

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statement").

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

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 control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 there under.



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 Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS 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 including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2017, and its financial performance including its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 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, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 & 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 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, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued thereunder.

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

f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report; and

g) With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditors reports in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:

- i. The company has disclosed the impact, if any of pending litigations as at March 31, 2017 on its standalone Ind AS financial position.
- ii. The company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long terms contracts as at March 31, 2017 on its standalone Ind AS financial position.
- iii. The company is not required to transfer amount to the investor education and protection fund by the company during the year ended March 31, 2017.
- iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its standalone Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 08 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company. Refer Note to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

For and on behalf of
Jindal & Company
Chartered Accountants



Firm Reg. No. 000844N

CA Akhil Jindal

PARTNER

M. No. 090515

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 01/05/2017

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of Rajputana Infrastructure Corporate Limited

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Rajputana Infrastructure Corporate Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017. We report that:

- 1 The Company does not have any fixed assets, hence sub clause (a), (b) & (c) of the paragraph 3 (i) of the Order, 2016 are not applicable to the company.
- 2 As explained to us, the company does not have inventory, hence paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order, 2016 are not applicable to the company.
- 3 The Company has granted advance to a party (Association of Persons) covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 of Rs. 31,60,00,000/- and the rate of interest and other terms & conditions of such loans are prima facie not prejudicial to the interest of Company.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
5. The company has a deposit of Rs.5,00,000 and interest free deposit of Rs 23,20,00,000 from holding company M/s Friendly Reality Projects Limited(formerly known as Kashyap Metal & Allied Industries Limited).
- 6 The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- 7 (a) As informed to us, during the year under audit the provisions of the Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other statutory dues are not applicable to the company.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us there was no outstanding due of income tax or sales tax or wealth tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or Cess on account of any dispute.
- 8 As the company has not taken any loan from financial institutions, banks or debenture holders, clause (viii) of paragraph 4 of the order is not applicable.
9. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer and term loan.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. No managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of the section 197 read with schedule V to the companies act.



12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
16. The company is not required to register under section 45IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For and on behalf of
Jindal & Company
Chartered Accountants



Firm Reg. No. 000844N
CA Akhil Jindal
PARTNER
M. No. 090515

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 01/05/2017

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act,2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED** as of 31st March, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the company, are responsible for establishing and maintain internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note of Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the Guidance Note) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the standards auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in terms of their reports referred to in the other matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide



reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company, assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls over Financial Reporting

Because of inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to the future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in the conditions or that the degree or compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the company have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on (for example, 'the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India").

For and on behalf of
Jindal & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000844N



CA Akhil Jindal
PARTNER

M. No. 090515

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 01/05/2017

RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2017	As at 31.03.2016	As at 01.04.2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Investments	2	316,000,000	272,500,000	232,500,000
Total non-current assets		316,000,000	272,500,000	232,500,000
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3	4,437,204	331,346	347,433
Other current assets	4	60,733	4,432	2,448
		4,497,937	335,778	349,881
Total current assets		4,497,937	335,778	349,881
Total assets		320,497,937	272,835,778	232,849,881
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	5	7,700,000	600,000	500,000
Other equity	6	80,286,437	39,724,328	340,892
Total equity		87,986,437	40,324,328	840,892
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	7	232,500,000	232,500,000	232,000,000
Total non-current liabilities		232,500,000	232,500,000	232,000,000
Current liabilities				
Other current liabilities	8	11,500	11,450	8,989
Total current liabilities		11,500	11,450	8,989
Total liabilities		232,511,500	232,511,450	232,008,989
Total equity and liabilities		320,497,937	272,835,778	232,849,881

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1-19

In terms of our report attached

For JINDAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Akhil Jindal

Partner

Membership No.90515

FRN NO. : 000844N

Sanjay Kumar Gupta

Director

DIN 00027728

Sudeep Kumar Agarwal

Director

DIN 07417248

Place : New Delhi

Date: 01.05.2017

RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED

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

All amounts in INR. unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.3.2017	As at 31.3.2016
INCOME			
Other income	9	<u>1,024,401</u>	20,253
TOTAL INCOME		<u>1,024,401</u>	20,253
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	10	<u>75,445</u>	536,817
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u>75,445</u>	536,817
Profit before tax		<u>948,956</u>	(516,564)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		<u>284,921</u>	-
Current tax expense relating to prior years		<u>(1,926)</u>	-
Profit for the period		<u>662,109</u>	(516,564)
Earning per equity share- basic/diluted (Face value of share - Rs. 10 each)	18	9.46	(8.61)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1-19

In terms of our report attached

For JINDAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Akhil Jindal

Partner

Membership No.90515

FRN NO. : 000844N

Sanjay Kumar Gupta

Director

DIN 00027728

Sudeep Kumar Agarwal

Director

DIN 07417248

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 01-05-2017

RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017
All amounts in INR. unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ending 31 March 2017	For the year ending 31 March 2016
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before tax	948,956	(516,564)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income from:		
Others	(1,024,401)	(20,253)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(75,445)	(536,817)
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(Decrease) in other bank balance	(1,612,565)	(3,490)
Trade and other receivables	-	-
Trade and other payables	50	2,461
	(1,612,515)	(1,029)
Cash generated from operations	(1,687,960)	(537,846)
Direct taxes paid	(297,737)	(2,057)
Net cash from operating activities	(1,985,697)	(539,903)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	978,989	20,325
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,006,708)	(519,578)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Share Capital received	7,100,000	100,000
Share premium received	39,900,000	39,900,000
Advance given	(43,500,000)	(40,000,000)
Inter Corporate Deposits Received	-	500,000
Net cash used in financing activities	3,500,000	500,000
Net cash used in financing activities	2,493,292	(19,578)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	21,856	41,433
cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,515,148	21,856
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
cash and cheque on hand	3,542	3,542
with bank- in current Accounts	2,511,607	18,314
	2,515,149	21,856

In terms of our report attached
For JINDAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Akhil Jindal
Partner
Membership No.90515
FRN NO. : 000844N

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 01-05-2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN 00027728

Sudeep Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 07417248

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Rajputana Infrastructure Corporate Limited

Note-1: Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2017

1. Corporate information

Rajputana Infrastructure Corporate Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in India on December 20, 2006, the Company is fully owned by Indian Shareholders.

The addresses of its registered office is 49, Community Centre, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110025

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. In view of applicability of Ind AS on the ultimate holding company, the adopted Ind AS and the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the Company's first Ind AS financial statement. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 01,

3. Basis of preparation and presentation

a. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements are presented in INR.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

b. Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the Management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balance of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities.

The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results may differ from these estimates. Any revision to the accounting estimates or difference between the estimates and the actual results are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/materialise or the estimates are revised.

4. Significant accounting policies

a. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Income from services

Revenue from service contracts priced on a time basis is recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred.

Other income

Other income comprises of gain on investments, interest income, dividend income .

Income from investments and interest income is accounted for on accrual basis. Dividend income from shares/ mutual funds is recognised for when the right to receive it is established.

b. Taxation

Current tax

Provision for current tax for the period is based on taxable income computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profits for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

c. Finance Costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using effective interest rate (EIR). Borrowing cost may include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

d. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

e. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

f. Provisions

General



Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of time value is material).

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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two categories:

- ▶ Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ▶ Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value, with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ▶ The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

h. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

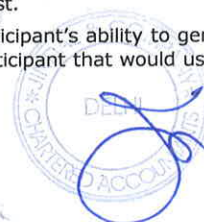
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes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

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset 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 by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.



The Company uses valuation techniques 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ▶ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved, wherever required, for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Board of directors and the selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Board of directors, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the board of directors and the analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the board of directors verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The board of directors, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.



RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED

All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated

	As at 31.3.2017	As at 31.3.2016	As at 31.3.2015
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2 Non current investments**Non current investments**

Advance given to: Rajputana Developers Projects (AOP)	316,000,000	272,500,000	232,500,000
	<u>316,000,000</u>	<u>272,500,000</u>	<u>232,500,000</u>

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with Banks			
-FDR bank balances	1,922,055	309,490	306,000
-In current accounts	2,511,607	18,314	37,891
-Cash on hand	3,542	3,542	3,542
	<u>4,437,204</u>	<u>331,346</u>	<u>347,433</u>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

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

-Cash on hand	3,542	3,542	3,542
-Balances with Banks			
-In current accounts	2,511,607	18,314	37,891
	<u>2,515,149</u>	<u>21,856</u>	<u>41,433</u>

4 Other assets**Current**

Interest accrued on bank and other deposits	45,411	-	72
Tax recoverable (Net of Provision of tax)	15,322	4,432	2,376
	<u>60,733</u>	<u>4,432</u>	<u>2,448</u>



RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED
All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated

	As at 31.3.2017 Rs.	As at 31.3.2016 Rs.	As at 01.4.2015 Rs.
5 Equity Share capital			
Authorised			
250,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
750,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10/-each	7,500,000	-	-
	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Issued & subscribed			
50000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	500,000	500,000	500,000
40000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each (issued at a premium of Rs 3990)	400,000	400,000	-
700000 Preference shares of Rs. 10 each.	7,000,000	-	-
8% non cumulative Non Convertible redeemable preference shares			
	<u>7,900,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Paid up			
50000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	500,000	500,000	500,000
40000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 3990, paid up Rs 5. (Previous year - Paid up Rs 2.50)	200,000	100,000	-
700000 Preference shares of Rs. 10 each.	7,000,000	-	-
8% non cumulative Non Convertible redeemable preference shares			
	<u>7,700,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

(i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to it to be justified by the profits of the Company.

(ii) Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5%

Name of the shareholder	No. of shares	% held as at March 31, 2017	No. of shares	% held as at March 31, 2016	No. of shares	% held as at April 01, 2015
Friendly Reality Projects Limited*	90,000	100.00	90,000	100.00	90,000	100.00



RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED

All amounts in INR. unless otherwise stated

	As at 31.3.2017 Rs. lacs	As at 31.3.2016 Rs. lacs	As at 01.4.2015 Rs. lacs
6 Other equity			
Share premium A/c	79,800,000	39,900,000	-
Retained Earning	486,437	(175,672)	340,892
	<u>80,286,437</u>	<u>39,724,328</u>	<u>340,892</u>
 Share Premium A/c			
Opening balance	39,900,000	39,900,000	-
Add : During the year	39,900,000	-	-
	<u>79,800,000</u>	<u>39,900,000</u>	<u>-</u>
 Retained Earning			
Opening balance	(175,672)	340,892	335,918
Add : Net profit for the current year	662,109	(516,564)	4,974
	<u>486,437</u>	<u>(175,672)</u>	<u>340,892</u>

7 Borrowings**Non-current borrowings**

Advance received from Holding company*	232,500,000	232,500,000	232,000,000
Total non current borrowings	<u>232,500,000</u>	<u>232,500,000</u>	<u>232,000,000</u>

* Includes Intrest free deposit of Rs 232000000 received prior to 01/04/2014 under companies Act 1956.

8 Other liabilities**Current**

Audit fees payable	11500	11450	8989
	<u>11500</u>	<u>11450</u>	<u>8989</u>



RAJPUTANA INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATE LIMITED

All amounts in INR. unless otherwise stated

	Year ended 31.3.2017	Year ended 31.3.2016
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9 Other income

Interest on Fixed deposit	1024401	20253
	1024401	20253

10 Other Expenses

Stamp Duty	-	160,000
Misc.Exp	-	615
Interest Paid	45,000	5,164
Audit Fees	11,500	11,450
Bank charges	896	287
Filing fees	5,400	5,900
Professional Fees	12,649	353,401
	75,445	536,817



11. In the opinion of the Board, the Current Assets and Loan & Advances are approximately of the value stated, if realized, in the ordinary course of business. There are no contingent liabilities outstanding at the end of the year.
12. During the financial year 2007-08, Friendly Reality Projects Limited (Formerly Known as Kashyap Metal & Allied Industries Limited the holding company granted an interest free advance of Rs.2320 lacs to the Company. During the financial year 2015-16, an interest bearing advance of Rs 5 lacs was granted by the holding company and the total outstanding Balance due to the holding company was Rs 2325 Lacs as on the Balance sheet date. The advance as stated above was taken from the Holding Company in order to meet funding requirement in respect of a proposed real estate venture to be undertaken and pursued jointly with Rajputana Fertilizers Limited (RFL) in whom valuable landed properties with significant potential for development and marketing profitably were vested in pursuance of certain orders passed by BIFR as well as Delhi High Court in respect of Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Company Limited. Subsequently the Company formed an Association of Persons (AOP) with RFL in the name and style of 'Rajputana Developers Projects', so as to implement the said real estate venture. As on the Balance Sheet date, the Company contributed Rs. 3160 lacs towards funding requirement of the said AOP. The loss in the books of AOP for current year and other accumulated losses as on the balance sheet date are pending for distribution/allocation between the company and RFL and the same will be done at the time of completion of project or dissolution of AOP, whichever is earlier. As per arrangement, as on the Balance sheet date, the AOP's profit/loss shall be shared in 59.41 ratios between the Company and RFL respectively. The AOP became subsidiary of the Company in the financial year 2015-16 and its accounts have been consolidated with the Company during the year under review for the first time with effect from the date on which AOP became subsidiary of the Company.
13. Being a Single unit Company, segment reporting in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS-17) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, is not applicable.
14. Deferred tax assets pursuant to Accounting Standard (AS-22) on 'Accounting for Taxes on Income', has not been recognized in relation to carried forward losses from previous years in view of uncertainty of sufficient future taxable income.
15. Related party disclosure under Accounting Standard 18:
- (A). Names of related parties and nature of related party relationships:
- Holding Company**
- Friendly Reality Projects Limited
- Ultimate Holding Company**
- Godfrey Phillips India Limited
- Associates of the Ultimate Holding Company**
- Success Principle India Limited
 - KKM Management Centre Private Limited
 - IPM India Wholesale Trading Private Limited



Subsidiaries of the Ultimate Holding Company

- International Tobacco Company Limited
- Chase Investments Limited
- Friendly Reality Projects Limited.
- Rajputana Infrastructure Corporate Limited
- Flavours & More Inc
- Godfrey Phillips Middle East DMCC

(B) Key Management Personnel:

- Mr. Sanjay Kumar Gupta, Director
- Mr. R. Ramamurthy, Director
- Mr. Sudeep Agarwal, Director

(C) Enterprises over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence: **None**

(D) Disclosure of transactions between the company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances as at the year ended:

Nature of transaction	2016-17	2015-16
	Rs.	Rs.
With associates	None	None
Transaction during the year		
With Holding Company,		
Friendly Reality projects limited		
-Share capital issued	100000	100000
-Share premium received	39900000	39900000
-Advance given to AOP	42500000	40000000
-Interest paid	45000	5164
Outstanding Balances		
1. With immediate Holding Company		
Friendly Reality projects limited		
-Advance received - outstanding balance	232500000	232500000
-Share Capital	700000	600000
2. With Association of Person (AOP)		
Rajputana Developers Projects (Refer Note No. 13 above):		
-Advance given - outstanding balance	315000000	272500000
With Key Management personal	None	None
With enterprises over which significant influences exists	None	None



16. Details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016.

	SBNs (Rs)	Other denomination notes (Rs)	Total (Rs)
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	-	3542.00	3542.00
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposit in Banks	-	-	-
Closing Cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	3542.00	3542.00

17. The paid up share capital of the company as on 31st March, 2017, is as under:

Description of shares	Nos of Shares	Face Value	Paid up	Amount
Equity	50,000	10	Fully paid up	5,00,000
Equity	40,000	Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 3990	paid up Rs 5	2,00,000
Prefrence 8% Non- Cumulative, Non- Convertible Redeemable	7,00,000	10	Fully paid up	70,00,000
Total				77,00,000

In form e Form PAS-3 filed vide SRN G38823050 dated 22.03.2017, the equity share capital was mentioned as Rs. 6,00,000 instead of Rs. 7,00,000 and the same will be corrected subsequently in the next annual return or e Form PAS-3, if any, to be filed before the annual return.



18. Earning per equity share (basic / diluted) is arrived at based on Net Profit/Net (loss) after taxation available to equity shareholders to the basic / weighted average number of equity shares
19. The previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sanjay Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN 00027728



Sudeep Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 07417248

BS

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 01-05-2017