

MG HOMECRAFT LLP
FINANCIAL YEAR : 2016-2017

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Partners of M/s MG Homecraft LLP

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s MG Homecraft LLP, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit & Loss, Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on that date annexed thereto and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that 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 conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

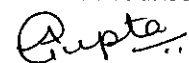
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements are prepared, in all material aspects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

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

For **B. CHHAWCHHARIA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No: 305123E



Abhishek Gupta
Partner

Membership No.: 529082

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29th May, 2017



MG HOMECRAFT LLP
STATEMENT OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

| Particulars | Notes | AS AT 31.03.2017 | AS AT 31.03.2016 | AS AT 01.04.2015 |
|--|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Current assets | | | | |
| Financial assets | 4.1 | | | |
| - Cash and cash equivalents | 4.1.1 | 433,376 | 452,532 | 511,436 |
| - Others | 4.1.2 | 4,388 | 25,380 | - |
| Current tax assets (Net) | 4.2 | 1,540 | 2,820 | 15,834 |
| | | <u>439,304</u> | <u>480,732</u> | <u>527,270</u> |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Equity | | | | |
| Partners Share Capital | 5.1 | 410,554 | 452,107 | 499,180 |
| | | <u>410,554</u> | <u>452,107</u> | <u>499,180</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | 6.1 | | | |
| - Other financial liabilities | 6.1.1 | 28,750 | 28,625 | 28,090 |
| | | <u>28,750</u> | <u>28,625</u> | <u>28,090</u> |
| Total Equity and Liability | | <u>439,304</u> | <u>480,732</u> | <u>527,270</u> |
| Corporate Information & Significant Accounting Policies | 1&2 | | | |
| Accompanying notes to the financial statements | 1 to 14 | | | |

For B. CHHAWCHHARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 305123E

Gupta

Abhishek Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 529082

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29th 2017

Designated Partners

Designated Partners

Designated Partners



MG HOMECRAFT LLP
STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2017

| Particulars | Notes | 2016 - 2017 | 2015- 2016 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Income | | | |
| Other Income | 7.1 | 15,468 | 28,276 |
| Total Income | | 15,468 | 28,276 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Rates and Taxes | | 600 | 680 |
| Establishment Charges | | 13,800 | 13,800 |
| Legal and Professional expenses | | 13,756 | 18,694 |
| Bank Charges | | 115 | 115 |
| Auditors' Remuneration : | | | |
| For Statutory Audit | | 28,750 | 28,750 |
| | | 57,021 | 62,039 |
| Profit/ (loss) before tax | | (41,553) | (33,763) |
| Tax Expenses : | | | |
| Current Tax | 8.1 | - | 13,600 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the Year | | (41,553) | (47,363) |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| - Items that may be reclassified to profit or Loss | | - | - |
| - Items that will not be reclassified to profit or Loss | | - | - |
| Other comprehensive Income for the year | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | (41,553) | (47,363) |
| Appropriation of Total comprehensive income | | | |
| | % | | |
| Ashiana Housing Ltd. | 98.5 | (40,929) | (46,654) |
| Vishal Gupta | 0.5 | (208) | (237) |
| Ankur Gupta | 0.5 | (208) | (237) |
| Varun Gupta | 0.5 | (208) | (237) |
| | | (41,553) | (47,365) |
| Corporate Information & Significant Accounting Policies | 1&2 | | |
| Accompanying notes to the financial statements | 1 to 14 | | |

For B. CHHAWCHHARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 305123E

A Gupta

Abhishek Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 529082



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29th 2017

[Signature]
[Signature]
Designated Partners

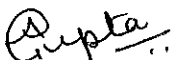
MG HOMECRAFT LLP
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

| | 2016-2017 | 2015-2016 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES : | | |
| Net Profit before tax and extraordinary items | (41,553) | (33,473) |
| OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES | (41,553) | (33,473) |
| Adjusted for : | | |
| Trade and other receivables | - | - |
| Inventories | - | - |
| Interest Receivable | 20,992 | (25,380) |
| Trade Payables and other current liabilities | 125 | 535 |
| CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS | (20,436) | (58,318) |
| Direct Taxes paid / adjusted | 1,280 | (586) |
| Cash flow before extra ordinary items | (19,156) | (58,904) |
| Extra Ordinary items | - | - |
| Net cash from Operating activities (A) | (19,156) | (58,904) |
| CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES : | | |
| Sale of Fixed Assets | - | - |
| Net Cash from investing activities (B) | - | - |
| CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES : | | |
| Contribution/[withdrawals] from partners | - | - |
| Net Cash from Financing activities (C) | - | - |
| NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+ B+ C) | (19,156) | (58,904) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR | 452,532 | 511,436 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR | 433,376 | 452,532 |

01. Cash and Cash equivalents represent cash and bank balances only.

In terms of our report of even date attached herewith

For B. CHHAWCHHARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 305123E



Abhishek Gupta
Partner

Membership No: 529082

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 29th 2017





Designated Partners

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

MG HOMECRAFT LLP domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the LLP is situated at 5F Everest, 46/C, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata - 700071 and the head office is situated at 304, Southern Park, Saket District Centre, Saket, New Delhi - 110017.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 29th May, 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements (Separate financial statements) have been prepared on accrual basis in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March 2016, the LLP prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (previous GAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

2.2 Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions effect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 2.24. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- o Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- o Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- o Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- o Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.



A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The normal operating cycle, in the context of the LLP, is the time between the acquisition of land for a real estate project and its realisation in cash and cash equivalents by way of sale of developed units.

2.4 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits maturing within twelve months from the date of balance Sheet, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown under borrowings in the balance sheet.

2.5 Financial Instruments

A. Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the LLP's statement of financial position when the LLP becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The LLP determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

B.1. Financial assets –Subsequent measurement

The Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification which is as follows:

- a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include financial assets held for sale in the near term and those designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.
- b. Financial assets measured at amortised cost
Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivables balance and historical experience. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.
- c. Financial assets at fair value through OCI
All equity investments, except investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, falling within the scope of Ind AS 109, are measured at fair value through Other



Comprehensive Income (OCI). The LLP makes an irrevocable election on an instrument by instrument basis to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the LLP decides to designate an equity instrument at fair value through OCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI.

B.2. Financial assets –Derecognition

The LLP derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Upon derecognition of equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI, the associated fair value changes of that equity instrument is transferred from OCI to Retained Earnings.

C.1. Financial liabilities –Subsequent measurement

The Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification which is as follows:

- a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading, if any.
- b. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
Interest bearing loans and borrowings including debentures issued by the LLP are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortised is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

C.2. Financial liabilities –Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or expires.

E. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

F. Fair value measurement

The LLP measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the assets or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the LLP.



The LLP uses valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes, duties or other charges collected on behalf of the government/authorities.

The specific recognition criteria for the various types of the LLP's activities are described below:

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments (including Fixed Deposits) is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is that rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. While calculating the effective interest rate, the LLP estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Other Income

Other Income is accounted for on accrual basis except, where the receipt of income is uncertain.

2.7 Taxes

Current Tax

The current tax expense for the period is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the period, based on the applicable income tax rates.

Current tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted at the reporting date.



Deferred tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

2.8 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the LLP has present determined obligations as a result of past events an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A Contingent liability is not recognised but disclosed in the notes to the accounts, unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is generally neither recognised nor disclosed.



3 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements of MG Homecraft LLP for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the Entity has followed the guidance prescribed in Ind AS 101 - First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, with 1st April, 2015 as the transition date and Indian GAAP as the previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes there to and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017 and the comparative information. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has effected the Company's Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss is explained in note 3.2. Exemptions on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS 101 have been set out in note 3.1.

3.1 Exemptions availed on first time adoption

Ind-AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The firm has accordingly applied the following exemptions.

(a) Estimates

An entity's estimates as per Ind AS- B " Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" at the date of transition shall be consistent with estimates made for same date in accordance with previous GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Accordingly, the firm has made Ind AS estimates as at the transition date i.e. 1st April 2015 which are consistent with estimates made by it under the previous GAAP for the same date.

(b) Deemed Cost

Ind AS 101 provides an option under Ind AS 16 " Property, Plant and Equipment", to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as recognised in financial statements as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities instead of measuring at fair value on the transition date.

The firm has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment as on the transition date at their previous GAAP carrying value.

3.2 Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flow for prior periods.

There are no changes in the equity, total comprehensive income and statements of cash flows as reported under the previous GAAP.



| | <u>AS AT</u> <u>31.03.2017</u> | <u>AS AT</u> <u>31.03.2016</u> | <u>AS AT</u> <u>01.04.2015</u> |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4.1.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | | |
| Cash-in-hand | 765 | 765 | 845 |
| Balances with Scheduled Banks : | | | |
| In Current Account | 32,611 | 1,767 | 510,591 |
| In Fixed Deposit Account | <u>400,000</u> | <u>450,000</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>433,376</u> | <u>452,532</u> | <u>511,436</u> |
| 4.1.2 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Unsecured, considered good) | | | |
| Advances recoverable in cash | 4,388 | 25,380 | - |
| | <u>4,388</u> | <u>25,380</u> | <u>-</u> |
| 4.2 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET) | | | |
| Taxation advances (Net of Provisions) | 1,540 | 2,820 | 15,834 |
| | <u>1,540</u> | <u>2,820</u> | <u>15,834</u> |
| | <u>AS AT</u> <u>31.03.2017</u> | <u>AS AT</u> <u>31.03.2016</u> | <u>AS AT</u> <u>01.04.2015</u> |
| 5.1 SHARE CAPITAL | | | |
| a) CONTRIBUTION | | | |
| Ashiana Housing Ltd | | | |
| Balance B/F | 98,500 | 98,500 | 98,500 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| | <u>98,500</u> | <u>98,500</u> | <u>98,500</u> |
| Vishal Gupta | | | |
| Balance B/F | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> |
| Ankur Gupta | | | |
| Balance B/F | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> |
| Varun Gupta | | | |
| Balance B/F | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> |
| | <u>100,000</u> | <u>100,000</u> | <u>100,000</u> |
| b) CURRENT ACCOUNT | | | |
| Ashiana Housing Ltd | | | |
| Balance B/F | 346,824 | 393,192 | 445,049 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| Share of profit/(loss) | <u>(40,929)</u> | <u>(46,368)</u> | <u>(51,857)</u> |
| | <u>305,895</u> | <u>346,824</u> | <u>393,192</u> |
| Vishal Gupta | | | |
| Balance B/F | 1,761 | 1,996 | 2,259 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| Share of profit/(loss) | <u>(208)</u> | <u>(235)</u> | <u>(263)</u> |
| | <u>1,553</u> | <u>1,761</u> | <u>1,996</u> |



| | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Ankur Gupta | | | |
| Balance B/F | 1,761 | 1,996 | 2,259 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| Share of profit/(loss) | <u>(208)</u> | <u>(235)</u> | <u>(263)</u> |
| | <u>1,553</u> | <u>1,761</u> | <u>1,996</u> |
| | | | |
| Varun Gupta | | | |
| Balance B/F | 1,761 | 1,996 | 2,259 |
| Net (Dr.)/ Cr. during the year | - | - | - |
| Share of profit/(loss) | <u>(208)</u> | <u>(235)</u> | <u>(263)</u> |
| | <u>1,553</u> | <u>1,761</u> | <u>1,996</u> |
| | <u>310,554</u> | <u>352,107</u> | <u>399,180</u> |
| | | | |
| 6.1.1 <u>OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</u> | | | |
| Other liabilities | <u>28,750</u> | <u>28,625</u> | <u>28,090</u> |
| | <u>28,750</u> | <u>28,625</u> | <u>28,090</u> |
| | <u>2016 - 2017</u> | <u>2015 - 2016</u> | |
| | | | |
| 7.1 <u>OTHER INCOME</u> | | | |
| Interest | | | |
| - on Fixed Deposit | 15,398 | 28,200 | |
| - Others | <u>70</u> | <u>76</u> | |
| | <u>15,468</u> | <u>28,276</u> | |
| | | | |
| 8.1 <u>TAX EXPENSES</u> | | | |
| <u>Current Tax</u> | | | |
| Tax Adjustment | - | 13,600 | |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>13,600</u> | |



Other Notes to Accounts

9 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The firm's principal financial liabilities comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the firm's operations. The firm's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations and other current assets.

The firm's activities expose it to various financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The firm tries to foresee the unpredictable nature of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse impact on its financial performance. The partner of the firm oversees the management of these risks.

10 Segment Information

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments" prescribed by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the LLP has determined its business segment as Real Estate Business. Since there are no other business segments in which the LLP operates, there are no other primary reportable segments. Therefore, the segment revenue, segment results, segment assets, segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, depreciation charge are all as is reflected in the financial statements.

11 Fair Value Measurement

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

12 Capital Management

The LLP's capital includes partners' capital and current accounts. The primary objective of the LLP's capital management is to maximise the wealth of the LLP.

13 Related Party Transactions

Related parties and transactions with them as specified in the Ind-AS 24 on "Related Parties Disclosures" prescribed under Companies Accounting Standard Rules 2015 has been identified and given below on the basis of information available with the LLP and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

Related Parties & Relationship

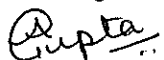
| <u>Transactions</u> | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| <u>2016-2017</u> | <u>2015-2016</u> |
| ₹ | ₹ |

a) Enterprises over which any individual owning directly or indirectly, an interest in the capital of the LLP is able to exercise significant influence:

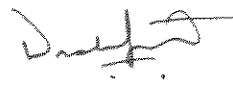
| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| i) Ashiana Housing Limited | Establishment Charges | 13,695 | 13,484 |
| | year end payable/(receivable) | Nil | Nil |

14 Previous year figure have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever found necessary.

For B. CHHAWCHHARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 305123E


Abhishek Gupta

Partner
Membership No: 529082
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29th 2017


Designated Partners

