STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
37, HAMAM STREET, FORT, MUMBAI - 400 001.
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V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Members,
RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
MUMBAI,

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017, and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters 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 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 the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the 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 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the standalone financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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Chartered Accountants

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone 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 31st March, 2017 and its loss for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the act, reporting under the said order is either Nil or Not Applicable to the Company.

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 appears from our examination of those books.

c) the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss 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 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, reporting of the same is not applicable for the company as it is exempt vide Notification 583(E) Dated 30/06/2017 read with General Circular No. 8 Dated 25/07/2017 and

g) 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) Rule, 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.

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Chartered Accountants

ii. the Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. the Company has provided requisite disclosures in its standalone financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company. Refer Note 12 to the standalone financial statements.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN NO. 107488W

RASESH V. PAREKH PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 38615

MUMBAI,
DATED :06th September, 2017

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Amt in Rs.)

Particulars	Note		As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016	
I.Equity and Liabilities						
Shareholders' Funds						
(a) Share Capital	3			1,00,000		-
Reserves and Surplus						
(a) Reserves and Surplus	4			(13,770)		-
Current Liabilities						
(a) Short-term Provision	5		3,435		-	
(c) Other Current Liabilities	6		10,335		-	
				13,770		-
Total				**1,00,000**		-
II. Assets						
Current Assets						
(a) Casn and cash equivalents	7		1,00,000		-	
				1,00,000		-
Total				**1,00,000**		-
Summary of significant accounting policies	2					

This is the Balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

V.PAREKH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 107488W

V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI-1 Chartered Accountants

RASESH V. PAREKH
(Partner)
Membership No. 38615

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06th September,2017

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Bandish B Ajmera
(DIRECTOR)
Din : 00012318

Nimish S Ajmera
(DIRECTOR)
Din : 00012508

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06th September,2017

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Amt in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
I. Revenue from operations		-	-
II. Other Income		-	-
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		-	-
Other expenses	8	13,770	-
Total Expenses		13,770	-
XI. Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations		(13,770)	-
less Tax Expense			
XV. Profit/ (Loss) for the period [Profit after tax (PAT)]		(13,770)	-
XVI. Earnings per equity share			
(1) Basic		(1.38)	-
(2) Diluted		(1.38)	-
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

This is the Profit and Loss Statement referred to in our report of even date.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

V.PAREKH & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 107488W

V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI-1 Chartered Accountants

RASESH V. PAREKH
(Partner)
Membership No. 38615

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06th September,2017

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Bandish B Ajmera
(DIRECTOR)
Din : 00012318

Nimish S Ajmera
(Director)
Din : 00012508

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06th September,2017

1 Corporate information

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED. is a Private Limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The company is engaged in business of construction and development of property.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAPP) in India under the historical cost of convention on the accrual basis. GAAP comprises mandatory accounting standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014 and the provisions of the Act (to the extent notified). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b. 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 revenue, 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.

c Current and Non Current Classification

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria :

i. It is expected to be realized/ settled, or is intended for sale or consumption, In the companies normal operating cycle or

ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded or

iii. It is expected to be realized/ due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or

iv. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date or

v. The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non current

d Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any .The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent expenditure related to an item of fixed is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred. Gains or losses arising from de recognition of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

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Chartered Accountants

e Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. Gains or losses arising from de recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

f Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the Straight Line Method over the useful life of assets prescribed under Schedule-II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a period is proportionately charged. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful life on straight line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the company for its use.

g Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generated units (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other asset or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transaction is taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

h Inventories

Construction Materials and Consumables

Construction Materials and Consumables are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. The Construction materials and consumables purchased for construction work issued to construction work in progress are treated as consumed.

Construction Work in Progress

Construction Work in Progress are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes cost of land, development rights, rates and taxes, construction costs, borrowing costs, other direct expenditure, allocated overheads and other incidental expenses.

Finished Stock of Flats

i. Unsold Flats & Convenient Units are valued at cost.

ii. Valuation of construction material is not considered on year to year basis.

i 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 investment.

On initial recognized, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

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

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

j Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that 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:

Income from services

Revenues from services rendered are recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered. The Company collects statutory tax like service tax/vat etc. on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence it is excluded from revenue. Unbilled revenue is recognized to the extent not billed at the year end.

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.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

k Retirement and other employee benefits

Employee benefits include Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, gratuity and compensated absences.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and employees state insurance are defined contribution schemes. The contributions to the provident fund and employees state insurance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year when the contributions are due.

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates two defined benefit plans for its employee, viz., gratuity and compensated absences scheme. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the Projected Unit Credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Compensated absences, which are expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, are treated as short – term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it excepts to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats compensated absences excepted to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Expenses incurred towards voluntary retirement scheme are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

l Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transaction and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transactions.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

m Income taxes

Tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred income-tax relating to items recognized in equity is recognized in equity and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situation where the Company has unabsorbed or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down may be reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i. e, the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income -tax Act,1961, it is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement "asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

n Earnings Per Share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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 share outstanding during the period are adjustable for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o Provisions
A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

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q Cash and cash equivalents

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

r Investments

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis.

s Government Grants/ Deferred Income

Government grants/ subsidies have been recognized when there is a reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied, and the grants/ subsidies will be received.

Government grants/subsidies relating to depreciable fixed assets are treated as deferred income which is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the assets. Unamortized Deferred Government Subsidy is carried to the Balance Sheet.

t Impairment of Fixed Assets

An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

u Regrouping of Previous Year Figures.

Being the firest financial year of the companies previous year figuers are not applicable. The financial statement has been prepared for the period 6 months i.e. from 05.10.16 to 31.03.2015

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

(Amt in Rs.)

Note : 3 : Share Capital

Authorized, Issued, Subscribed and paid-up share capital and par value per share

Particulars	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Authorized Share Capital 10,000 (Previous year 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,000	
	1,00,000	-
Issued & Subscribed Share Capital 10,000 (Previous year 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid.	1,00,000	-
	1,00,000	-

(A) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2017	Amount (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2016	Amount (Rs.)
Number of Equity Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000		
Number of Equity Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	-	-

(B) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

C) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

	31st March, 2017		31st March, 2016	
	No. of shares	**% of Holding**	**No. of shares**	**% of Holding**
Holding Company	9,999.00	99.99		
Ultimate Holding Company	-	-	-	-
Associate	-	-	-	-

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Aggregate numbers of bonus shares issued, share issued for consideration other than cash and shares brought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Year 2016-2017	-	-
Year 2015-2016	-	-

In addition, the company has issued total Nil shares (PY NIL) during the period of 2 years immediately preceding the reporting date on exercise of options granted under the employee stock option plan(ESOP) wherein part consideration was received in form of employee services.

(D) Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2017		31st March, 2016	
	Number of shares held	Percentage of Holding	Number of shares held	Percentage of Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid Ajmera Reality and Infra India Limited	9,999.00	99.99		

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

Note : 4 : Reserves and Surplus **(Amt in Rs.)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016
Surplus/(deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statement	-	-
Add : Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(13,770)	-
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss (B)	(13,770)	-
Total reserves and surplus	(13,770)	-

V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

Current Liabilities

Note : 5 : Short term Provisions

(Amt in Rs.)

Particulars	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Audit Fee Payable	3,435	-
Total	3,435	-

Note : 6 : Other Current Liabilties

(Amt in Rs.)

Particulars	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Ajmera Housing Corporation	10,335	-
Total	10,335	-

V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2017

(Amt in Rs.)

II.ASSETS

Current assets

Note : 07 : Cash and Bank Balance

Particulars	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Cash and Cash Equivelents		
Cash on hand	1,00,000	-
Bank Balance	-	-
Total	1,00,000	-

V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
Details Of Direct expenses

PARTICULARS		Total
	2016-17	2015-16
Note:8		
Other Expenses		
Audit Fees	3,435	-
Filing Fees	7,828	-
Legal Charges	2,400	-
Misc Exp.	107	-
TOTAL	13,770	-

10 Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

a The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year : Nil

b The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.

c The amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

d The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year Nil

e The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is Nil

f The above information and that given in –"Trade Payables" regarding Micro and Small enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of available with the company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

11 Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes (SBNs)

During the year, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 31, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December, 30 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:

Amount in Rupees

Particlulars	SBNs*	Other Denomination Notes	Total
Closing Cash on hand as on 08/11/2016	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
(+) Permitted Receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted Payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount Deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing Cash on hand as on 30/12/2016	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00

* For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated the 8th November, 2016.

12 There is no foreign currency income/expenditure during the year.

V. PAREKH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

13 **Capital and other commitments**
Capital and other commitments on account of revenue as well as capital nature is Rs. NIL(Previous Year NIL)

14 The Balance in Debtors, Creditors and Advances accounts are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any. However as per management opinion no material impact on financial statements out of such reconciliation is anticipated.

15 **Subsequent events**
There is not any subsequent event reported after the date of financial statements.

16 **Taxation**
Income Tax
In view of loss during the year no provision for income tax including Minimum Alternative Tax **(MAT)** has been made.

17 **Deferred Tax**
The company does not envisage any deferred tax assets/liability.

As per our report of even date
For and on behalf of
V.PAREKH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 107488W

RASESH V. PAREKH - PARTNER
Membership No. 38615

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06th September 2017

For and on behalf of Board Of Directors of
RADHA RAMAN DEV VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Bandish B Ajmera	**Nimish S Ajmera**
(Director)	**(Director)**
Din : 00012318	**Din : 00012508**

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06th September 2017