.00 %
		3,16,061	20.35%	31.03.2019			3,16,061	20.35 %

v. Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl No.	Director's and KMP Name	Shareholding					Cumulative shareholding during the year 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	
		No. of Shares at 01.04.2018 (Beginning)/ 31.03.2019 (at the end)	% of total Shares of the company	Date	Increase/ Decrease in shareholding	Reason	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	L. P. DHIR	0	0	01.04.2018				
					No Movement			
		0	0	31.03.2019			0	0
2.	Madhav Dhir	35,000	3.38%	01.04.2018				
				25.04.2018	Increase	Transfer	40,000	
				01.07.2018	Increase	Transfer	61,250	
				01.07.2018	Increase	Transfer	18,750	
		1,55,000	9.98%	31.03.2019			1,55,000	9.98%

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
i) Principal Amount	0	44,23,00,000	0	44,23,00,000
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0

Total (i+ii+iii)	0		0	
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
* Addition	0	8,02,10,000	0	8,02,10,000
* Reduction	0	0	0	0
Net Change	0		0	
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
i) Principal Amount	0	52,25,10,000	0	52,25,10,000
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)	0	1,04,50,20,000	0	1,04,50,20,000

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager: N.A

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager				Total Amount
		A	B	C	D	
1.	Gross salary					
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0	0
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0	0
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Stock Option	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Sweat Equity	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Commission	0	0	0	0	0
	- as % of profit	0	0	0	0	0
	- others, specify	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (A)	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceiling as per the Act	0	0	0	0	0

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors				Total Amount
1.	Independent Directors	0	0	0	0	0
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	0	0	0	0	0
	Commission	0	0	0	0	0
	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (1)	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Other Non-Executive Directors	Shri Laxmi Paul Dhir	Mr. Madhav Dhir			
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	0	0	0	0	0
	Commission	0	0	0	0	0
	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (2)	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (B)=(1+2)	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Managerial Remuneration	0	0	0	0	0
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	0	0	0	0	0

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD: N.A

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	Company Secretary	CFO	Total Amount
1.	Gross salary	0	0	0	0
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0
2.	Stock Option	0	0	0	0
3.	Sweat Equity	0	0	0	0
4.	Commission	0	0	0	0
	- as % of profit	0	0	0	0
	- others, specify	0	0	0	0
5.	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0
	Total (A)	0	0	0	0
	Ceiling as per the Act				

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES: N.A

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
M/s. Entry India Projects Private Limited

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30-05-2019

(Laxmi Paul Dhir)
Director
DIN: 01625772

(Madhav Dhir)
Director
DIN: 07227587

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries or associate companies or joint ventures

Part A Subsidiaries- NOT APPLICABLE

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

1. **Sl. No.-**
2. **Name of the subsidiary-**
3. **The date since when subsidiary was acquired -**
4. **Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period. –**
5. **Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.-**
6. **Share capital-**
7. **Reserves and surplus –**
8. **Total assets-**
9. **Total Liabilities-**
10. **Investments-**
11. **Turnover-**
12. **Profit before taxation-**
13. **Provision for taxation-**
14. **Profit after taxation**
15. **Proposed Dividend-**
16. **Extent of shareholding (in percentage)-**

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year.

Part B Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Name of Associates or Joint Ventures	**Cygnet Projects Pvt. Ltd**
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	As at 31.03.2019
2. Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	22.03.2018
3. Shares of Associate or Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
No. of Shares	42,28,250
Amount of Investment in Associates or Joint Venture (in Rs.)	21,21,19,646
Extent of Holding (in percentage)	47.76%
4. Description of how there is significant influence	47.76%
5. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	-
6. Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet (in Rs.)	
7. Profit or Loss for the year (in Rs.)	
i. Considered in Consolidation	yes
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations. N.A.
2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year. N.A.

RAJIV JASWANT & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Off : RTF 32, Royal Tower Market, Shipra Suncity, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad - 201 014
Ph No : 0120 - 2650352, 9717409122 E-Mail : rajivjaswantandco@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of
Entry India Projects Private Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Entry India Projects Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows 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 standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under the 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, 2019, the Profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 (ICAI) 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Other Information – Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the other information. The other Information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Annual Return, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our Opinion on the 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 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 course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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.

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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 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

RAJIV JASWANT & CO. FRN: 016018C Ghaziabad Chartered Accountants

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"** a statement on the matters specified in 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

   (g) The Company being a private limited company, the provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act regarding managerial remuneration are not applicable.

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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:

      i. There were no pending litigations observed which would impact the financial position of the company.

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

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iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Rajiv Jaswant & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
F.R. No. 016018C

(Rajiv Rattan)
Proprietor
M. No: 510170

Place: Ghaziabad

Date: 30.05.2019

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipments.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipments, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all property, plant and equipments at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to our examination of the books and records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

ii. The company has not purchased inventory during the current year, accordingly paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 except as disclosed in Note-23 of the audited financial statement. Accordingly, we report that:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest;
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular;
(c) there is no amount which is overdue.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 & 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans & investments made.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits during the year. Therefore, the provisions of the paragraph 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

vi. The provisions of paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company as the Company is not covered by the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014.

vii. (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax and Value Added Tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess or any other statutory dues during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities whichever is applicable & there are no amount due for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax and Value Added Tax, Wealth Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Cess and other material statutory dues as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank, government or dues to debenture holders.

RAJIV JASWANT & CO. Chartered Accountants FRN 016018C Ghaziabad

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company had not raised money by way initial public offer or further public (Including debt instruments) and nor the Company has applied for any term loan during the year.

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company, by its officers or employees, has 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 provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act relating to managerial remuneration are not applicable to the private company. Therefore, the provisions of the paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xii. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company is not Nidhi Company and therefore, clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company being a private limited company, section 177 is not applicable to the Company, however all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act and the details have been disclosed in Note-23 of the audited financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has made private placement of 518,134 equity shares @Rs.193 per share and 700 fully paid up compulsory convertible debentures of Rs.1,00,000 each as referred in note 10 & 11 respectively of the financial statements, during the year under review. During the course of such allotments, the provisions of section 42 of the Act had been generally complied with & the funds raised through such allotments have been used for the purpose for which it was obtained.

xv. According to our examination of the books and records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has converted its outstanding amount of Rs.7 Crores into compulsory convertible debentures as referred in note 23 of the financial statements, during the year under review.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Rajiv Jaswant & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
F.R. No. 016018C

(Rajiv Rattan)
Proprietor
M. No: 510170

Place: Ghaziabad
Date: 30.05.2019

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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 standalone financial

RAJIV & CO. Chartered Accountants FRN : 016013C Ghaziabad 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Rajiv Jaswant & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
F.R. No. 016018C

(Rajiv Rattan)
Proprietor
M. No: 510170

Place: Ghaziabad
Date: 30.05.2019

ENTRY INDIA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
I. ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	42,47,42,392	-	-
Capital work in Progress		-	41,68,34,646	40,82,32,053
Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	4	30,57,59,135	24,38,96,503	18,75,02,440
Other non current assets	5	-	14,00,000	14,00,000
Total Non-Current Assets		**73,05,01,527**	**66,21,31,149**	**59,71,34,493**
(2) Current Assets				
Financial Assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	15,44,616	49,60,069	8,79,033
(ii) Loans	7	15,54,70,173	7,50,22,500	22,500
(iii) Other Financial Asset	8	68,25,000	-	-
Other current assets	9	27,37,392	6,86,908	77,595
Total Current Assets		**16,65,77,180**	**8,06,69,477**	**9,79,128**
TOTAL ASSETS		**89,70,78,708**	**74,28,00,626**	**59,81,13,621**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1) Equity				
Equity share capital	10	1,55,31,340	1,03,50,000	1,03,50,000
Other equity	11	76,79,92,909	53,13,98,277	30,71,79,048
Total Equity		**78,35,24,249**	**54,17,48,277**	**31,75,29,048**
(2) Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	12	11,02,10,000	10,00,00,000	30,00,000
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15	9,778	-	-
Other non current liabilities	13	-	10,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
Total Non-Current liabilities		**11,02,19,778**	**20,00,00,000**	**20,30,00,000**
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities		-	-	-
Other Current liabilities	14	4,95,478	40,152	7,75,29,885
Current tax liabilites	15	28,39,203	10,12,197	54,688
Total Current liabilities		**33,34,681**	**10,52,349**	**7,75,84,573**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**89,70,78,708**	**74,28,00,626**	**59,81,13,621**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached

For Rajiv Jaswant & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No 016018C

Jaswant & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN : 016018C Ghaziabad

Rajiv Rattan
Proprietor
Membership No. : 510170

Place : Ghaziabad
Dated : 30 May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ENTRY INDIA Projects Private Limited

Laxmi Paul Dhir
Director
DIN: 1625772

Madhav Dhir
Director
DIN: 07227587

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 30 May, 2019

ENTRY INDIA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019	For the Year Ended 31 March 2018
Revenue			
I. Revenue from Operations		-	-
II. Other income	16	1,95,38,305	44,72,159
III. Total Income (I+II)		**1,95,38,305**	**44,72,159**
IV. Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	17	2,63,240	1,81,073
Finance costs	18	32,50,351	2,212
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	12,91,313	-
Other expenses	19	9,42,035	8,57,448
Total Expenses (IV)		**57,46,939**	**10,40,733**
V. Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		1,37,91,366	34,31,426
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VI. Profit/(loss) before Tax		1,37,91,366	34,31,426
VII. Tax expense:			
1. Current Tax	15	28,39,203	10,12,197
2. Deferred Tax	15	9,778	-
VIII. Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations		**1,09,42,385**	**24,19,229**
IX. Other comprehensive income for the year			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net (loss)/ gain on FVTOCI equity securities	20	6,08,33,725	-
			-
		6,08,33,725	**-**
X. Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)		**7,17,76,110**	**24,19,229**
XI. Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)			
1. Basic	21	8.46	2.34
2. Diluted	21	8.46	2.34
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached
For Rajiv Jaswant & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No 016018C

Rajiv Rattan
Proprietor
Membership No. : 510170

Place : Ghaziabad
Dated : 30 May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ENTRY INDIA Projects Private Limited

Laxmi Paul Dhir
Director
DIN: 1625772

Madhav Dhir
Director
DIN: 07227587

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 30 May, 2019

ENTRY INDIA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019	For the Year Ended 31 March 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,37,91,366	34,31,426
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		-
Depreciation	12,91,313	
Gain on disposal of investment	-85,21,408	
Interest Income	-1,10,16,897	-44,42,135
Interest Expenses	32,50,351	2,212
Operating Profit /(loss) before working capital adjustments	**-12,05,275**	**-10,08,497**
Working Capital Adjustments		
Changes in other current & Other liabilities	4,55,326	-7,74,89,733
Changes in other current assets	-88,75,484	-6,09,313
	-96,25,432	**-7,91,07,543**
Less: Income tax paid (net of refunds)	-10,12,197	-54,688
Cash flow from Oprating Activities (A)	**-1,06,37,629**	**-7,91,62,231**
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities		
Payment for Property, Plant & Equipment	-77,99,059	-86,02,593
Purchase of Investments	-4,91,22,500	-5,63,94,063
Proceeds from the sale of Investments	5,66,15,000	
Inter Corporate Deposits given	-8,04,47,673	-7,50,00,000
Interest Received	1,10,16,897	44,42,135
Net cash flow from (used in) Investing activities (B)	**-6,97,37,335**	**-13,55,54,521**
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities		
Proceeds from the Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD)	7,00,00,000	22,18,00,000
Proceeds from Non Convertible Debentures (NCD)	-	9,70,00,000
Proceeds from Loans from Director	1,02,10,000	-
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	9,99,99,862	-
Changes in Long term liability- Advances Received	-10,00,00,000	-10,00,00,000
Interest Paid	-32,50,351	-2,212
Net cash flow (used in) from financing activities (C)	**7,69,59,511**	**21,87,97,788**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	-34,15,453	40,81,036
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	49,60,069	8,79,033
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**15,44,616**	**49,60,069**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	1,09,757	48,11,088
Balances with scheduled banks:		
On current accounts	14,34,859	1,48,981
	15,44,616	**49,60,069**

Change in Liability arising from financing activities

₹

	1 April 2018	Cash Flow	31 March 2019
Borrowing - Non Current (refer note 12)	10,00,00,000	1,02,10,000	11,02,10,000
	10,00,00,000	1,02,10,000	11,02,10,000

Notes:
1. The cash flow has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached
For Rajiv Jaswant & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No 016018C

RAJIV JASWANT & CO. Chartered Accountants FRN : 016018C Ghaziabad

Rajiv Rattan
Proprietor
Membership No. : 510170

Place : Ghaziabad
Dated : 30 May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ENTRY INDIA Projects Private Limited

Laxmi Paul Dhir
Director
DIN: 1625772

Madhav Dhir
Director
DIN: 07227587

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 30 May, 2019

ENTRY INDIA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

₹

(a) Equity Share Capital	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018		As at 1 April 2017	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	10,35,000	1,03,50,000	10,35,000	1,03,50,000	10,35,000	1,03,50,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	5,18,134	51,81,340	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**15,53,134**	**1,55,31,340**	**10,35,000**	**1,03,50,000**	**10,35,000**	**1,03,50,000**

(b) Other Equity

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Compulsory Convertible Debententures [CCD]	FVTOCI- Equity securities	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance at 1 April 2017	18,52,50,000	14,29,048	-	-	18,66,79,048
Ind AS Adjustment (Refer note 27)	-	-	12,05,00,000	-	12,05,00,000
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	**18,52,50,000**	**14,29,048**	**12,05,00,000**	-	**30,71,79,048**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	24,19,229	-	-	24,19,229
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of CCD during the year		-	22,18,00,000	-	22,18,00,000
Balance at 31 March 2018	**18,52,50,000**	**38,48,277**	**34,23,00,000**	-	**53,13,98,277**
					-
Profit /(Loss) for the year		1,09,42,385	-	-	1,09,42,385
Other Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	6,08,33,725	6,08,33,725
Issue of CCD during the year		-	7,00,00,000	-	7,00,00,000
Issue of New shares	9,48,18,522	-	-	-	9,48,18,522
Balance at 31 March 2019	**28,00,68,522**	**1,47,90,662**	**41,23,00,000**	**6,08,33,725**	**76,79,92,909**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached
For Rajiv Jaswant & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No 016018C

Rajiv Rattan
Proprietor
Membership No. : 510170

Place : Ghaziabad
Dated : 30 May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ENTRY INDIA Projects Private Limited

Laxmi Paul Dhir
Director
DIN: 1625772

Madhav Dhir
Director
DIN: 07227587

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 30 May, 2019

ENTRY INDIA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 MARCH 2019

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Reporting Entity

Entry India Projects Private Limited (the "Company"), is primarily engaged in the business of carrying on the business of construction of residential houses, commercial buildings, flats and buildings etc. and other allied activities. The Company is domiciled and incorporated in India in 23.01.2008 and has its registered office at D-55 Defence Colony, New Delhi 110024, India

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION, SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS AND STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Statement of Compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2017. Previous periods have been restated to Ind AS. In accordance with Ind AS 101 First time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, the Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of financial statements under Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("Previous GAAP") to Ind AS of Shareholders' equity as at March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017 and of the comprehensive net income for the year ended March 31, 2018.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.1 An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in note 27.

2.2 **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The standalone financial statements are presented in ₹ which is the Company's functional currency.

RAJIV JASWANT & CO. FRN 016018C Ghaziabad Chartered Accountants

Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

Assets and Liabilities in the balance sheet have been classified as either current or non-current based upon the requirements of Schedule III notified under the Companies Act, 2013.
An asset has been classified as current if

- It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

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

An Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Significant Accounting Policies

A Summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

(i) Revenue from Operations :

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking in to account contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers,* which establishes comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. IND AS 115 replaces IND AS 18 Revenue and IND AS 11 construction contracts. The company has adopted IND AS 115 using the cumulative catch-up transition method. The impact on the adoption of the standard on the financial statement of the company is insignificant.

Other Income

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion.

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Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

(ii) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and initial measurements

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. Initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included if there is an obligation to restore it.

Subsequent measurements

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

De-recognition

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

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the written down method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Leasehold improvements/buildings are amortised over the period of the lease or the useful life of the asset, whichever is lower.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates is accounted for on a prospective basis. Assets costing less than `5,000 are depreciated fully in the year of purchase.

(iv) Capital work-in progress

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

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(v) Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurements

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Amortization

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets are amortised on a written down method over their estimated useful life. A rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an Intangible assets will not exceed 3 years from the date, when the asset is available for use is considered by the management.

De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(vi) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

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

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

(vii) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustments to the borrowing costs as per the standard.

(viii) Assets taken on lease

A Lease in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company is classified as operating lease. Payments made under operating lease are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

For leases which include both land and building elements, basis of classification of each element is assessed on the date of transition, April 1, 2017, in accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard.

(ix) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

(x) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurements

- Debt Instruments - The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

I. Financial Assets at amortised costs:

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Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

II. Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

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

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Equity Instruments –

- The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Retained Earnings directly.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and 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.

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Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company categorizes them into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

Stage 1: When financial assets are first recognized, the Company recognizes an allowance based on 12 months ECLs. Stage 1 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial assets has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2: When a financial assets has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the financial assets has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3: Financial assets considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LTECLs.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is

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treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheets 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 realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(xi) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and 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.

(xii) Foreign Currency Translation:

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee.

I. *Initial Recognition*

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

II. *Subsequent recognition*

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an

entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

(xiii) Employee benefits

I. Short Term Obligations: The costs of all short-term employee benefits (that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related services. The accruals for

RAJ… FRN: 016018C Ghaziabad Chartered Accountants employee entitlements of benefits such as salaries, bonuses and annual leave represent the amount which the Company has a present obligation to pay as a result of the employees' services and the obligation can be measured reliably. The accruals have been calculated at undiscounted amounts based on current salary levels at the Balance Sheet date.

II. Compensated Absences: Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

(xiv) Taxes

Current Income Tax and Deferred Tax

Tax expense comprises current tax and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit forming part of Deferred tax assets is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(xv) Earnings Per Share

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets: The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Impairment testing: Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets that are subject to amortisation/ depreciation are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

Impairment of investments: The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

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Income Taxes: Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charges in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Litigation: From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

Defined benefit plans: The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

2.5 Recent Accounting Standards (IND AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind AS which the company has not applied as they are effective from April 1, 2019:

Ind AS 116, *Leases*:

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

The effective date for the adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*

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- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as :
- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application, or An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 16 would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition

- Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors,* without using hindsight, and
- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, *Income taxes:*

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, *Income Taxes,* in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 109- Prepayments Features with Negative Compensation

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The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement:

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, *Employee Benefits*, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

- To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- To recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment

IND AS 23- Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

IND AS 28- Long term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The company does not currently have any long term interests in associates and joint ventures.

IND AS 103- Business Combinations and Ind AS 111-Joint Arrangements

The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when as entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. The company will apply the pronouncement if and when it obtains control/joint control of a business that is a joint operation.

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Note 3
Property, Plant & Equipments

Amount in ₹

DESCRIPTION	Gross Block				Depreciation/Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2018	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at 31.03.2019	As at 01.04.2018	For the year	Adjustment for transfer to Reserve/Deductions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Free Hold Land	-	38,90,19,909		38,90,19,909	-	-	-	-	38,90,19,909	-
Buildings	-	2,73,65,571	-	2,73,65,571	-	5,47,100	-	5,47,100	2,68,18,471	-
Office Equipments	-	64,94,783	-	64,94,783	-	4,61,931	-	4,61,931	60,32,852	-
Furniture & Fixtures	-	31,53,442	-	31,53,442	-	2,82,283	-	2,82,283	28,71,159	-
Total	-	**42,60,33,705**	-	**42,60,33,705**	-	**12,91,313**	-	**12,91,313**	**42,47,42,392**	-
Previous year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Note 4			
INVESTMENTS- NON CURRENT			
Investments in unquoted equity instruments carried at cost			
Investments in associates			
20,56,005 (31 March 2018 - 29,27,005; 1 April 2017 - 27,47,005 of ₹ 10 each fully paid up of Shiva Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	-	161,619,040	149,919,040
42,28,250 (31 March 2018 - 42,28,250; 1 April 2017 - 17,00,000 of ₹ 10 each fully paid up of Cygnet Projects Pvt. Ltd.	68,709,063	68,709,063	27,625,000
Investments in equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Unquoted equity instruments			
7,78,000 (31 March 2018 - 7,78,000; 1 April 2017 - 7,78,000) of ₹ 10 each fully paid up of Ammadoes Trading and Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	13,856,180	9,958,400	9,958,400
261,000 (31 March 2018- 261,000; 1 April 2017- Nil) Rs 10 each, fully paid up equity shares of Sri Parthasarthy Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2,610,000	2,610,000	-
9,50,000 (31 March 2018- Nil; 1 April 2017- Nil) Rs 10 each, fully paid up equity shares of Alchemist Assets Reconstruction Company Limited *	49,799,000	-	-
20,56,005 (31 March 2018 - 29,27,005; 1 April 2017 - 27,47,005 of ₹ 10 each fully paid up of Shiva Consultants Pvt. Ltd.**	169,784,893	-	-
23,96,263 (31 March 2018- 23,96,263; 1 April 2017- Nil) Rs 10 each, fully paid up equity shares of Deccan Chronicals Holdings Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
	305,759,135	**243,896,503**	**187,502,440**
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	305,759,135	243,896,503	187,502,440
	305,759,135	**243,896,503**	**187,502,440**

*During the year ended 31 March 31, 2019 the Company has purchased 9,50,000 equity shares [31 March 2018 Nil; 1 April 2017] in Alchemist Assets Reconstruction Company Limited.

**During the year ended 31 March 2019 Shiva Consultants Private Limited has been ceased as an Associate Company of Entry India Projects Private Limited.Accordingly, the Company has classified its investment in Shiva Consultants as per IND AS 109 by using the fair value approach.

Note 5

OTHER - NON CURRENT ASSETS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	₹ As at 1 April 2017
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Capital Advance	-	1,400,000	1,400,000
	-	**1,400,000**	**1,400,000**

Note 6

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	₹ As at 1 April 2017
Balance with banks :			
In current account	1,434,859	148,981	340,960
Cash on hand	109,757	4,811,088	538,073
	1,544,616	**4,960,069**	**879,033**

Note 7

LOANS- CURRENT	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	₹ As at 1 April 2017
Unsecured, considered good			
Security Deposits	102,000	22,500	22,500
Other Loans and Advances			
Inter Corporate Deposits - Related Party [Refer Note-23]	155,368,173	75,000,000	-
	155,470,173	**75,022,500**	**22,500**

Note 8

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS- CURRENT	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	₹ As at 1 April 2017
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Advances Recoverable from Related Party [Refer Note 23]	6,825,000	-	-
	6,825,000	**-**	**-**

Note - Advances recoverable includes the amount due from the sale of shares of Shiva Consultants Private Ltd.

Note 9

OTHER -CURRENT ASSETS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	₹ As at 1 April 2017
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Balance with Revenue Authorities	2,362,932	683,908	77,595
Advances for Expenses	374,460	3,000	-
	2,737,392	**686,908**	**77,595**

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Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Note 10			
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorised			
21,00,000 (31 March 2018 - 11,00,000; 1 April 2017 - 11,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	2,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up			
15,53,134 (31 March 2018 - 10,35,000; 1 April 2017- 10,35,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	1,55,31,340	1,03,50,000	1,03,50,000
	1,55,31,340	**1,03,50,000**	**1,03,50,000**

a Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of reporting period

Equity Shares	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018		As at 1 April 2017	
	No of Shares	**Amount**	**No of Shares**	**Amount**	**No of Shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the period	10,35,000	1,03,50,000	10,35,000	1,03,50,000	10,35,000	1,03,50,000
Issued during the year	5,18,134	51,81,340	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**15,53,134**	**1,55,31,340**	**10,35,000**	**1,03,50,000**	**10,35,000**	**1,03,50,000**

i) The Company has two class [A and B] of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Class 'A' shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Class 'B' is pertaining to Differential Voting Rights ['DVR'] and not eligible for vote.
ii) During the year ended 31 March 2019 the Company has issued 5,18,134 Equity Shares @ 10 per share at a premium of ₹ 183 per share [31 March 2018-Nil: 1 April, 2017- Nil]

b) Details of Shares held by Shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate Shares in the Company

	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018		As at 1st April 2017	
	Number of shares	**% of Holding**	**Number of shares**	**% of Holding**	**Number of shares**	**% of Holding**
Mr. Alok Dhir	4,29,675	27.67	5,21,550	50.39	5,64,750	54.57
Mrs. Maneesha Dhir	3,58,450	23.08	3,53,950	34.20	3,82,750	36.98
Mr. Madhav Dhir	1,55,000	9.98	35,000	3.38	35,000	3.38
Ms. Sristhi Dhir	91,875	5.92	-	-	-	-
M/s Pitti Electrical Equipments Pvt. Ltd.	1,03,627	6.67	-	-	-	-
M/s Edumatrix Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	98,446	6.34	-	-	-	-
M/s Shiva Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	3,16,061	20.35	-	-	-	-

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Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Note 11			
Other Equity			
Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	38,48,277	14,29,048	14,29,048
Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,09,42,385	24,19,229	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Year	**1,47,90,662**	**38,48,277**	**14,29,048**
Securities Premium Reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,52,50,000	18,52,50,000	18,52,50,000
Add: On issue of Equity Shares	9,48,18,522	-	-
			-
Balance at the end of the Year	**28,00,68,522**	**18,52,50,000**	**18,52,50,000**
Compulsory Convertible Debentures [CCDs]- Unsecured			
Balance at the beginning of the year	34,23,00,000	12,05,00,000	12,05,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	7,00,00,000	22,18,00,000	-
Balance at the end of the Year	**41,23,00,000**	**34,23,00,000**	**12,05,00,000**
FVTOCI Reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Add/ Less: Movement during the year	6,08,33,725	-	-
Balance at the end of the Year	**6,08,33,725**	-	-
Total	**76,79,92,909**	**53,13,98,277**	**30,71,79,048**

Note

During the year ended March 31, 2019 the Company has issued 0% of 700 Compulsory Convertible Debtentures [CCDs] of Rs. 1,00,000 each fully paid which is unsecured [March 31, 2018- 2,218: 1 April, 2017- 1,205] convertible on or before 10 years.

Note 12 ₹

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Borrowings Non Current			
Unsecured		-	-
0% 1,000 (31 March 2018-1,000; 1 April 2017-Nil) Non Convertible Debentures-Listed (NCDs) of Rs.100,000 each fully paid up	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	-
Loans from Directors [Refer Note 23]	1,02,10,000	-	30,00,000
Total	**11,02,10,000**	**10,00,00,000**	**30,00,000**

Note 13 ₹

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Other Liability- Non Current			
Advance received towards joint venture	-	10,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
		-	-
	-	**10,00,00,000**	**20,00,00,000**

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Note 14

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Other current liabilities			
Advance received for the sale of shares			7,73,50,000
Statutory Dues Payables	3,34,975	6,250	1,28,685
Other Payable	1,60,503	33,902	51,200
	4,95,478	40,152	7,75,29,885

Note 15

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Current Tax Liability	28,39,203	10,12,197	54,688
	28,39,203	10,12,197	54,688

Tax disclosure

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(a) Profit/(loss) before tax	1,37,91,366	34,31,426
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	28,39,203	10,12,197
Current tax expense	**28,39,203**	**10,12,197**
Deferred tax charge (credit):		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	9,778	-
Deferred tax charge (credit)		
Total Income tax expense/(income) reported in the statement of profit or loss	28,48,981	10,12,197
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) section	-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit):		
Income tax charged(credited) to other comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,37,91,366	34,31,426
At statutory income tax rate	27.82%	25.75%
Income tax expense calculated at statutory income tax rate	38,36,758	8,83,592
Tax effect of amounts -Credit which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Effect of tax losses	-	-
Effect of Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	84,646	1,28,605
Other differences due to Depreciation	-10,462	-
Tax effect due to capital gains	-23,70,656	-
Total adjustments	-22,96,472	10,12,197
Normal Tax Payable (a)	15,40,286	10,12,197
MAT Payable (b)	28,39,203	6,34,814
Current Tax Provision {Higher of the (a) or (b)}	28,39,203	10,12,197
Income tax expense including impact of Other Comprehensive Income	**28,39,203**	**10,12,197**

(c) Deferred tax asset/ (liability)	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred Tax Liability		
Property, plant and equipment impact on difference between tax depreciation	9,778	-

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Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Note		
A. Revenue from Operations		
	-	-
	-	-

Note 16

Other Income	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest Income- FDR	-	44,42,135
Interest Income- ICD	1,10,16,897	-
Gain on Sale of Investments	85,21,408	30,000
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	24
Total	**1,95,38,305**	**44,72,159**

Total interest income (Calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss		
In relation to financial assets classified at amortised cost	1,10,16,897	44,42,135
Total	**1,10,16,897**	**44,42,135**

Note 17

Employee Benefit Expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Salary, Wages and Bonus	2,39,170	1,70,500
Staff Welfare	24,070	10,573
Total	**2,63,240**	**1,81,073**

Note 18

Finance Costs	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest on loan	32,39,753	-
Bank Charges	10,598	2,212
	32,50,351	**2,212**

Total Interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial liabilities that are not ar fair value through profit and loss	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
In relation to Financial Liabilities classified at amortised cost	32,39,753	-
	32,39,753	**-**

₹

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Note 19		
Other Expenses		
Legal and professional*	2,84,113	3,19,010
Brokerage	-	1,21,826
Rates and taxes	2,41,181	3,50,773
Electricity Expenses	1,36,891	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,79,850	65,839
Total	**9,42,035**	**8,57,448**
***Payments to auditors**		
Audit fees	65,000	39,500
Total	**65,000**	**39,500**

Note 20

Statement of other comprehensive income	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
FVOTCI - on equity securities	6,08,33,725	-
Total	**6,08,33,725**	**-**

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Note 21
Earning Per Share

Basic EPS amounts are 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 year.
Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following data reflects the inputs to calculation of basic and diluted EPS

Amount in ₹

Particulars	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Total operations for the year		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	1,09,42,385	24,19,229
Profit / (Loss) Loss for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	**1,09,42,385**	**24,19,229**
Weighted average number of Equity shares for EPS	12,94,067	10,35,000
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	**12,94,067**	**10,35,000**
Earnings per share:		
Basic	8.46	2.34
Diluted	8.46	2.34

Note 22
Contingent liabilities

	31-Mar-19	**31-Mar-18**
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	Nil	Nil

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Notes 23

Related party relationships, transactions and balances

In accordance with the requirments of Ind AS-24 'Related Party Disclosures', names of the related parties, related party relationships, transaftions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during the reported periods are:

i) Associate of the Company

Cygnet Projects Private Limited - [47.76% of equity shares]

Shiva Consultants Pvt. Ltd till September 2018 [37.08%]. As at 31 March 31, 2019 Shiva Consultants ceased to be an associate of Entry India Projects Private Limited

ii) Key managerial personnel

Mr. Laxmi Paul Dhir	Director
Mr. Alok Dhir	Director
Mr. Madhav Dhir	Director

iii) Relative of Key managerial personnel

Mrs. Maneesha Dhir

Ms. Sristhi Dhir

iv) Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence

Alchemist Asset Reconstruction Company Limited

Dhir & Dhir Associates

Lords Chloro Alkali Ltd.

Cirrus Chemicals Pvt Ltd

Cirrus Infrastructure Pvt Ltd

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Amount in ₹

Particulars	Key managerial personnel		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence or having significant influence over the company		Total	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Transactions with related parties								
Unsecured Loan Received								
-Alok Dhir	22,00,000	24,00,000					**22,00,000**	24,00,000
-Maneesha Dhir		22,50,000			6,00,00,000		**6,00,00,000**	22,50,000
Unsecured Loan Paid								
-Alok Dhir	22,00,000	24,00,000					**22,00,000**	**24,00,000**
-Maneesha Dhir		52,50,000					-	**52,50,000**
Unsecured Loan Received								
-Madhav Dhir							-	
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) Given/ (Received)								
-Alchemist Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd.					7,65,00,000	7,50,00,000	**7,65,00,000**	**7,50,00,000**
-Lords Chloro Alkali Ltd.					6,94,00,000	-	**6,94,00,000**	-
-Cirrus Chemicals Pvt Ltd					6,94,00,000	-	**6,94,00,000**	-
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD)- Received								
-Lords Chloro Alkali Ltd.					6,94,00,000		**6,94,00,000**	-
-Cirrus Chemicals Pvt Ltd					6,94,00,000		**6,94,00,000**	-
-Cirrus Infrastructure Pvt Ltd					14,00,000		**14,00,000**	
Sale of Investment in equity shares								
-Madhav Dhir	68,25,000						**68,25,000**	-
-Maneesha Dhir			4,97,90,000				**4,97,90,000**	
Purchase of Investment in equity shares								
-Alok Dhir		1,17,00,000						**1,17,00,000**
-Madhav Dhir	1,34,08,281		-		-		**1,34,08,281**	
-Ammadoes Trading & Consultants Pvt. Ltd.						2,76,75,781		**2,76,75,781**
Reimbursement of Expenses								
-Sristhi Dhir			62,972				**62,972**	-
Interest Income- Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD)								
-Alchemist Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd.					75,66,165		**75,66,165**	-
-Lords Chloro Alkali Ltd.					33,29,747		**33,29,747**	-
-Cirrus Infrastructure Pvt Ltd					1,20,985		**1,20,985**	-
Compulsory Convertible Debentures issued								
-Destinationindia Projects Pvt.Ltd.					7,00,00,000		**7,00,00,000**	
Non Convertible Debentures issued								
-Maneesha Dhir				3,00,00,000			-	**3,00,00,000**
-Dhir & Dhir Associates						5,00,00,000	-	**5,00,00,000**
-Shiva Consultants Pvt. Ltd.						2,00,00,000	-	**2,00,00,000**
Repayment of Advance Received								
-Destinationindia Projects Pvt.Ltd.					3,00,00,000	-10,00,00,000	**3,00,00,000**	**-10,00,00,000**

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Balances Outstanding as on	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Receoverable- Sale of Equirty Investment		
-Madhav Dhir	68,25,000	-
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD)/Interest on ICD- Given		
-Alchemist Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd.	15,52,59,287	7,50,00,000
-Cirrus Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	1,08,800	14,00,000
Unsecured Loan Received		
-Maneesha Dhir	1,02,10,000	-

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Note 24

Financial Instrument Measurement and Disclosures

Set out below, is a comparision 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 value

Amount in ₹

	Carrying Value			Fair Value		
FINANCIAL ASSETS	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**1 April 2017**	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**1 April 2017**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Investments	23,70,50,073	1,35,68,400	99,58,400	23,70,50,073	1,35,68,400	99,58,400
Cash & Cash Equivalents	15,44,616	49,60,069	8,79,033	15,44,616	49,60,069	8,79,033
Loans & advances	15,54,70,173	7,50,22,500	22,500	15,54,70,173	7,50,22,500	22,500
Other financial assets	68,25,000	-	-	68,25,000	-	-

Amount in ₹

	Carrying Value			Fair Value		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**1 April 2017**	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**1 April 2017**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	11,02,10,000	10,00,00,000	30,00,000	11,02,10,000	10,00,00,000	30,00,000
	-					

***Remarks**: The above numbers include Current and Non Current.*

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.
The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.
For financial assets and liabilites that are measured at fair value the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.
The Financial assets above don't include investment in associates which are measured at cost in accordance with IndAS 101 and Ind AS 27.

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The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value

(i) The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a Cost approach. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including Financial Statements, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
As on 31 March 2019			
Investment in Unquoted equity shares	Cost Method	Financial Statements, Credit Risk & Volatility	Increase in Net Assets Value by 0.50% would result in increase in fair value by INR 15,28,795 and Decrease in Net Assets Value 0.50% would result in decrease in fair value by INR 15,28,795 respectively.
As on 31 March 2018			
Investment in Unquoted equity shares	Cost Method	Financial Statements, Credit Risk & Volatility	Increase in Net Assets Value by 0.50% would result in increase in fair value by INR NIl and Decrease in Net Assets Value 0.50% would result in decrease in fair value by INR Nil respectively.
As on 31 March 2017			
Investment in Unquoted equity shares	Cost Method	Financial Statements, Credit Risk & Volatility	Increase in Net Assets Value by 0.50% would result in increase in fair value by INR Nil and Decrease in Net Assets Value 0.50% would result in decrease in fair value by INR Nil respectively.

Fair value hierarchy

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 under current market conditions.
The Company categorises assets and liabilities measured at fair value in to one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described follows:

i) Level 1
Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

ii) Level 2
Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability

iii) Level 3
Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing market participants

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

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Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2019

Amount in ₹

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Financial assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment in unquoted equity shares at FVTOCI	31 March 2019	23,70,50,073			23,70,50,073
Loans & advances	31 March 2019	15,54,70,173		15,54,70,173	
Other financial assets	31 March 2019	68,25,000	-	68,25,000	-

***Remarks** : The above numbers includes Current and Non Current.*

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 March 2019

Amount in ₹

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	31 March 2019	11,02,10,000	-	11,02,10,000	-
Other financial liabilities	31 March 2019	-	-	-	-

***Remarks** : The above numbers include Current and Non Current.*

Financial Assets measured at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2018

Amount in ₹

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Financial assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment in unquoted equity shares at FVTOCI	31 March 2018	1,35,68,400	-	-	1,35,68,400
Loans & advances to Relates Parties and interest thereon	31 March 2018	7,50,22,500	-	7,50,22,500	-
Other financial assets	31 March 2018	-	-	-	-

***Remarks** : The above numbers include Current and Non Current.*

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Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 March 2018

Amount in ₹

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	31 March 2018	10,00,00,000	-	10,00,00,000	-

***Remarks** : The above numbers include Current and Non Current.*

Financial Assets measured at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 1 April 2017

Amount in ₹

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets					
Investment in unquoted equity shares at FVTOCI	1 April 2017	99,58,400	-	-	99,58,400
Loans & advances	1 April 2017	22,500	-	22,500	-
Other financial assets	1 April 2017	-	-	-	-

***Remarks** : The above numbers include Current and Non Current.*

Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 1 April 2017

Amount in ₹

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	1 April 2017	30,00,000	-	30,00,000	-

***Remarks** : The above numbers include Current and Non Current.*

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Note 25
Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.
The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized 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 risks.

a.) 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 does not have an exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The Company does not have an interest rate risk accordingly sensitivity analysis is not applicable.

b.) 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 does not have an exposure to the risk of changes in foriegn exchanges rates.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company does not have an exposure to the risk of changes in foriegn exchanges rates accordingly, the Foreign currency senstivity is not applicable.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from the financial assets/ Receivables.

Liquidity risk
The company monitors its risk of shortage of funds by estimating future cashflows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of Borrowings and equity shares. The Company attempts to ensure that there is a balance between the timing of outflow and inflow of funds.
The Company is not subject to any restrictions on the use of its capital that could significantly impact its operations. In light of these facilities, the Company is not exposed to any liquidity risk.

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The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments

Particulars	On demand	< 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Amount in ₹ Total
Year ended 31 March 2019						
Contractual Maturity of Borrowings			-	1,02,10,000	10,00,00,000	11,02,10,000
Other Financial Liabilities						
	-	-	-	**1,02,10,000**	**10,00,00,000**	**11,02,10,000**

Particulars	On demand	< 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Amount in ₹ Total
Year ended 31 March 2018						
Contractual Maturity of Borrowings	-	-	-	-	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	**10,00,00,000**	**10,00,00,000**

Particulars	On demand	< 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Amount in ₹ Total
Year ended 1 April 2017						
Contractual Maturity of Borrowings	-	-		30,00,000	-	30,00,000
	-	-	-	**30,00,000**	-	**30,00,000**

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Note 26

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.The Company includes within net debt and borrowings (including current maturities of long term debts) less cash and cash equivalents.

Amount in ₹

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	1 April 2017
Borrowings[refer note 18 & 24]	11,02,10,000	10,00,00,000	30,00,000
Less: Cash and cash equivalents[refer note 6]	-15,44,616	-49,60,069	-8,79,033
Net debt (A)	**10,86,65,384**	**9,50,39,931**	**21,20,967**
Equity	78,35,24,249	54,17,48,277	31,75,29,048
Capital and net debt (B)	**89,21,89,633**	**63,67,88,208**	**31,96,50,015**
Gearing ratio [(A)/(B)]	**12.18%**	**14.92%**	**1%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

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Note 27

Transition to Ind AS:

First time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2019, are the first financial which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the year ending on March 31, 2019, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2017, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2017 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Exemptions applied by the Company

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopter avail optional and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

(a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Since there is no change in the Company's functional currency on the date of transition to Ind ASs, it has elected to continue with the Previous GAAP carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress), as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, as its deemed cost on the date of transition.

(b) Investment in subsidiaries

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to choose the previous GAAP carrying amount at the entity's date of transition to Ind AS to measure the investment in the subsidiaries as the deemed cost. Accordingly, the Company has opted to measure its investment in subsidiaries at deemed cost i.e., Previous GAAP carrying amount.

Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2017, March 31, 2018 and at March 31, 2019 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

(a) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts is in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2017. the date of transition to Ind AS, March 31, 2018 and as of March 31, 2019.

Reconciliation of total equity as on March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017

₹

Particulars	Footnote	31 March 2018	1 April 2017
Total equity (Shareholder's funds as per IGAAP)		19,94,48,279	19,70,29,048
Add:			
Compulsory Convertible Debentures [CCDs]	a	34,23,00,000	12,05,00,000
Fair valuation of Investments	b		
Total adjustment		34,23,00,000	12,05,00,000
Total equity as per Ind AS		54,17,48,279	31,75,29,048

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Footnote	31 March 2018
Profit/(Loss) after tax as per previous GAAP		24,19,229
Total adjustment		-
Profit/(Loss) after tax as per Ind AS		24,19,229
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) as per Ind AS		24,19,229

a **Compulsory Convertible Debentures [CCDs]**

Under Indian GAAP, the CCDs are treated as Borrowings/ Debts, whereas under Ind AS, the same are treated as hybrid debts i.e, need to be bifurcated in to debts and equity. Firstly, the liability will be calculated by taking an impact of present value of the interest payment for the tenure of the CCDs and residual value will be the Equity. In this case CCDs are issued at 0% interest rate and accordingly, the entire amount has been reclassified to other equity. Hence, for the year ended March 31, 2018 impacting on increase in other equity by INR 34,23,00,000 (1 April 2017, 12,05,00,000).

b **Fair Valuation of Investments**

Under Under IGAAP, the Non Current investments are required to be valued at cost. Whereas, in Ind As the investments are required to be valued at Fair Value. The Company has categorised its equity investments in FVOTCI category, whrerein all fair valuations impact need to be taken in to the Reserves in Statement of change in equity (SOCIE). As at 31 March 2018 the fair valuation impact of investments is Rs. Nil ; 1April, 2017:Nil.

Note 28

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprise should mention in their correspondence with its customers the entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amount payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2018 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Based on the information currently available with the Company, there are no dues payable to Micro and Small 'Suppliers' as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development Act, 2006.

As per our Report of even date attached
For Rajiv Jaswant & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No 016018C

Rajiv Rattan
Proprietor
Membership No. : 510170

Place : Ghaziabad
Dated : 30 May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ENTRY INDIA Projects Private Limited

Laxmi Paul Dhir
Director
DIN: 1625772

Madhav Dhir
Director
DIN: 07227587

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 30 May, 2019