

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Financial Statements and Auditors' Report

Magma Realty Private Limited

31 March 2017

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Magma Realty Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Magma Realty Private Limited, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements, that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting 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 adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
4. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
5. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards of 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.
6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a 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 the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these financial statements.

Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
10. Further to our comments in Annexure A, 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 purpose of our audit;
 - b. in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - e. on the basis of written representations received from the directors and 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;



Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

- f. we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 24 May 2017 as per Annexure B expresses our unmodified opinion on adequacy and operative effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting; and
- g. with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. the Company, as detailed in Note 20 to the financial statements, has made requisite disclosures in these financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in these Specified Bank Notes during the period from 08 November 2016 to 30 December 2016. Based on the audit procedures performed and taking into consideration the information and explanation given to us, in our opinion, these are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company.

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



per Vikram Dhanania

Partner

Membership No.: 060568

Place: Kolkata

Date: 24 May 2017



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Magma Realty Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has granted unsecured loan to one company covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:
 - (a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of grant of such loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to Company's interest.
 - (b) the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment/receipts of the principal amount and the interest are regular; and
 - (c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loan granted to such company.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
 - (b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or a bank or government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

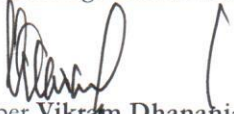


Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Magma Realty Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

- (xi) The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013


per **Vikram Dhanania**
Partner
Membership No.: 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: 24 May 2017



Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Magma Realty Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Magma Realty Private Limited ("the Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2017, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ("IFCoFR") of the Company as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 generally accepted accounting principles. A company's IFCoFR 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 generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Magma Realty Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

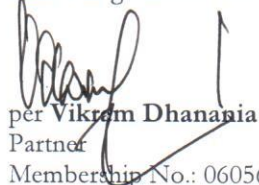
Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013


per Vikram Dhanania
Partner

Membership No.: 060568

Place: Kolkata

Date: 24 May 2017



Magma Realty Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2017
(All amounts in ₹, unless specified otherwise)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 Mar 2016
Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	4	121,000,000	121,000,000
Reserves and surplus	5	3,664,201	2,547,323
		<u>124,664,201</u>	<u>123,547,323</u>
Current liabilities			
Other current liabilities	6	59,000	335,463
		<u>59,000</u>	<u>335,463</u>
Total		<u><u>124,723,201</u></u>	<u><u>123,882,786</u></u>
Assets			
Non current assets			
Long term loans and advances	7	135,781	88,000
		<u>135,781</u>	<u>88,000</u>
Current assets			
Current investments	8	17,575,516	11,381,515
Inventories	9	100,354,518	100,354,518
Cash and cash equivalents	10	500,349	863,030
Short-term loans and advances	11	5,119,941	10,115,723
Other current assets	12	1,037,096	1,080,000
		<u>124,587,420</u>	<u>123,794,786</u>
Total		<u><u>124,723,201</u></u>	<u><u>123,882,786</u></u>

Notes 1 - 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikram Dhanania
per Vikram Dhanania
Partner

Kolkata
24 May 2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Magma Realty Private Limited

Bhaskar Banerjee
Bhaskar Banerjee
Director

Ashwini Kumar Singh
Ashwini Kumar Singh
Director

Kolkata
24 May 2017



Magma Realty Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in ₹, unless specified otherwise)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue			
Other income	13	1,921,808	1,831,615
Total revenue		1,921,808	1,831,615
Expenses			
Purchases of stock in trade		-	268,453
Change in inventories of stock in trade	14	-	(268,453)
Other expenses	15	554,930	958,080
Total expenses		554,930	958,080
Profit before tax		1,366,878	873,535
Tax expense			
Current tax		250,000	57,000
Tax for earlier year		-	7,182
		250,000	64,182
Profit for the year		1,116,878	809,353
Earnings per equity share of ₹10 each (EPS)			
Basic	16	11.17	8.09
Diluted		0.09	0.07

Notes 1 - 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikram Dhanania
per Vikram Dhanania
Partner

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Magma Realty Private Limited

Bhaskar Banerjee
Bhaskar Banerjee
Director

Ashwini Kumar Singh
Ashwini Kumar Singh
Director

Kolkata
24 May 2017

Kolkata
24 May 2017



Magma Realty Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017
(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

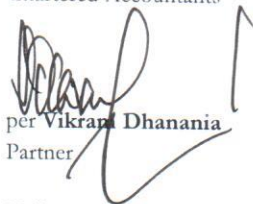
	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,366,878	873,535
Adjustment for :		
Dividend income	(365,824)	(631,615)
Interest income	(1,227,808)	(1,200,000)
Profit on sale of investments	(328,176)	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(554,930)	(958,080)
Movements in working capital		
Increase in inventories	-	(268,453)
Increase in short-term loans and advances	(4,218)	(4,658)
Increase in other current assets	-	(361,984)
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	(276,463)	318,609
Cash used in operating activities	(835,611)	(1,274,566)
Income tax paid	(297,782)	(192,620)
Net cash used in operating activities	(A) (1,133,393)	(1,467,186)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Sale of investments	10,500,000	500,000
Purchase of investments	(16,000,000)	-
Loan given	(15,000,000)	-
Loan given refunded	20,000,000	-
Interest income	1,270,712	1,200,000
Net cash generated from investing activities	(B) 770,712	1,700,000
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash generated from financing activities	(C) -	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C) (362,681)	232,814
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	863,030	630,216
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	500,349	863,030

This is the cash flow statement referred to in or report of even date.

Walker Chandioke & Co LLP

For Walker Chandioke & Co LLP


Chartered Accountants


per Vikram Dhanania
Partner

Kolkata

24 May 2017

For and on behalf of the directors
Magma Realty Private Limited


Bhaskar Banerjee
Director

Kolkata

24 May 2017



Ashwini Kumar Singh
Director



Magma Realty Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹, unless specified otherwise)

1. Background

Magma Realty Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company is a subsidiary of Kiran Vyapar Limited and is engaged in the business of trading in properties and making investments.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India ("Indian GAAP") and comply in all material respects with the mandatory Accounting Standards ("AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), and with the relevant provisions of the Act, pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis. The accounting policies applied by the Company are consistent with those used in the prior period.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the work, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as up to twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful loans and advances, income taxes, classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current and the useful lives of fixed assets.

Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods.

(b) Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. Provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the long-term investments.

(c) Inventories

Inventory of flat is carried at lower of cost and fair value.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹, unless specified otherwise)

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably estimated and collectability is reasonably assured.

- Revenue from sale of products is recognized in the accounts on passing of title to the goods. Sales are exclusive of sales taxes and trade discounts, where applicable.
- Interest income on loans/deposits/investments is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
- Profit/Loss on sale of investments is recognized on sale/redemption of respective investments.
- Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.
- Revenue from rental services is recognized on accrual basis at the time when services are rendered as per terms of respective agreement.

(e) Leases

Leases of assets under which significant risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as Operating Leases. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(f) Tax expense

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("IT Act"). The Company accounts for tax credit in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") in situations where the MAT payable is higher than tax payable under normal provisions of the IT Act and where there is a reasonable certainty of adjusting such credit in future years. The credit so availed is adjusted in future years when the tax under normal provisions is higher than MAT payable to the extent of the said difference.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the period and reversal of timing differences of earlier periods. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is a virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets of earlier years are re-assessed and recognized to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹, unless specified otherwise)

it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

(g) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

- a. A provision is recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.
- b. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood on outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.
- c. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

(h) Transactions in foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the year-end rates. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

(i) Borrowing costs

Interest on borrowing is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable on the borrowing. Ancillary expenditure incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings is amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. An unamortized borrowing cost remaining, if any, is fully expensed off as and when the related borrowing is prepaid / cancelled.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposit with banks. The Company considers all highly liquid investments at the time of purchase with a remaining maturity of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(k) Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purposes of diluted earnings per equity share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



Magma Realty Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹, unless specified otherwise)

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
4 Share capital				
Authorized share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1,200,000	120,000,000	1,200,000	120,000,000
		130,000,000		130,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Non-Cumulative Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1,200,000	120,000,000	1,200,000	120,000,000
		121,000,000		121,000,000
a) Reconciliation of share capital				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Balance at the end of the year	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Preference Shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,200,000	120,000,000	1,200,000	120,000,000
Balance at the end of the year	1,200,000	120,000,000	1,200,000	120,000,000

b) Terms and rights attached

Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share and confer similar right as to dividend and voting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the 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.

Preference Shares

The company has only one class of Non-cumulative Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of face value of ₹ 100 per share. The preference share carries a preferential right to receive a dividend of 8% in case of payments of dividend to equity share holders and shall stand increase to the rate of dividend paid to equity share holder subject to a maximum of 12%. The Preferential shares shall be compulsorily convertible at par within 20 years from the date of allotment being 14 November 2013 or earlier on such date as may be fixed by the Board of Directors.

The Preference shares shall have, on winding up, a preferential right to the repayment of capital paid up there on in Preference to the equity share, but shall not have any such right to participate in the surplus, if remaining, after payment of entire capital.

c) Shareholding pattern

Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
Equity shares of ₹10 each				
Mr. Shreyash Bangur	50,000	50%	50,000	50%
Mr. Yogesh Bangur	49,998	50%	50,000	50%
	99,998	100%	100,000	100%
Preference shares of ₹100 each				
Kiran Vyapar Limited (Holding Company)	1,200,000	100%	1,200,000	100%
	1,200,000	100%	1,200,000	100%

5 Reserves and surplus

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Add : Transferred from statement of profit and loss	2,547,323	1,737,970
Balance at the end of the year	1,116,878	809,353
	3,664,201	2,547,323
	3,664,201	2,547,323



Magma Realty Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹, unless specified otherwise)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
6 Other current liabilities		
Other liabilities	54,500	330,963
Statutory dues	4,500	4,500
	<u>59,000</u>	<u>335,463</u>
7 Long term loans and advances		
Advance tax (net of provisions)	135,781	88,000
	<u>135,781</u>	<u>88,000</u>
8 Current investments		
Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted)		
202 (Previous Year : 202) units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC Cash Management Fund Treasury Advantage Plan - Retail (Growth)	5,000	5,000
Nil (Previous: 1,128,522) units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC Floating Rate Income Fund - Short Term Plan (Dividend)	-	11,376,515
625,470 (Previous Year: Nil) units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC Floating Rate Income Fund- Short term Plan - Growth	17,570,516	-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	<u>17,575,516</u>	<u>11,381,515</u>
9 Inventories <i>(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)</i>		
Flat	100,354,518	100,354,518
	<u>100,354,518</u>	<u>100,354,518</u>
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	10,157	93,306
Balances with banks - in current accounts	490,192	769,724
	<u>500,349</u>	<u>863,030</u>
11 Short term loans and advances <i>(unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Loans to others	5,000,000	10,000,000
Prepaid expenses	119,941	115,723
	<u>5,119,941</u>	<u>10,115,723</u>
12 Other current assets		
Interest accrued and due on loans	1,037,096	1,080,000
	<u>1,037,096</u>	<u>1,080,000</u>

