Balance sheet as at 31st March 2017

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
I. ASSETS				
1 Non-current assets				
a) Property, plant and equipment	2	5,715	5,715	5,715
b) Non-current tax assets (Net)	3	5,715	5,715	3,127
b) Ivon current tax assets (Ivet)				5,127
2 Current assets				
a) Inventories	4	7,685,169	7,685,169	7,685,169
b) Financial assets				
i) Investments	5	65,946	80,096	-
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	21,047	50,987	111,131
c) Other current assets	7	115,532,410	115,510,410	115,478,110
TOTAL ASSETS		123,310,287	123,332,378	123,283,252
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a) Equity share capital	8	500,000	500,000	500,000
b) Other equity	9	122,792,734	122,815,826	1,735,938
Liabilities				
1 Non-current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
i) Borrowings	10	-	-	241,481
b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	11	3,178	1,772	977,618
2 Current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
i) Other financial liabilities	12	14,375	14,780	119,828,216
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABIL	TIES	123,310,287	123,332,378	123,283,252
Significant accounting policies	1			
Notes to the financial statements	1-24	-	-	-

As per our report of even date

For Pathak H. D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No.107783W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mukesh Mehta

Partner

Membership No. 43495

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26th May 2017

Sunil Agrawal
Director

(DIN: 00377723)

A. DattaDirector

(DIN: 00434224)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2017

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 st March 2017	For the year ended 31st March 2016
I.	Other Income	13	5,849	96
II.	Total Revenue		5,849	96
III.	Expenses:			
	Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress	14	-	-
	Finance Costs	15	-	3,162,872
	Other Expenses	16	27,535	30,055
	Total Expenses		27,535	3,192,927
IV.	Loss Before Exceptional items and Tax (II-III)		(21,686)	(3,192,831)
V.	Exceptional items		-	-
VI.	Loss Before Tax (IV-V)		(21,686)	(3,192,831)
VII.	Tax Expense:			
	(i) Current Tax	17	-	36
	(ii) Deferred Tax Expenses/(Credit)		1,406	(972,755)
			1,406	(972,719)
VIII.	Net Loss After Tax (VI-VII)		(23,092)	(2,220,112)
IX.	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		-	-
X.	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII+IX)		(23,092)	(2,220,112)
XI.	Famings non Favity Shones	1		
A1.	Earnings per Equity Share: Basic & Diluted (in Rs.)	1	(0.46)	(44.40)
	Face Value per Share (in Rs.)		(0.46)	(44.40)
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes to the financial statements	1-24		

As per our report of even date

For Pathak H. D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No.107783W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mukesh Mehta

Partner Sunil Agrawal A. Datta
Membership No. 43495 Director Director

(DIN: 00377723) (DIN: 00434224)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26th May 2017

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

Statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity		(Amount in Rs)
Equity share capital	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 st April 2015	50,000	500,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2016	50,000	500,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 st March 2017	50,000	500,000

B. Other equity

2015-16 (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	Equity component of loans from parent	Optionally fully convertible debentures	Total
		company		
Opening balance as at 1st April 2015	(15,830,825)	17,566,763	-	1,735,938
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	(2,220,112)	-	-	(2,220,112)
Transactions with Owner in capacity of the Owner				
Optionally fully convertible debentures issued during the	-	-	123,300,000	123,300,000
year				
Closing balance as at 31st March 2016	(18,050,937)	17,566,763	123,300,000	122,815,826

2016-17 (Amount in Rs)

	Reserves and surplus	Equity component of	Optionally fully	Total
Particulars	Retained earnings	loans from parent	convertible debentures	
		company		
Opening balance as at 1st April 2016	(18,050,937)	17,566,763	123,300,000	122,815,826
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	(23,092)	-	-	(23,092)
Closing balance as at 31st March 2017	(18,074,028)	17,566,763	123,300,000	122,792,734

As per our report of even date For Pathak H. D. & Associates Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.107783W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mukesh Mehta

Sunil Agrawal A. Datta Partner Membership No. 43495 Director Director

(DIN: 00377723) (DIN: 00434224)

Place: Mumbai **Date :** 26th May 2017

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

(Amount in Rs)

	n et t	I		I	(Amount in Ks)
	Particulars	For the year en 20		For the year en 20	
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
	Net Loss before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		(21,686)		(3,192,831)
	Adjusted for:				
	Finance Cost	-		3,162,872	
	Fair value gains / losses on Financial assets classified and measured at FVTPL	(4,574)		(96)	
	Profit on Sale of Current Investments	(1,275)		-	
			(5,849)		3,162,776
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		(27,535)		(30,055)
	Adjusted for:				
	Other receivables		(22,000)		(32,300)
	Trade and Other Payables		(405)		530
	Cash generated from operations		(49,940)		(61,825)
	Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		(49,940)		(61,825)
R	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
٦.	Purchase of Investments		_		(80,000)
	Sale of Investments		20,000		(00,000)
	Net Cash From/(used in) Investing Activities		20,000		(80,000)
	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Γ.	Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings		_		123,333,818
	Repayment of Non-Current Borrowings		_		(123,245,685)
	Finance Cost Paid		_		(6,452)
	Net Cash (used in) Financing Activities		-		81,681
	Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(29,940)		(60,144)
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		50,987		111,131
	Closing balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		21,047		50,987
	Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
	Balances with Banks in Current Accounts		21,047		50,987
	Cheques, Drafts in Hand				

- 1 Bracket indicates cash outflow.
- 2 Previous year figures have been regrouped, reclassified and rearranged wherever necessary
- 3 The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flow.

As per our report of even date

For Pathak H. D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.107783W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mukesh Mehta

 Partner
 Sunil Agrawal
 A. Datta

 Membership No. 43495
 Director
 Director

 (DIN : 00377723)
 (DIN : 00434224)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26th May 2017

	Rainbow Infraprojects Limited ('the Company') is a company limited by shares and is domiciled in India. The Company registered office is at 82, Maker Chember III, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021 . These financial statements are the separa financial statements of the company. The company is primarily involved in Real Estate business.
	Basis of Preparation The separate financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the Accounting Standards notification under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder. Till the year ended 31st March 2016 the finance statement of the company have been prepared as Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 as amended and other relevance provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder. These are the first Ind AS Financial statements of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder.
	company. As per the principles of Ind AS 101, the transition date to Ind AS is 1st April 2015 and hence the comparatives for t previous year ended 31st March 2016 and balances as on 1st April 2015 have been restated as per the principles of Ind AS. The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certafinancial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
1	Significant accounting policies
a	Income taxes The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applical income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused t losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the current period's taxable income based on the application.
	reporting period. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bas of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rat (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
	Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities as when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
	Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly equity, respectively.
b	Investments and financial assets Classification
	The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: • those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and • those measured at amortised cost.
	The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the car flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition
	account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.
	Measurement At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value except investments in subsidiaries and associate plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed.
	profit or loss. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are sole payment of principal and interest. Measurement of debt instruments
	Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the car flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the company classifies its debt instruments: • Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payment.
	of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured amortised cost, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these finance assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. • Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows a
	for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassification equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included other income using the effective interest rate method.
	• Fair value through profit or loss: 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 a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the year in which arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.
	Measurement of equity instruments The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value except invevestments in subsidiaries and associate Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from
	such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as other gain/ (losses) the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.
	Impairment of financial assets The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised coand FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk.
	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised coand FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when
	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised condended to the three has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the caflows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards
	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised or and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the
c	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised or and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when • The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or • retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the carlows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the entity has neither transferred asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset. Borrowings and other financial liabilities Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Different transferred initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Different
c	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised or and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when • The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or • retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the carlows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset, the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset. Borrowings and other financial liabilities Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Difference between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial is recognised as an asset / liability based on the underlying reas for the difference. Subsequently all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate me
c	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised or and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when • The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or • retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the car flows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset, the financial control of the financial asset. Where to company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset. Borrowings and other financial liabilities Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Different between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial is recognised as an asset / liability based on the underlying reas for the difference.
d	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised of and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when *The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or *retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the carrier to or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferr substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset of the financial asset. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where tecompany retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset. Borrowings and other financial liabilities Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Different between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial is recognised as a financial liability. Dividends on preference shares which are redeemable on a specific date are classified as a financial liability. Dividends on preference shares which are redeemable on a specific date are classified as a financial liability. Dividends
	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the espected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised eand FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires espected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is deerecognised only when * The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or * retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset. Borrowings and other financial liabilities Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised as a financial liability based on the underlying reas for the difference. Subsequently all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method Preference shares which are redeemable on a specific date are classified as a financial liability. Dividends on preference shares recognised in statement of profit and loss. Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expin The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability
	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assest carried at amortised of and IVVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whi requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is decreegised only when *The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or *retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the collows to one of more receiptents. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset, nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Bornowings and other financial liabilities Bornowings and other financial liabilities Bornowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Different between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial is recognised in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expirate the formation paid, including any non-cash assets ransferred or liabilities assets and the financial liabilities are initial properties as a financial liability. Dividends on preference shares: recognised in statement of profit and loss. Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation speci
d	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised of and PVOID debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase credit risk. For made receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, who requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial asset is derecognised only when *The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or **retains the contractual rights for receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has rensferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset, the financial asset, the saset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset. Borrowings and other financial liabilities Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Different herecan the fair value and the transaction proceeds on virial is recognised as a financial liability. Dividends on preference shares are recognised when the company has a present obligation specified in the contract is discharged, currelled or expirate the contraction of profit and loss. Borro
d	The company assesses on a forward looking basis the espected cradit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised or and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase ceeds risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, whire requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. De-recognition of financial assets A financial usest is derecognised only when - The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or - retains the contractual apilist to receive the eash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the criticosts on one or more excipents. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset, the standard asset, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transfers usubstantially all risks and rewards ownership of the financial asset, for financial asset, the asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset, where to company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset, the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement the financial asset, and other financial liabilities. Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction coasts incurred). Difference shares which are reformed to the financial asset, and the transaction proceeds on initial is recognised as an asset / liability based on the underlying reas

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 2 - Property plant and equipmentS

Note 2 - Property plant and equipmentS (Amount in						
	Office Equipments	Total				
COST						
At 1 st April, 2015	5,715	5,715				
Additions	-	-				
Disposals	-	-				
At 31 st March, 2016	5,715	5,715				
Additions	-	-				
Disposals	-	-				
At 31 st March, 2017	5,715	5,715				
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
At 1 st April, 2015						
Depreciation	-	-				
Disposals	-	-				
At 31 st March, 2016	-	-				
Depreciation	-	-				
Disposals	-	-				
At 31 st March, 2017	-	-				
NET BLOCK						
At 1 st April, 2015	5,715	5,715				
At 31 st March, 2016	5,715	5,715				
21.02	5,710	5,710				
At 31 st March, 2017	5,715	5,715				

^{2.1} The carrying value (Gross Block less accumulated depreciation) as on 1st April, 2015 as per previous GAAP of the Property, plant and equipment is considered as a deemed cost on the date of transition.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 3 - Non-current tax assets (Net)

(Amount in Rs)

			(
Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Income-tax	-	-	3,127
Total	-	-	3,127

Note 4 - Inventories (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Work-in-progress	7,685,169	7,685,169	7,685,169
Total	7,685,169	7,685,169	7,685,169

^{4.1} Refer Note No. 1 (h) for mode of valuation of Inventory.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017 Note 5 - Current investments

Note 5 - Current investments								(An	nount in Ks
Particulars	As at 31	st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1	As at 1 st April 2015		
1 unculuis	Quantity (No's)	Face value	Amount	Quantity (No's)	Face value	Amount	Quantity (No's)	Face value	Amount
Financial assets classified and measured at fair value thro	ough profit or loss								
a) In Mutual funds - Unquoted fully paid up									
Birla Sun Life Floating Rate Fund Short Term Plan	304	100	65,946	397	100	80,096	-	-	-
Total Units in Mutual Funds at FVTPL			65,946			80,096			-
Total current investments			65,946			80,096			-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value			-			-			-
thereof									<u> </u>
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			65,946			80,096			-
									1

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Cash and Cash Equivalents Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	21,047	50,987	111,131
Total	21,047	50,987	111,131

6.1 For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalnets comprise the followings:

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	21,047	50,987	111,131
Total	21,047	50,987	111,131

Note 7 - Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Advances other than capital advances Advance towards Purchase of Land / Development Rights (Refer Note 7.1 below)	115,510,410	115,510,410	115,478,110
Advance for Expenses	22,000	-	-
Total	115,532,410	115,510,410	115,478,110

^{7.1} Advance towards Purchase of Development Rights aggregating to **Rs. 42,812,910/-** (Rs. 42,812,910/- as at 31st March, 2016 and Rs. 42,812,910/- as at 1st April, 2015) are subject to confirmation, though management is confident of recovery.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 8 - Equity share capital

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Authorised:			
60,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	600,000	600,000	600,000
(60000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each as at 31st March, 2016 and 1st April, 2015)			
40,000 1% Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative, Redeemable	400,000	400,000	400,000
(40,000 Pref Shares of Rs.10 each as at 31st March, 2016 and 1st April, 2015)			
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued and Subscribed & Paid-up:			
50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	500,000	500,000	500,000
(50000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each as at 31st March, 2016 and 1st April, 2015)			
Total	500,000	500,000	500,000

8.1 Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	2016-17		2015-16		2014-15	
1 atticulais	(In Nos.)	(Figures in Rs)	(In Nos.)	(Figures in Rs)	(In Nos.)	(Figures in Rs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000

8.2 Terms / Rights attached to the Equity Shares

Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

8.3 Details of shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

2 count of chartes in the company near by even charter notang more than 070 chartes						
Name of Shareholder	As at 31 st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1 st April 2015	
	Number of Shares held % of Holding N		Number of Shares held	% of Holding	Number of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares:						
(Including equity shares held jointly with nominees)						
Jai Corp Limited	50,000	100%	50,000	100%	-	-
Jai Realty Ventures Limited	-	-	-	-	50,000	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 9 - Other equity

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(18,050,937)	(15,830,825)
Add: Net profit for the year	(23,092)	(2,220,112)
Closing balance	(18,074,028)	(18,050,937)
Nature and Purpose - Retained earnings represent the accumulated profits / losses made by	the company over the years.	·

(Amount in Rs)

		\ /
Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016
Equity component on interest free loans from parent company		
Opening balance	17,566,763	17,566,763
Transaction during the year	-	-
Closing balance	17,566,763	17,566,763

Nature and purpose - The difference between the fair value of interest free loans on the date of issue and the transaction price is recognised as a deemed equity component by the parent company.

Estimation of fair value - For computation of the below fair value benefit, the company has estimated the fair value of the financial liability on the date of issue by considering comparable market interest rates adjusted to the facts and circumstances relevant to the company.

(Amount in Rs)

		\ /
Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016
Optionally fully convertible debentures issued to parent treated as equity		
Opening balance	123,300,000	-
Issued during the year	-	123,300,000
Redeemed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	123,300,000	123,300,000

Nature and purpose - The optionally fully convertible debentures issued to parent company are treated as equity.

Terms - 1,23,300 (1,23,300 as at 31st March 2016 and Nil as at 1st April 2015) Zero% Optianally Fully Convertible Debenture (OFCD) of Rs. 1,000/- each are redeemable at face value at the option of the Company at any time from the date of allotment i.e. 21st July,2015 but before the end of 20 years. The holder of the OFCD have the option to convert each OFCD in to 100 equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each of the Company at any time from the date of allotment during the tenure of OFCD.

Total other equity as at 31 st March 2017	
1-Apr-15	1,735,938
31-Mar-16	122,815,826
31-Mar-17	122,792,734

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 10 - Non - current financial liabilities - Borrowings

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Borrowings other than from banks			
Unsecured Loan from Related Party (Refer note 10.1 below)	-	-	241,481
Total	-	-	241,481

10.1 The above unsecured loan amount of **Rs. NIL** (Previous Year Rs. NIL as at 31st March, 2016 and Rs. 2,41,481 as at 1st April, 2015) from holding company, which carry interest at the rate from 8% to 9 % p.a., is repayable on 31st March 2025 with an option to the Company to repay earlier if sufficent funds are available with the Company.

Note 11 - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31 st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Related to Fixed Assets	1,742	1,742	1,706
Related to interest free loan from parent company	-	-	975,912
Taxable temporary differences on financial assets measured at FVTPL	1,436	30	-
Net deferred tax liability	3,178	1,772	977,618

11.1 Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilites

	Fixed Assets	Loan from parent	Financial assets	Total
Particulars		company	measured at FVTPL	
As at 1 st April, 2015	1,706	975,912	-	977,618
Charged/(Credited)				
- to Profit & Loss	36	(975,912)	30	(975,846)
As at 31 st March, 2016	1,742	-	30	1,772
(Charged)/Credited				
- to Profit & Loss	-	-	1,406	1,406
As at 31 st March, 2017	1,742	-	1,436	3,178

11.2 Unrecognised deferred tax assets:

a) Tax Losses

The Company has the following unused tax losses which arose on incurrence of business losses under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the Balance Sheet

(Amount in Rs)

In relataion to Financial Year ending	As at 31st March 2017	Expiry Year	As at 31st March	Expiry Year
			2016	
2008-09	-	-	182,071	2016-2017
2009-10	57,747	2017-2018	57,747	2017-2018
2010-11	35,663	2018-2019	35,663	2018-2019
2011-12	44,823	2019-2020	44,823	2019-2020
2012-13	27,403	2020-2021	27,403	2020-2021
2013-14	27,289	2021-2022	27,289	2021-2022
2014-15	29,712	2022-2023	29,712	2022-2023
2015-16	34,753	2023-2024	34,753	2023-2024
2016-17	26,237	2024-2025	-	-

Note 12 - Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1 st April 2015
Other payables	14,375	14,780	14,250
Current Maturities of non-current borrowings	-	-	119,813,966
Total	14,375	14,780	119,828,216

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 13 - Other income	(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31 st March 2016
Profit on Sale of Current Investments	1,275	-
Fair value changes (net) on financial assets classified as fair value through		
profit and loss - (net expense)	4,574	96
Total	5,849	96

Note 14 - Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March 2017	For the year ended 31 st March 2016		
At the end of the year				
Work-in-Progress	7,685,169	7,685,169		
At the beginning of the Year				
Work-in-Progress	7,685,169	7,685,169		
Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress	-	-		

Note 15 - Finance costs (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March 2017	For the year ended 31 st March 2016
Interest on Borrowings	-	3,162,872
Total	-	3,162,872

Note 16 - Other expenses (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31 st March 2016
Rates and Taxes	2,500	2,500
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges	6,900	7,870
Payment to Auditors - Audit Fees	14,375	14,375
Bank Charges	1,759	46
Other Expenses	2,001	5,264
Total	27,535	30,055

Note 17 - Tax expense (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March 2017	For the year ended 31s March 2016		
Deferred taxes				
Change in deferred tax assets	-	972,755		
Change in deferred tax liabilities	1,406	-		
	1,406	(972,755)		
Total	1,406	(972,755)		

Note 17.1 - Tax reconciliation (for profit and loss) (Amount in Rs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31 st March 2016
Profit before income tax expense	(21,686)	(3,192,831)
Tax at the rate of 33.063%	(7,170)	(1,055,646)
Tax Assets not created	7,170	1,055,646
Fair Value of Financial Assets/liabilities	1,406	(972,755)
Income Tax expenses	1,406	(972,755)

Note 18 - Earnings per share (Amount in Rs)

1

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended 31st
	31 st March 2017	March 2016
Net Profit / (loss) after tax for the year (Rs.)	(23,092)	(2,220,112)
Profit / loss attributable to equity share holders (Rs.)	(23,092)	(2,220,112)
Weighted Average Number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (in Nos)	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	(0.46)	(44.40)
Face Value per Share (Rs.)	10	10

Reconciliation between number of shares used for calculating basic and diluted earning per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31 st March 2016
Number of Shares Used for calculating Basic EPS	50,000	50,000
Add:- Potential Equity Shares on conversion (Weighted)	12,330,000	8,590,574
Number of Shares used for Calculating Diluted EPS	12,380,000	8,640,574

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 19 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category:

(Amount in Rs.)

	As a	t 31 st Mar	ch, 2017	As a	t 31 st Marc	ch, 2016	A	s at 1 st Ap	ril, 2015
Particulars	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised
			cost			cost			cost
Financial assets									
Current assets									
Investment in mutual funds	-	65,946	-	-	80,096	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents			21,047			50,987			111,131
Total financial assets	-	65,946	21,047	-	80,096	50,987	-	-	111,131
Financial liabilities									
Non-current liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241,481
Current liabilities									
Current Maturities of non-current borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,813,966
Other financial liabilities	-	-	14,375	-	-	14,780	-	-	14,250
Total financial liabilities	-	-	14,375	-	-	14,780	-	-	120,069,697

Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price and financial instruments like Mutual Funds for which NAV is published by Mutual Fund Operator. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period and Mutual Fund are valued using the Closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Instruments in the level 2 category for the company include forward exchange contract derivatives.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in this level. Instruments in level 3 category for the company include unquoted equity shares and FCCDs, unquoted units of mutual funds and unquoted units of venture capital funds

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at each reporting date

(Amount in Rs.)

	As at 31 st March, 2017		As at 31 st March, 2016			As at 1 st April, 2015			
Financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at FVTPL									
Investment in mutual funds	65,946	-	ı	80,096	-	ı	-	-	ı
Total	65,946	-	-	80,096	1	-	-	-	-

During the years mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

Fair value for assets measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, borrowings and other financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

20 Financial risk management

The company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and Market risk.

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents carried at amortised cost.

Credit risk management

To manage the credit risk bank balances are held with only high rated banks.

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities – borrowings and other financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk management

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

As at 31st March 2017

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Less than 6	6 months	Between 1	Beyond 5	Total
	months	to 1 year	and 5 years	years	
Other current financial liabilities	14,375	-	-	-	14,375
Total	14,375	-	-	-	14,375

As at 31st March 2016

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Less than 6	6 months	Between 1	Beyond 5	Total
	months	to 1 year	and 5 years	years	
Other current financial liabilities	14,780	-	-	-	14,780
Total	14,780	-	-	-	14,780

As at 1st April 2015

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	241,481	241,481
Current maturities of non-current borrowing	119,813,966	-	-	-	119,813,966
Other current financial liabilities	14,250	-	-	-	14,250
Total	119,828,216	-	-	241,481	120,069,697

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

С	Market risk
	Price risk
	The company holds investments in mutual funds. The Company's exposure to equity security's price risks arises from these investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss.
	Price risk management
	The company evaluates the performance of its investees on a periodic basis. In case, the investments are not performing adequately for a longer duration, the group sells or elects an exit from those investments.

Sensitivity for mutual fund Investments

/ A			D \
(A	mount	111	Rs)

	Impact on profit/(loss) (Before Tax)			
	31 st March, 2017	31 st March, 2016		
Mutual Funds				
Increase in price by1%	659.46	800.96		
Decrease in price by1%	(659.46)	(800.96)		

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

21	Capital Management							
21.1	Risk management							
	For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, all other equity reserves and debts. The primary objective of the							
	Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light							
	changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.							
	The Company monitors capital using net gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). Net debt are non-current							
	current debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.							
	estrent deste at reduced by each and each equivalents. Equity comprises an components including other comprehensive income.							
	The capital composition is as follows:			(Amount in Rs)				
	The capital composition is as follows: Particulars	As at 31 st	As at 31 st	(Amount in Rs) As at 1 st April,]			
	1 1	As at 31 st March, 2017	As at 31 st March, 2016	· /				
	1 1			As at 1 st April,				
	Particulars			As at 1 st April, 2015				
	Particulars Total debts	March, 2017	March, 2016	As at 1 st April, 2015 120,055,447				
	Particulars Total debts Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	March, 2017 - 21,047	March, 2016 - 50,987	As at 1 st April, 2015 120,055,447 111,131				
	Particulars Total debts Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents Net Debts	March, 2017 - 21,047 (21,047)	March, 2016 - 50,987 (50,987)	As at 1 st April, 2015 120,055,447 111,131 119,944,315				

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

22 Related Party Disclosure

22.1 As per Ind AS 24 "Related party Disclosures", disclosure of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:-

(A) List of related parties and relationship.

Holding Company

Jai Realty Ventures Limited (up to 28th June,2015)

Jai Corp Limited (from 29th June,2015)

22.1 Transactions during the year with related parties :

			(Amount in Rs)
Nature of Transaction	Name of the Related Party	2016-17	2015-16
0% Optionally fully convertible debentures issued	Jai Corp Limited	-	123,300,000
Non-current Borrowings received	Jai Realty Ventures Limited	-	33,818
Non-current Borrowings refund	Jai Realty Ventures Limited	-	120,089,265
Finance Cost	Jai Realty Ventures Limited	-	4,581

			(-	iniount in its)
Nature of Transaction	Name of the Related Party	As at 31 st March, 2017	As at 31 st March, 2016	As at 1 st April, 2015
Equity Shares	Jai Corp Limited Jai Realty Ventures Limited	500,000	500,000	500,000
Optionally fully convertible debentures issue	ed during the y Jai Corp Limited	123,300,000	123,300,000	-
Non-current Borrowings	Jai Realty Ventures Limited	-	-	120,055,447

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

23.1 Balance sheet as at 1st April 2015

	Particulars	IGAAP as at 31st March, 2015	GAAP adjustments	Ind AS as at 1st April, 2015
I.	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	a) Property, plant and equipment	5,715	-	5,715
	b) Non-current tax assets (Net)	3,127	-	3,127
2	Current assets			
	a) Inventories	7,685,169	-	7,685,169
	b) Financial assets			
	i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	111,131	-	111,131
	c) Other current assets	115,478,110	-	115,478,110
	TOTAL ASSETS	123,283,252	_	123,283,252
II.	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	a) Equity share capital	500,000	_	500,000
	b) Other equity	(446,442)	2,182,379	1,735,938
	Liabilities			
1	Non-current liabilities			
	a) Financial liabilities			
	i) Borrowings	241,481	-	241,481
	b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	1,706	975,912	977,618
2	Current liabilities			
	a) Financial liabilities			
	i) Other financial liabilities	122,986,507	(3,158,291)	119,828,216
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	123,283,252		123,283,252

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

23.2 Balance sheet as at 31st March 2016

	Particulars	IGAAP as at 31st March,	GAAP adjustments	Ind AS as at 31st March, 2016
		2016	,	
I.	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	a) Property, plant and equipment	5,715	-	5,715
2	Current assets			
	a) Inventories	7,685,169	-	7,685,169
	b) Financial assetsi) Investments	80,000	96	80,096
	ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	50,987	-	50,987
	c) Other current assets	115,510,410	-	115,510,410
	TOTAL ASSTS	123,332,281	96	123,332,378
II.	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			, ,
	Equity			
	a) Equity share capital	500,000	-	500,000
	b) Other equity	(484,241)	123,300,067	122,815,826
	Liabilities			
1	Non-current liabilities			
	a) Financial liabilities			
	i) Borrowings	123,300,000	(123,300,000)	-
	b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,742	30	1,772
2	Current liabilities			
	a) Financial liabilities			
	i) Other financial liabilities	14,780	-	14,780
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	123,332,281	96	123,332,378

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

23.3 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2016

C1		IGAAP as at	GAAP	Ind AS as at
Sl. No.	Particulars	31st March, 2016	adjustments	31st March, 2016
I.	Other Income	-	96	96
II.	Total Revenue	-	96	96
III.	Expenses:			
	Finance Costs	4,581	3,158,291	3,162,872
	Other Expenses	30,055	-	30,055
	Total Expenses	34,636	3,158,291	3,192,927
IV.	Loss Before Exceptional items and Tax (II-III)	(34,636)	(3,158,195)	(3,192,831)
V.	Exceptional items	-	-	-
VI.	Loss Before Tax (IV-V)	(34,636)	(3,158,195)	(3,192,831)
VII.	Tax Expense:			
	(i) Current Tax	36	-	36
	(ii) Deferred Tax Expenses/(Credit)	3,127	(975,882)	(972,755)
VIII.	Net Loss After Tax (VI-VII)	(37,799)	(2,182,313)	(2,220,112)
IX.	Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
X .	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII+IX)			
41.		(37,799)	(2,182,313)	(2,220,112)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

B Reconciliations of Other equity reported under previous GAAP to equity under Ind AS

(Amount in Rs)

Sr.no	Particulars	Other Equity as at	Other Equity as
		31 st March 2016	at 1 st April 2015
	Other Equity as per previous Indian GAAP	(484,241)	(446,442)
1	Effect of measuring interest free loan initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost	-	3,158,291
2	Financial assets classified and measured at fair value through profit and loss	96	-
3	OFCDs treated as equity from parent	123,300,000	
4	Deferred tax impacts	(30)	(975,912)
	Other Equity as per Ind AS	122,815,826	1,735,937

Reconciliation of profit reported under previous GAAP to profit under Ind AS

(Amount in Rs)

Sr.no	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2016
	Net loss as per previous Indian GAAP	(37,799)
1	Financial assets classified and measured at fair value through profit and loss	96
2	Effect of measuring interest free loan initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost Interest Expenses	(3,158,291)
3	Deferred tax impacts	975,882
	Net loss after tax as per Ind AS	(2,220,112)
	Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	(2,220,112)

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2016 -

All the adjustments on account of Ind AS are non - cash in nature and hence, there is no material impact on the cash flows in the cash flow statement.

Explanation to reconciliation:

B.1 Impact of interest free loan from parent company

Previous GAAP - the interest free loan from parent company was recognised as a liability at the transaction value.

Ind AS - the interest free loan from parent company are classified as a financial liability. The loan is initially recognised at fair value and the difference between the fair value and transaction price is recognised as deemed equity contribution by the parent company. Subsequently, the liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. The adjustment for the above arrangement has been recognised in the reserves on the transition date and the subsequent impacts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

B.2 Financial assets classified and measured at fair value through profit and loss

Previous GAAP – Mutual funds were carried at lower of cost or fair value.

Ind AS – Mutual fund investments are classified as FVTPL. Initial recognition is done at fair value. The impacts on the date of transition have been recognised in the reserves and subsequently the fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

B.3 Impact of optionally fully convertible debentures issued to parent company

Previous GAAP - the optionally fully covertible debentures issued to parent company were recognised as a borrowing.

Ind AS - the debentures are in the nature of equity based on the terms of the instrument. On redemption, the amount in equity is derecognised.

B.4 Deferred taxes

The impact of transition adjustments together with Ind AS mandate of using balance sheet approach (against profit and loss approach in the previous GAAP) for computation of deferred tax has impacted the reserves on date of transition, with consequential impacts to the statement of profit and loss for the subsequent periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 24 Segment Reporting

In the opinion of the Management and based on consideration of dominant source and nature of risk and returns, the Company's activities, during the year revolved around the single segment namely, "Builders and Developers". Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segment (Business and/or Geographical) in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" as notified.

As per our report of even date
For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.107783W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mukesh Mehta Partner

Membership No. 43495

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26th May 2017

Sunil Agrawal
Director
(DIN: 00377723)

A. Datta
Director
(DIN: 00434224

(DIN: 00434224)