



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

#### Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true



and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

### **Opinion**

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017, and its profit/loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.:

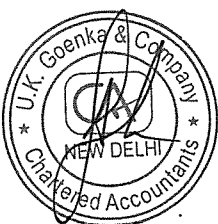
- (a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017;
- (b) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the Profit of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (c) in the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by 'the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016', issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section 11 of section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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, 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) There are no observations or comments on the financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.



- (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (g) 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".
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

#### **Restriction on Use and Distribution**

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Company, Everest Industries Limited and S. R. Batliboi and Co. LLP in connection with the audit of the consolidated financial information of Everest Industries Limited and should not be used for any other purpose or by any other party without obtaining our prior consent in writing.

Place: Noida  
Date: 27 April, 2017

For **U.K. Goenka & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No. 010549N)

  
**(CA Ashu Goenka)**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 525788)



**ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements** of our Independent Auditors' Report on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, we report that:

- i. There is no Fixed Assets and / or any immovable property in the name of the Company.
- ii. The Company does not have any inventories at the end of the year relevant to the year being reported.
- iii. As informed to us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of Loans to persons covered by clause 76 of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), terms and conditions of such loans are not prejudicial to the interest of the company. However, there is no stipulation to Repayment. Such loans are considered good and no special steps are needed to recover the same.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the companies Act 2013, in respect of grant of loans, making investments, providing Guarantees and securities.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public in accordance with the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.
- vi. Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost record under section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013.
- vii.
  - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income tax, wealth tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, wealth tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of wealth tax, income tax and cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institutions / banks during the year.
- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of public issue / follow on offer during the year.



- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or any fraud on the company by its officers / employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid / provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a nidhi company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details have been disclosed in the Financial Statement as required by applicable accounting Standard.
- xiv. No preferential allotment /private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible Debentures was made during the year.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us informed to us, provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with in respect of non-cash transaction entered with directors and persons connected with them.
- xvi. In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.



**ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EVEREST BUILDING  
SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

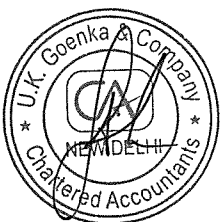
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



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

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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, 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, 2017, 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.

Place: Noida  
Date: 27 April, 2017

For **U.K. Goenka & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm) Registration No. 010549N)

  
(CA Ashu Goenka)  
Partner  
(Membership No. 525738)



## Everest Building Solutions Limited

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2017

	Note Reference	As at 31.03.2017 Rs./ Lakhs	As at 31.03.2016 Rs./ Lakhs
<b>I. Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>1. Shareholder's funds</b>			
a. Share capital	2.01	5.00	5.00
b. Reserves and surplus	2.02	16.30	(1.15)
		21.30	3.85
<b>2. Current liabilities</b>			
a. Trade payables	2.03	464.33	0.10
b. Other current liabilities	2.04	187.23	4.58
c. Short-term provisions	2.05	7.70	0.23
		659.26	4.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>680.56</b>	<b>8.76</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>			
<b>1. Non-current assets</b>			
a. Long-term loans and advances	2.06	7.39	-
		7.39	-
<b>2. Current Assets</b>			
a. Trade receivables	2.07	363.73	-
b. Cash and bank balances	2.08	47.16	8.76
c. Short-term loans and advances	2.09	262.28	-
		673.17	8.76
<b>Total</b>		<b>680.56</b>	<b>8.76</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1 &amp; 2

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of U.K. Goenka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

(CA Ashu Goenka)

Partner

M. No : 525738

FRN : 010549N

Place: Noida

Date: 27 April, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Manish Sanghi*  
MANISH SANGHI  
Director

*Nikhil Bhasari*  
NIKHIL BHASARI  
Director

Place: Noida

Date: 27 April, 2017



## STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

	Reference	Year ended 31.03.2017 Rs./ Lakhs	Year ended 31.03.2016 Rs./ Lakhs
1. Revenue from operations (gross)	2.10	1,173.49	-
Less : Excise duty		-	-
Revenue from operations (net)		1,173.49	-
2. Other income	2.11	-	1.72
<b>3. Total revenue (1+2)</b>		<b>1,173.49</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>4. Expenses</b>			
Erection and other expenses	2.12	1,148.57	2.87
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>1,148.57</b>	<b>2.87</b>
<b>5. Profit before tax (3-4)</b>		24.92	(1.15)
<b>6. Tax expense</b>			
a. Current tax		7.47	-
		7.47	-
<b>7. Profit for the year (5-6)</b>		<b>17.45</b>	<b>(1.15)</b>

**Earnings per equity share (see note 2.14)**

[Face value - Rs. 10 per share]

Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rupees)

34.90


(2.31)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1 &amp; 2

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of U.K. Goenka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

(CA Ashu Goenka)  
Partner  
M. No : 525738  
FRN : 010549N


Place: Noida  
Date: 27 April, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Manish Sangh*  
MANISH SANGH  
Director

*Nikhil Dujari*  
NIKHIL DUJARI  
Director

Place: Noida  
Date: 27 April, 2017

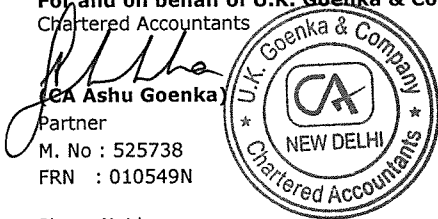
Everest Building Solutions Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

	Year ended 31.03.2017 Rs./ Lakhs	Year Ended 31.03.2016 Rs./ Lakhs
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net profit before tax	24.92	(1.15)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Interest income	-	(1.71)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	24.92	(2.86)
Changes in working capital:		
<b>Adjustment for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</b>		
Inventories	-	-
Trade receivables	(363.73)	-
Short-term loans and advances	(262.28)	-
Other current assets	-	0.23
<b>Adjustment for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</b>		
Trade payables	464.23	-
Other current liabilities	182.65	4.58
Short-term provisions	-	(0.04)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	(45.79)	1.92
Net income tax paid	(7.39)	-
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities</b> [A]	(53.18)	1.92
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Capital expenditure on fixed assets, including capital advances	-	0.98
Investment in subsidiary	-	1.79
Interest received	-	2.77
<b>Net Cash used in investing activities</b> [B]	-	5.54
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B]</b>	(53.18)	4.69
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at 01.04.2016</b>	8.76	4.07
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at 31.03.2017 *</b>	(44.42)	8.76
* Comprises:		
a. Cash on hand	-	-
b. Cheques on hand	-	-
c. Balances with banks		
i. Current accounts	47.16	8.76
ii. Other deposit accounts	-	-
- Original maturity of 3 months or less	-	-
	47.16	8.76

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of U.K. Goenka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



Partner  
M. No : 525738  
FRN : 010549N

Place: Noida  
Date: 27 April, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

MANISH SANGHI  
Director

NIKHIL DUJARI  
Director

Place: Noida  
Date: 27 April, 2017

**EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**NOTE 1.1**

**Corporate information**

Everest Building Solutions Limited ( 'the Company') is engaged in providing services of components of for pre-engineered steel buildings.

**Note 1.2**

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.

**NOTE 1.3**

**Significant Accounting Policies**

**(i) Use of Estimates**

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

**(ii) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized, net of returns and rebates when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, which generally coincides with the despatch of goods to customers. The company collects sales taxes and value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue. Excise duty deducted from revenue (gross) is the amount that is included in the revenue (gross) and not the entire amount of liability arising during the year.

Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognised in accordance with the percentage of completion method based on the work performed and when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the Company. The stage of completion of a contract is determined based on segmented portions of the contracts called contract milestones. At the period end the costs incurred to date are compared to estimated costs and provision is considered accordingly. If a loss is projected on any of the contracts in process, the entire projected loss is recognised.

**(iii) Interest**

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.



*Abhinav*

**EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**(iv) Investments**

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

**(v) Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary and includes all applicable costs incurred in bringing goods to their present location and condition.

**(vi) Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, and gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange of services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the services. These benefits include compensated absences and performance incentives.

Post-employment benefit plans

The Company has various schemes of retirement benefits namely provident fund, superannuation schemes and gratuity, which are administered by trustees of independently constituted trusts recognised by the Income-tax authorities.

The Company's contributions towards provident fund are deposited in a trust formed by the Company under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Contributions to superannuation fund are deposited in a separate trust. These trusts are recognised by the Income Tax authorities. The contributions to the trusts are managed by the trustees of the respective trusts.

The Company's superannuation scheme is considered as defined contribution schemes. The Company's contribution paid/ payable under these schemes are recognised as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The Provident Fund (administered by a Trust) is a defined benefit scheme where by the Company deposits an amount determined as a fixed percentage of basic pay to the fund every month. The benefit vests upon commencement of employment. The interest credited to the accounts of the employees is adjusted on an annual basis to conform to the interest rate declared by the government for the Employees Provident Fund. The Company has adopted actuary valuation based on project unit credit method to arrive at provident fund liability as at year end. The Provident Fund scheme additionally requires the Company to guarantee payment of interest at rates notified by the Central Government from time to time, for which shortfall as at the Balance Sheet date, if any, is provided for.

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit scheme. For defined benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised to the extent the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line method over the average period until the benefits become vested.



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**EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

Benefits comprising compensated absences constitute other employee benefits. The liability for compensated absences is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary at the year end. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the 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 are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

**(viii) Foreign Exchange Transactions**

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

Measurement at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary items (other than derivative contracts) of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items of the Company are carried at historical cost.

Treatment of exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as foreign currency translation reserve in the Balance Sheet.

Accounting for forward contracts

Premium / discount on forward exchange contracts, are amortised over the period of the contracts if such contracts relate to monetary items as at the balance sheet date. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of a forward exchange contract is recognised as income or as expense when the same is effected.

Derivative contracts

The Company enters into derivative contracts in the nature of interest rate swaps and forward contracts with an intention to hedge its existing assets and liabilities and firm commitments. Derivative contracts which are closely linked to the existing assets and liabilities are accounted as per the policy stated for Foreign Exchange Transactions.

All derivative contracts are marked-to-market and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains arising on the same are not recognised, until realised, on grounds of prudence.

**(ix) Taxation**

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences of timing differences, subject to the consideration of prudence. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anujari', with a horizontal line underneath.

**EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**(x) Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

**(xi) Provisions and contingencies**

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

**(xii) Leases**

Assets taken under lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**(xiii) Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of Cash Flow Statement)**

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.



*Abhijani*

## NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	As at 31.03.2017 Rs./ Lakhs	As at 31.03.2016 Rs./ Lakhs
<b>NOTE 2</b>		
<b>2.01 Share capital</b>		
1. Subscribed and fully paid up 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (previous year 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	5.00	5.00
The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each.		
<b>2.02 Reserves and surplus</b>		
1. Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(1.15)	-
Add: Profit for the year	17.45	(1.15)
Closing balance	16.30	(1.15)
	<u>16.30</u>	<u>(1.15)</u>
<b>2.03 Trade payables</b>		
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	464.33	0.10
	<u>464.33</u>	<u>0.10</u>
<b>2.04 Other current liabilities</b>		
a. Other payables		
i. Payables in respect of statutory dues	27.30	-
ii. Advances from customers	99.64	4.58
iii. Retention monies	60.29	-
	<u>187.23</u>	<u>4.58</u>
<b>2.05 Short-term provisions</b>		
a. Provision - Others:		
i. Provision for tax	7.70	0.23
	<u>7.70</u>	<u>0.23</u>
<b>2.06 Long-term loans and advances (Unsecured, considered good)</b>		
a. Advance tax	7.39	-
	<u>7.39</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>2.07 Trade receivables</b>		
a. Other trade receivables		
- Secured, considered good	363.73	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
	<u>363.73</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>2.08 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (as per AS 3 Cash Flow Statements)		
a. Balances with banks		
i. Current accounts	47.16	8.76
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	47.16	8.76
	<u>47.16</u>	<u>8.76</u>
<b>2.09 Short-term loans and advances (Unsecured, considered good)</b>		
a. Prepaid expenses	187.10	-
b. Balances with government authorities		
i. Balances with excise and customs authorities	14.74	-
c. Advance to suppliers	36.48	-
d. Other loans and advances	23.96	-
	<u>262.28</u>	<u>-</u>



*Shrijani*

## NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Year ended <b>31.03.2017</b> Rs./ Lakhs	Year ended <b>31.03.2016</b> Rs./ Lakhs
<b>2.10 Revenue from operations</b>		
- Revenue from steel buildings	1,173.49	-
	<u>1,173.49</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>2.11 Other income</b>		
a. Interest income		
i. Interest from banks on deposits	-	1.71
	<u>-</u>	<u>1.71</u>
b. Other non-operating income		
i. Miscellaneous income	-	0.01
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.01</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>1.72</u>
<b>2.12 Erection and other expenses</b>		
a. Rates and taxes	-	0.48
b. Travelling	4.80	-
c. Cost for erection of buildings	1,126.37	-
d. Professional and consultancy expenses	15.16	2.15
e. Miscellaneous expenses	2.24	0.24
	<u>1,148.57</u>	<u>2.87</u>



*Khijari*



**EVEREST BUILDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**2.13 Related Party Disclosures**

**a. List of related parties**

- i. Holding Company
- M/s Everest Industries Limited (with effect from 1 August, 2015)

**b. Balances outstanding with related parties at the yearend:**

S.No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2017 (Rs. /Lakhs)	As at 31.03.2016 (Rs. /Lakhs)
i.	Share capital from enterprise exercising significant influence Everest Industries Limited	5.00	5.00
ii.	Reimbursement of expenses to Everest Industries Limited	18.53	-

**2.14 Earnings per Share**

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2017	Year ended 31.03.2016
a. Number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
b. Number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up at the year end	50,000	50,000
c. Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per share	50,000	50,000
d. Weighted average number of options granted	-	-
e. Weighted average number of options post adjustment for number of options granted	-	-
f. Net profit for the year – (Rs. / lakhs)	17.45	(1.15)
g. Basic earnings per share (Rupees)	34.90	(2.31)
h. Diluted earnings per share (Rupees)	34.90	(2.31)
i. Nominal value of equity shares (Rupees)	10.00	10.00

**2.15** Previous year figures have been recast/ regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the current years' presentation.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**



*Manish Sanghi*

**Manish Sanghi**  
Director

*Nikhil Dujari*

**Nikhil Dujari**  
Director

Noida  
27 April, 2017