Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018
CIN: U45400DL2013PTC253148
(All amounts in INR Hundreds except share quantity and per share data)

	Notes	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Other financial asset		-	-	-
		-	-	-
Current assets				
Inventories	3	5,516,234.64	5,322,430.38	4,587,435.34
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	4	223,091.45	11,820.81	8,929.39
Other financial asset	5	80.20	80.20	80.20
Other assets	6	7,000.00	-	10,000.00
		5,746,406.28	5,334,331.39	4,606,444.93
Total assets		**5,746,406.28**	**5,334,331.39**	**4,606,444.93**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	7	75,000.00	20,000.00	1,000.00
Other Equity	8	(7,310.12)	(5,048.61)	(781.93)
Total equity		**67,689.88**	**14,951.39**	**218.07**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	9	716.40	265.00	226.86
Other financial liabilities	10	5,000.00	10,115.00	-
Other current liabilities	11	5,673,000.00	5,309,000.00	4,606,000.00
		5,678,716.40	**5,319,380.00**	**4,606,226.86**
Total liabilities		**5,678,716.40**	**5,319,380.00**	**4,606,226.86**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,746,406.28**	**5,334,331.39**	**4,606,444.93**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2			

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

As per our report of even date

For Satinder Saini & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 008834N

516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D.58 SATINDER SAINI & CO. Chartered Accountants

S.K. Saini
Proprietor
Membership No. 87357

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02/07/2018

For and on behalf of the Board of
Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited

Kuldip Singh Rathee
Director
DIN: 00041032

Place:
Date:

Vijay Rathee
Director
DIN: 00042731

Place:
Date:

Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2018
CIN: U45400DL2013PTC253148
(All amounts in INR Hundreds except share quantity and per share data)

	Notes	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance Costs	12	6.95	-
Other expenses	13	2,254.56	4,266.68
Total Expenses		**2,261.51**	**4,266.68**
Profit/Loss before exceptional items and tax		**(2,261.51)**	**(4,266.68)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/Loss before tax		**(2,261.51)**	**(4,266.68)**
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		**(2,261.51)**	**(4,266.68)**
Net profit for the year		**(2,261.51)**	**(4,266.68)**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**(2,261.51)**	**(4,266.68)**
Earnings per equity share	**14**		
- Basic & Diluted		**(0.30)**	**(2.13)**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2**		

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

As per our report of even date

For Satinder Saini & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 008834N

SATINDER SAINI & CO. 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D-58 Chartered Accountants

S.K. Saini
Proprietor
Membership No. 87357

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02/07/2018

For and on behalf of the Board of
Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited

Kuldip Singh Rathee
Director
DIN: 00041032

Place:
Date:

Vijay Rathee
Director
DIN: 00042731

Place:
Date:

VIJAYLAXMI INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
CIN: U45400DL2013PTC253148
(All amounts are in INR Hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 30th May 2013.

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

A. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (In AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

For all the periods up to and including 31 March 2017, the standalone financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Previous GAAP"). The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the Company's first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS, therefore, Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has effected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Notes to financial statement.

(ii) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparation of these standalone financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

K Khattar   Vijay Rathee

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B. CURRENT-NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the standalone balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

Assets:

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

1. It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
3. It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
4. 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.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

Liabilities:

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

1. It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
3. It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
4. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

C. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criterion must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Dividend and interest income

Income from interest on deposits, loans and interest bearing securities is recognised using the effective interest method.

Khattar Vijay Rathee

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Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss due to its non-operating nature.

(b) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM").

The -Directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker. Based on the internal reporting to the Chief operating decision maker, the Company has identified that the Company has only one segment and accordingly there are no other reportable segments.

(c) Income taxes

Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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.

Deferred taxes

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (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.

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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 and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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 in equity, respectively.

(d) Inventories

Land, plots, flats and buildings are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes land (including development rights and land under agreement to purchase) acquisition cost, borrowing cost, estimated internal development costs and external development charges.

Construction/ development material is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(e) Impairment of non-financials assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are combined together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or combination of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

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Vijay Rathee

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Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts (if any).

(g) Financial Instruments

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

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivatives financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirement to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment
The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial Assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.
For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit

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risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at Amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are

Vijay Rathee

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516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D.-58

subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;

At each reporting date, the Company assesses financial assets carried at amortised cost. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

(vi) Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(h) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(i) Earning per share

Basic earnings/ (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue and share split. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings/ (loss) per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

Kkhatri Vijay Rathee

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The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(j) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest hundreds and decimals thereof as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(k) Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers:

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers.

Ind AS 115, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue should be recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including Ind AS 18 Revenue. Ind AS 115 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 and will be applied accordingly. The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact of the adoption of Ind AS 115 on accounting policies followed in its standalone financial statements. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 115 on the standalone financial statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

Sale of goods

For the sale of products, revenue is currently recognized when the goods are delivered to the customers' premises, which is taken to be the point in time at which the customer accepts the goods and the related risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Revenue is recognised at this point provided that the revenue and costs can be measured reliably, the recovery of the consideration is probable and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods. Under Ind AS 115, revenue will be recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods.

Transition

The Company plans to apply Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method, with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018) in retained earnings. As a result, the Company will not present relevant individual line items appearing under comparative period presentation.

Vijay Rathee

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(ii) Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

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Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2018
CIN: U45400DL2013PTC253148
(All amounts in INR Hundreds except share quantity and per share data)

		31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.
A)	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before tax	(2,261.51)	(4,266.68)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(2,261.51)	(4,266.68)
	Movements in working capital :		
	Decrease/ (Increase) Increase in financial assets	-	-
	Decrease/ (Increase) Increase in inventories	(193,804.26)	(734,995.04)
	Decrease/ (Increase) Increase in other assets	(7,000.00)	10,000.00
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	364,000.00	703,000.00
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(5,115.00)	10,115.00
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	451.40	38.14
	Cash generated from operations	**156,270.64**	**(16,108.58)**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
	Net cash flow used in operating activities (A)	**156,270.64**	**(16,108.58)**
B)	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
C)	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	-
	Proceeds from Fresh capital Issued	55,000.00	19,000.00
	Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**55,000.00**	**19,000.00**
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**211,270.64**	2,891.42
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	11,820.81	8,929.39
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**223,091.45**	**11,820.81**
	Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year:		
	Cash on hand	874.22	26.24
	-On current accounts	222,217.23	11,794.57
	Total Cash and Cash equivalents as per Note 8	**223,091.45**	**11,820.81**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

As per our report of even date

For Satinder Saini & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 008834N

S.K. Saini
Proprietor
Membership No. 87357

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02/07/2018

SATINDER SAINI & CO. 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D.58 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of
VIJAYLAXMI INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED

Kuldip Singh Rathee
Director
DIN: 00041032

Place:
Date:

Vijay Rathee
Director
DIN: 00042731

Place:
Date:

Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018
CIN: U45400DL2013PTC253148
(All amounts in INR Hundreds except share quantity and per share data)

A.

Equity Share Capital	Number	Amount (in Rs. Hundreds)
Equity shares of Rs. 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1 April 2016	10,000	1,000
At 31 March 2017	200,000	20,000
At 31 March 2018	750,000	75,000

B. Other Equity

For the year ended 31 March, 2018

Description	Reserves and Surplus	Items of OCI	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency	
At 1 April 2016	(781.93)	-	**(781.93)**
Loss for the period	(4,266.68)	-	**(4,266.68)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 1 April 2017	**(5,048.61)**	-	**(5,048.61)**
Loss for the period	(2,261.51)	-	(2,261.51)
Other comprehensive income		-	
As at 31 March 2018	**(7,310.12)**	-	**(7,310.12)**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

For Satinder Saini & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 008834N

SATINDER SAINI & CO. 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D-58 Chartered Accountants

S.K. Saini
Proprietor
Membership No. 87357

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02/07/2018

For and on behalf of the Board of
Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited

Kuldip Singh Rathee
Director
DIN: 00041032

Place:
Date:

Vijay Rathee
Director
DIN: 00042731

Place:
Date:

Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
CIN: U45400DL2013PTC253148
(All amounts in INR Hundreds except share quantity and per share data)

3 Inventories	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Work-in-progress	5,516,234.64	5,322,430.38	4,587,435.34
Total Inventories	**5,516,234.64**	**5,322,430.38**	**4,587,435.34**

4 Cash & cash equivalents	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Balance with Banks			
-- On current accounts	222,217.23	11,794.57	8,128.67
Cash on hand	874.22	26.24	800.72
	223,091.45	**11,820.81**	**8,929.39**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Balances with banks:			
-- On current accounts	222,217.23	11,794.57	8,128.67
Cash on hand	874.22	26.24	800.72
	223,091.45	**11,820.81**	**8,929.39**
Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	223,091.45	11,820.81	-

5 Other financial assets	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Other Assets	80.20	80.20	80.20
	80.20	**80.20**	**80.20**
Current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Other Assets	80.20	80.20	80.20
Total current financial assets	**80.20**	**80.20**	**80.20**

6 Other assets	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Advances to supplier	7,000.00	-	10,000.00
	7,000.00	-	**10,000.00**
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful balances)			
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-
Total Prepayments	**7,000.00**	-	**10,000.00**
Breakup of above-			
Non-Current			
Total non-current	-	-	-
Current			
Advance for Land	7,000.00	-	10,000.00
Total current	**7,000.00**	-	**10,000.00**

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SATINDER SAINI & CO. 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D.58 Chartered Accountants

Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
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7 Share capital	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Authorised Share Capital			
7,50,000 (31 March 2017: 2,00,000, 1 April 2016: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	75,000.00	20,000.00	1,000.00
	75,000.00	20,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
Equity share Capital 7,50,000 (31 March 2017: 2,00,000, 1 April 2016: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	75,000.00	20,000.00	1,000.00
	75,000.00	20,000.00	1,000.00

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity shares

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	No.	(Amount in Rs.)	No.	(Amount in Rs.)
At the beginning of the year	200,000	2,000,000	10,000	100,000
Issued during the year	550,000	5,500,000	190,000	1,900,000
Issued during the year - ESOP	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	750,000	7,500,000	200,000	2,000,000

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 holder of equity 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 remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Equity shares of Rs 100 each fully paid

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	No.	% of Holding	No.	% of Holding
Ask Automotive Private Limited	9,900	99.00%	9,900	99.00%
Mr. Kuldip Singh Rathee as Nominee Share Holder of ASK Automotive Pvt. Ltd.	100	1.00%	100	1.00%

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 ownership of shares.

8 Other equity	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Retained earnings			
Balance as per last financial statements	(5,048.61)	(781.93)	(509.73)
Add: Profit during the year	(2,261.51)	(4,266.68)	(272.20)
Add: Adjustment to reserves on account of migration to Ind AS	-	-	-
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(7,310.12)	(5,048.61)	(781.93)
Total reserves and surplus	(7,310.12)	(5,048.61)	(781.93)

9 Trade payables	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Trade payables	716.40	265.00	226.86
Total	716.40	265	226.86
Breakup of above-			
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	716.40	265.00	226.86
Total	716.40	265.00	226.86

10 Other financial liabilities	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Cheques issued but not yet presented	5,000.00	10,115.00	-
Others	-	-	-
	5,000.00	10,115.00	-
Breakup of above-			
Current			
Cheques issued but not yet presented	5,000.00	10,115.00	-
Others	-	-	-
Total	5,000.00	10,115.00	-
Non Current	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

11 Other current liabilities	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.	1 April 2016 Rs.
Advances from holding company against TDR	5,673,000.00	5,309,000.00	4,606,000.00
	5,673,000.00	5,309,000.00	4,606,000.00

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SATINDER SAINI & CO. Chartered Accountants 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre Janakpuri N.D. 58

Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
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(All amounts in INR Hundreds except share quantity and per share data)

12 Finance costs	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.
Interest		
Bank Charges	6.95	-
Others	-	-
	6.95	-

13 Other Expenses	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.
Rates & Taxes	1,688.16	651.18
Legal & Professioanl Expenses	212.40	3,500.00
Payment to Auditor	354.00	115.00
Miscellenous Expenses	-	0.50
	2,254.56	4,266.68

14 Earning per Equity Share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations.

	31 March 2018 Rs.	31 March 2017 Rs.
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	(2,261.51)	(4,266.68)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	750,000	200,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**(0.30)**	**(2.13)**

Kthalkar Vijay Rathee

SATINDER SAINI & CO. Chartered Accountants 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D-58

15 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

In terms of the requirements of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the Company has asked for confirmations from its vendors. Based on the information available with the Company there are no principal/interest amounts due to micro and small enterprises in the current year as well as previous year.

16 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

17 Financial risk management objective and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the company manages the risk. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.

1. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It is a risk of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates that will affect Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below:

As at 31 March 2018	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Cheques issued but not yet presented	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	5,000.00
Trade payable	-	716.40		-	-	716.40

As at 31 March 2017	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Cheques issued but not yet presented		10,115.00	-	-	-	10,115.00
Trade payable	-	265.00	-	-	-	265.00

3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Cash and cash equivalents: The company held cash and cash equivalents of INR 223091.45 Hundreds as at 31 March 2018 (31st March 2017: INR 11820.81 Hundreds). The cash and cash equivalents are held with leading private sector Bank. There is no impairment on cash and cash equivalents as on the reporting date and the comparative period.

Vijay Rathee

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18 Accounting classifications and fair value measurements

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements:

As at 31 March 2018, the Company held the following financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value		
	31-Mar-18	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Non-current	-	-	-	-
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	223,091.45	-	-	223,091.45
Total	**223,091.45**	-	-	**223,091.45**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Non-current	-	-	-	-
Current				
Trade payable	716.40			716.40
Other financial liabilities	5,000.00			5,000.00
Total	**5,716.40**	-	-	**5,716.40**

As at 31 March 2017, the Company held the following financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value		
	31-Mar-17	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Non-current	-	-	-	-
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	11,820.81	-	-	11,820.81
Total	**11,820.81**	-	-	**11,820.81**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Non-current	-	-	-	-
Current		-	-	-
Trade payable	265.00	-	-	265.00
Other financial liabilities	10,115.00	-	-	10,115.00
Total	**10,380.00**	-	-	**10,380.00**

The carrying amount of Cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other current financial liabilities considered to be same as their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

19 Related Party transactions

(A) Names of Related parties and nature of related party relationships

(a) Entities which exercise control/ joint-control/ significant influence over the company
Ask Automotive Private Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)

(b) Key management personnel
Kuldip Singh Rathee -Director
Vijay Rathee - Director

Vijay Rathee

SATINDER SAINI & CO
516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre Janakpuri N.D.58
Chartered Accountants

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20 Related Party transactions (continued)

(B) Transactions and balances with related parties:

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Transaction during the year		
Ask Automotive Private Limited		
Advance against TDR repaid	-	-
Advance received against TDR	364,000.00	703,000.00
Balances at year end		
Ask Automotive Private Limited		
Advance against TDR	5,673,000.00	5,309,000.00

21 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

22 First time adoption of Ind AS

A Explanation of transition to Ind AS

As mentioned in note 1.2(A)(i), these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with " previous GAAP", including accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind-AS applicable for periods ended on or after 31 March 2018, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind-AS.

This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017.

According to Ind AS 101, the first Ind AS financial statements must use recognition and measurement principles that are based on standards and interpretations that are effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2018. These accounting principles and measurement principles must be applied retrospectively to the date of transition to Ind AS and for all periods presented within the first Ind AS financial statements. Any resulting differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities according to Ind AS 101 as of 1 April 2016 compared with those presented in the previous GAAP Balance Sheet as of 31 March 2016, were recognised in equity within the Ind AS Balance Sheet.In the company, there is no difference between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities according to Ind AS 101 as of 1 April 2016 compared with those presented in the previous GAAP Balance Sheet as of 31 March 2016

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SATINDER SAINI & CO. 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D-58 Chartered Accountants

B Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS:

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

(i) Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2016:

Particulars	Note reference	Amount as per Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		-	-	-
Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-
Intangible assets		-	-	-
		-	-	-
Current assets				
Inventories		4,587,435.34	-	4,587,435.34
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents		8,929.39	-	8,929.39
Other financial asset		80.20	-	80.20
Other assets		10,000.00	-	10,000.00
		4,606,444.93	-	**4,606,444.93**
Total assets		**4,606,444.93**	-	**4,606,444.93**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Other equity		(781.93)	-	(781.93)
Total equity		**218.07**	-	**218.07**
Non-current liabilities				
		-	-	-
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		226.86	-	226.86
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Other current liabilities		4,606,000.00		4,606,000.00
Total liabilities		**4,606,226.86**	-	**4,606,226.86**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,606,444.93**	-	**4,606,444.93**

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

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Vijay Rathee

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Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
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(All amounts in INR Hundreds except share quantity and per share data)

(ii) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2017

Particulars	Amount as per Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS			
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Current assets			
Inventories	5,322,430.38	-	5,322,430.38
Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	11,820.81	-	11,820.81
Other financial asset	80.20	-	80.20
Other assets	-	-	-
	5,334,331.39	-	5,334,331.39
Total assets	5,334,331.39	-	5,334,331.39
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	20,000.00	-	20,000.00
Other equity	(5,048.61)	-	(5,048.61)
Total equity	14,951.39	-	14,951.39
Non-current liabilities			
	-	-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	265.00	-	265.00
Other financial liabilities	10,115.00	-	10,115.00
Other current liabilities	5,309,000.00		5,309,000.00
Total liabilities	5,319,380.00	-	5,319,380.00
Total equity and liabilities	5,334,331.39	-	5,334,331.39

***The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.**

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SATINDER SAINI & CO. Chartered Accountants
516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D-58

(iii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31March 2017:

	Amount as per Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	-	-	-
Other expenses	4,266.68	-	4,266.68
Total	4,266.68	-	4,266.68
Profit/Loss before tax	(4,266.68)	-	(4,266.68)
Tax expenses			
Current tax :			
Pertaining to profit for the current period	-	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Profit for the year	(4,266.68)	-	(4,266.68)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	-	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax	(4,266.68)	-	(4,266.68)

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

(iv) Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2016

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous GAAP	14,951.39	218.07
Adjustments:		
Ind-AS imapct	-	-
Total adjustments	-	-
Total equity as per Ind AS	14,951.39	218.07

(v) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017

	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP	(4,266.68)
Ind AS Adjustment	
Total adjustments	-
Profit after tax as per Ind AS	(4,266.68)
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	(4,266.68)

(vi) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statements of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016

There were no material differences between the statement of cash flows presented under Ind AS and the Previous GAAP except due to various re-classification adjustments recorded under Ind AS and difference in the definition of cash and cash equivalents under these two GAAPs.

As per our report of even date

For Satinder Saini & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 008834N

S.K. Saini
Proprietor
Membership No. 87357

Place: New Delhi
Date: 02/07/2018

SATINDER SAINI & CO. 516 Suneja Tower-1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri N.D-58 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of
Vijaylaxmi Infrabuild Private Limited

Kuldip Singh Rathee
Director
DIN: 00041032

Place:
Date:

Vijay Rathee
Director
DIN: 00042731

Place:
Date: