Roam1 Telecom Limited
CIN: U64100DL2011PLC222155
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
ASSETS				
I **Non-current assets**				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	6	6,473,250	6,997,176	5,252,742
(b) Intangible assets	7	934,044	1,116,841	1,299,638
(c) Intangible assets under development	8	104,521,530	103,021,530	101,371,530
(e) Financial assets				
(i) Investments		-	-	-
(ii) Loans	9	2,687,624	3,279,359	2,931,062
(g) Other non-current assets		-	-	-
		114,616,448	114,414,906	110,854,972
II **Current assets**				
(a) Inventories	10	4,936,959	3,242,910	3,905,232
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	11	7,155,115	7,886,869	11,370,677
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	521,066	879,237	979,554
(iii) Other bank balances	13	-	160,000	-
(iv) Loans	9	2,486,965	2,038,709	2,899,982
(c) Other current assets	14	1,475,317	926,428	1,401,501
		16,575,421	15,134,153	20,556,946
TOTAL ASSETS		**131,191,869**	**129,549,059**	**131,411,918**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
III **Equity**				
(a) Equity share capital	15	77,898,750	44,998,750	44,998,750
(b) Other equity	16	(51,851,010)	(96,155,562)	(32,905,180)
Total equity		26,047,740	(51,156,812)	12,093,570
LIABILITIES				
IV **Non-current liabilities**				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	68,217,945	143,255,755	77,138,732
(b) Provisions	18	1,102,681	1,930,553	694,027
		69,320,626	145,186,308	77,832,759
V **Current liabilities**				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	8,026,304	9,281,345	14,499,158
(ii) Trade payables	20	6,676,697	6,810,925	9,505,172
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	737,204	716,777	757,428
(b) Other current liabilities	22	19,341,791	18,519,689	16,582,081
(c) Provisions	18	1,041,506	190,827	141,750
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	-	-	-
		35,823,503	35,519,563	41,485,589
Total liabilities		105,144,129	180,705,871	119,318,348
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**131,191,869**	**129,549,059**	**131,411,918**

Summary of significant Accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Krishna Neeraj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 023233N

CA. Krishna K. Neeraj
Partner
Membership No.:506669

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30-05-2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gokul Tandan
Director
DIN: 00441563

Rajendra Virupaksha Kulkarni
Director
DIN: 00988255

Roam1 Telecom Limited
CIN: U64100DL2011PLC222155
Statement of profit & loss for the year ended 31st March 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
I	Revenue from operations	24	57,984,621	76,351,920
II	Other income	25	578,257	59,498
III	**Total income (I+II)**		58,562,878	76,411,418
IV	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of raw material consumed	26	-	-
	(b) Purchase of stock in trade		29,438,871	45,166,832
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods,stock in trade and work-in-progress	27	(1,694,049)	662,322
	(e) Excise duty on sale of goods			
	(f) Employee benefit expense	28	32,012,141	40,735,035
	(g) Finance costs	29	5,053,542	7,803,032
	(h) Depreciation and amortization expense	30	2,898,903	2,945,484
	(i) Other expenses	31	25,032,641	42,349,095
	Total expense		92,742,049	139,661,800
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		(34,179,171)	(63,250,383)
VI	Exceptional items	32	-	-
VII	**Profit before tax (V+VI)**		(34,179,171)	(63,250,383)
VIII	**Income tax expense**			
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
	Total tax expense		-	-
IX	**Profit for the year (VII-VIII)**		(34,179,171)	(63,250,383)
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
	(i) Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit obligations		(476,276)	-
	(ii) Change in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments			
	(iii) Income tax effect			
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(476,276)	-
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)**		(34,655,447)	(63,250,383)
XII	**Earnings per share in Rs.**	37		
	Basic earnings per equity share			
	- for Nominal Value of Share Rs.10/-		(18.04)	(42.17)
	- for Nominal Value of Share Rs.5/-		(9.02)	(21.09)
	Diluted earnings per equity share			
	- for Nominal Value of Share Rs.10/-		(17.90)	(41.94)
	- for Nominal Value of Share Rs.5/-		(8.95)	(20.97)

Summary of significant Accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Krishna Neeraj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 023233N

CA. Krishna K. Neeraj
Partner
Membership No.:506669

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30-05-2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gokul Tandan
Director
DIN: 00441563

Rajendra Virupaksha Kulkarni
Director
DIN: 00988255

Roam1 Telecom Limited
CIN: U64100DL2011PLC222155
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

	Note	Nos.	Rs.
As at 1st April 2016			14,998,750
Changes in equity share capital	15		-
As at 31st March 2017			14,998,750
Changes in equity share capital	15		7,900,000
As at 31st March 2018			22,898,750

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Preference Share Capital	Securities Premium	General Reserve		FVOCI-Equity Instruments	Total other equity
Balance as at 1st April 2016	30,000,000	67,200,000	(100,105,180)	-	-	(2,905,180)
Profit for the year	-	-	(63,250,383)	-	-	(63,250,383)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(63,250,383)	-	-	(63,250,383)
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income/Deferred Tax relating to earlier years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2017	30,000,000	67,200,000	(163,355,563)	-	-	(66,155,563)
Balance as at 1st April 2017	30,000,000	67,200,000	(163,355,563)	-	-	(66,155,563)
Profit for the year	-	-	(34,179,171)	-	-	(34,179,171)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(34,179,171)	-	-	(34,179,171)
Addition	25,000,000	78,960,000	-	-	-	103,960,000
Income/Deferred Tax relating to earlier years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018	55,000,000	146,160,000	(197,534,734)	-	-	3,625,266

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Krishna Neeraj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 023233N

CA. Krishna K. Neeraj
Partner
Membership No.:506669

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gokul Tandan
Director
DIN: 00441563

Rajendra Virupaksha Kulkarni
Director
DIN: 00988255

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30-05-2018

Roam1 Telecom Limited
CIN: U64100DL2011PLC222155
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit after tax	(34,179,171)	(63,250,383)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows :		
Depreciation/amortization	2,898,903	2,945,484
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(476,276)	-
Defered tax	-	-
Interest expense	5,053,542	7,803,032
Interest income	(578,257)	(59,498)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(27,281,259)	(52,561,365)
Movements in working capital:		
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables and other liabilities	708,302	(797,290)
(Decrease)/increase in short-term provisions	850,679	49,077
(Decrease)/increase liability for current tax	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivable	731,754	3,483,808
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(1,694,049)	662,322
Decrease/(increase) in other bank balances	160,000	(160,000)
Decrease/(increase) in short term loans	(448,256)	861,274
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(548,889)	475,073
Cash generated from operations	(27,521,717)	(47,987,102)
Direct taxes paid	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(27,521,717)	(47,987,102)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress	(3,692,180)	(6,157,121)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in non-current investments	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in long-term provisions	(827,872)	1,236,526
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current Finacial Liabilities	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in long term loans	591,735	(348,297)
Interest received	578,257	59,498
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	(3,350,061)	(5,209,394)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital	111,860,000	-
Proceeds/(Repayment) of long-term borrowings	(75,037,810)	66,117,023
Proceeds/(Repayment) of short-term borrowings	(1,255,041)	(5,217,813)
Equity Dividend including taxes thereon	-	-
Interest paid	(5,053,542)	(7,803,032)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	30,513,607	53,096,178
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B +C)	(358,171)	(100,317)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	879,237	979,554
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	521,066	879,237
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	627,918	463,496
Cheques/ drafts in hand		
With banks in current account	(106,852)	415,741
Unpaid dividend accounts	-	-
In deposit accounts	-	
Total cash and cash equivalents [Refer Note No. 16]	521,066	879,237

Note : The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect method setout in Ind AS-7 'Statement of Cash Flow'.

Summary of significant Accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Krishna Neeraj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 023233N

CA. Krishna K. Neeraj
Partner
Membership No.:506669

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gokul Tandan
Director
DIN: 00441563

Rajendra Virupaksha Kulkarni
Director
DIN: 00988255

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30-05-2018

1. Corporate information

ROAM1 TELECOM Limited ('the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at Flat No.S-101, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi - 110017.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing International Roaming Card Services & Solutions.

These standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2018.

2. Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 as amended and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP), to the extent applicable, and the presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The transition to Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards with the date of transition as April 1, 2016.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilitieswhich are measured at fair value/ amortized costn (Refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian RupeesLakhsand all values have been rounded to the nearest Lakh with two decimal places, unless stated otherwise.

3. Significant accounting policies

The Company has applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

a) Functional and presentation currency

The standalone financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's presentation currency and the functional currency for all its operations.

b) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:
- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Sale of goods

Revenue fromsale of goods is recognised when thesignificant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer which usually is on actual despatch of goods to the buyer. Amounts disclosed are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates, value added taxes and goods andservice tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Rendering of services

Revenue from services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of work.

d) Other Income

i. Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on time basis, by referenceto the principal outstanding and at the effectiveinterest rate applicable. Interest income is included infinance income in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Dividends

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when theright to receive payment is established, it is probablethat the economic benefits associated with thedividend will flow to the Company, and the amount ofthe dividend can be measured reliably.

iii. Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases oninvestment properties is accounted for on a straight-linebasis over the lease terms and is included in otherincome in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, net of accumulateddepreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipmentcomprises its purchase price, including import dutiesand non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directlyattributable costs of bringing an asset to workingcondition and location for its intended use. It alsoincludes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantlingand removing the item and restoring the site on whichit is located. Items such as spares are capitalizedwhen they meet the definition of property, plant andequipment.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant andequipment have different useful lives, then they areaccounted for as separate items (major components) ofproperty, plant and equipment. Likewise, expendituretowards major inspections and overhauls are identifiedas a separate component and depreciated over theexpected period till the next overhaul expenditure.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value onlyif it increases the future economic benefits from theexisting asset beyond its previously assessed standardof performance/life. All other expenses on existingproperty, plant and equipment, including day-todayrepair and maintenance expenditure and cost ofreplacing parts, are charged to the statement of profitand loss for the period during which such expenses areincurred.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM)to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed andadjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Leasehold buildings are amortised over the duration of the shorter of the useful life or lease term.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement or derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 1 April, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work-in-progress represents cost of property, plant and equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.Internally generatedintangible assets are not capitalised and the expenditure is recognised inthe statement of profit and loss in the period in which theexpenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as eitherfinite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates to be adjusted prospectively. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Softwaresare amortized on a straight linebasis over a period of 4 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of 1 April, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

KRISHNA NEPRA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

g) Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and wherever applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation on investment properties is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM)to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Investment properties are derecognised either when theyhave been disposed of or when they are permanentlywithdrawn from use and no future economic benefit isexpected from their disposal. The difference between thenet disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assetis recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its investment properties recognised as of 1 April, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials, components, stores and spares, packingmaterials and others: cost includes cost of purchase andother costs incurred in bringing the inventories to theirpresent location and condition. Cost is determined on first-in, first-out (FIFO)basis.
- Work in progress: cost includescost of direct materials and labour and estimated overheads upto the stage of completion. Cost isdetermined on first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.
- Finished goods: cost includes cost of direct materials, labour, cost of manufacturing, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in finishing the goods. Cost is determined on first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and othercosts incurred in bringing the inventories to their presentlocation and condition. Cost is determined on first-in, first-out (FIFO)basis.
- Scrap is valued at estimated net realizable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinarycourse of business, less estimated costs of completion andthe estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.Borrowing costs also include exchangedifferences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to theborrowing costs.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

j) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2016, theCompany has determined whether the arrangements contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstancesexisting on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance leaseor an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantiallyall the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to theCompany is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencementof the lease at the inception date fair value of the leasedproperty or, if lower, at the present value of the minimumlease payments. Lease payments are apportioned betweenfinance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as toachieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balanceof the liability. Finance charges are recognised in financecosts in the statement of profit and loss, unless they aredirectly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case theyare capitalized in accordance with the Company's generalpolicy on the borrowing costs.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of theasset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that theCompany will obtain ownership by the end of the leaseterm, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of theestimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewardsof ownership are not transferred to the Company areclassified as operating lease. Operating lease payments arerecognised as an expense in the statement of profit andloss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless thepayments are structured to increase inline with the expectedgeneral inflation to compensate for the lessor's expectedinflationary cost increases.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantiallyall the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset areclassified as operating leases. Rental income from operatinglease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the termof the relevant lease unless the receipts are structuredto increase inline with the expected general inflation tocompensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging anoperating lease are added to the carrying amount of theleased asset and recognised over the lease term on thesame basis as rental income.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantiallyall the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from theCompany to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees underfinance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income isallocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constantperiodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding inrespect of the lease.

k) Income taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside of profit or loss is recognized outside of profit or loss [either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity]. Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriateon the basis ofamounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- in respect of taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporarydifferences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are

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recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of deductible temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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 or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss are recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and tax liabilities on a net basis.

l) Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetarybenefits that are expected to be settledwholly within 12 months after the end of the periodin which the employees render the related service arerecognised in respect of employees' services up tothe end of the reporting period and are measured atthe amounts expected to be paid when the liabilitiesare settled. The liabilities are presented as currentemployee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.They are therefore measured as thepresent value of expected future payments to be madein respect of services provided by employees up to theend of the reporting period using the projected unitcredit method. The benefits are discounted using themarket yields at the end of the reporting period thathave terms approximating to the terms of the relatedobligation. Remeasurements as a result of experienceadjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions arerecognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilitiesin the balance sheet if the entity does not have anunconditional right to defer settlement for at leasttwelve months after the reporting period, regardlessof when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employmentschemes:

a. Defined benefit plans in the nature of gratuity, and
b. Defined contribution plans such as providentfund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet inrespect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the presentvalue of the defined benefit obligation at the end of thereporting period less the fair value of plan assets. Thedefined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuariesusing the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligationdenominated in Indian Rupees is determined by discounting theestimated future cash outflows by reference to marketyields at the end of the reporting period on governmentbonds that have terms approximating to the terms of therelated obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discountrate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligationand the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included inemployee benefit expense in the statement of profitand loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experienceadjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions arerecognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligationresulting from plan amendments or curtailments arerecognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publiclyadministered provident funds as per local regulations.The company has no further payment obligations oncethe contributions have been paid. The contributions areaccounted for as defined contribution plans and thecontributions are recognised as employee benefit expensewhen they are due.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite usefullife are not subject to amortisation and are tested annuallyfor impairment, or more frequently if events or changesin circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events orchanges in circumstances indicate that the carrying amountmay not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognisedfor the amount by which the asset's carrying amountexceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amountis the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposaland value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment,assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which thereare separately identifiable cash inflows which are largelyindependent of the cash inflows from other assets orgroups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financialassets other than goodwill that suffered impairment arereviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the endof each reporting period.

n) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arisesfrom past events whose existence will be confirmedby the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or moreuncertain future events beyond the control of theCompany or a present obligation that is not recognisedbecause it is not probable that an outflow of resourceswill be required to settle the obligation. A contingentliability also arises in extremely rare cases where thereis a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannotbe measured reliably. The Company does not recognizea contingent liability but discloses its existence in thefinancial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed inthe financial statements when an inflow of economicbenefits is probable.

o) 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.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b. Contractual terms of the asset that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is most relevant to the Company.After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both ofthe following criteria are met:

a. The objective of the business model is achieved bothby collecting contractual cash flows and selling thefinancial assets, and
b. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI categoryare measured initially as well as at each reporting dateat fair value. Fair value movements are recognized inthe other comprehensive income (OCI). However, theCompany recognizes interest income, impairment lossesand reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in thestatement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset,cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI isreclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument isreported as interest income using the EIR method.

iii. Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures arecarried at historical cost as per the accounting policychoice given by Ind AS 27.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company'sbalance 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' arrangementand 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.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debtsecurities and deposits;
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result fromtransactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in the subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on a twelve month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resultingfrom all possible default events over the expected lifeof a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portionof the lifetime ECL which results from default eventsthat are possible within 12 months after the reportingdate.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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 and borrowings, etc.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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.

ii. Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisationis included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

p) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured at their fair values and recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of group companies are provided for no compensation, the fair value are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of cost of investment.

q) Accounting for foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's presentation currency and functional currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates that approximates the rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All exchange differences are included in statement of profit and loss.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

s) Dividends

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company (after adjusting the corresponding income/ charge for dilutive potential equity shares, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year plus the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares.

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable, that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable incomes over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is probable that the Company will be able to realise the benefits of those deductible differences in future.

Employee benefit obligations
The cost of the defined benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note No. 38.

Contingencies
Management judgment of contingencies is based on the internal assessments and opinion from the consultants for the possible outflow of resources, if any.

5. Recent accounting pronouncements

a) Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contract with customers:

Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with customers, deals with revenue recognition and establishes principlesfor reporting useful information to users of financialstatements about the nature, amount, timing anduncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from anentity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognisedwhen a customer obtains control of a promised good orservice and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtainthe benefits from the good or service in an amount thatreflects the consideration to which the entity expectsto be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.The standard replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11Construction contracts and related appendices.

The new standard is mandatory for financial yearscommencing on or after 1 April 2018 and early application isnot permitted.

The company is in the process of assessing the detailedimpact of Ind AS 115. Presently, the company is not able toreasonably estimate the impact that application of Ind AS115 is expected to have on its financial statements, exceptthat adoption of Ind AS 115 is not expected to significantlychange the timing of the company's revenue recognitionfor product sales. Consistent with the current practice,recognition of revenue will continue to occur at a point intime when products are dispatched to customers, whichis also when the control of the asset is transferred to thecustomer under Ind AS 115.

b) Appendix B to Ind AS 21 - Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

The MCA has notified Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreigncurrency transactions and advance consideration. Theappendix clarifies how to determine the date of transactionfor the exchange rate to be used on initial recognition ofa related asset, expense or income where an entity paysor receives consideration in advance for foreign currencydenominatedcontracts.

The amendment will come into force from 1 April 2018. The company is in the process of assessing the detailedimpact of the amendment and its impact on the financial statements. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 21 is expected to be insignificant.

कृष्णा नीरज एंड एसोसिएट्स सनदी लेखाकार
KRISHNA NEERAJ & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

6. Property, plant and equipment

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Particulars	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipement	Vehicle	Computer	Total
Deemed Cost*					
As at 1st April, 2016	3,31,512	62,61,848	-	28,94,894	94,88,254
Addition	-	15,78,332	21,94,970	7,33,819	45,07,121
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2017	**3,31,512**	**78,40,180**	**21,94,970**	**36,28,713**	**139,95,375**
Addition	11,39,500	9,29,680	-	1,23,000	21,92,180
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2018	**14,71,012**	**87,69,860**	**21,94,970**	**37,51,713**	**161,87,555**

Particulars	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipement	Vehicle	Computer	Total
Depreciation*					
As at 1st April, 2016	**52,338**	**22,97,411**	-	**18,85,763**	**42,35,512**
Charge for the year	31,494	13,55,027	2,92,976	10,83,190	27,62,687
As at 31st Mar, 2017	**83,832**	**36,52,438**	**2,92,976**	**29,68,953**	**69,98,199**
Charge for the year	98,791	16,29,672	6,85,489	3,02,154	27,16,106
As at 31st Mar, 2018	**1,82,623**	**52,82,110**	**9,78,465**	**32,71,107**	**97,14,305**

Particulars	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipement	Vehicle	Computer	Total
Net Block					
As on 1st April 2016	**2,79,174**	**39,64,437**	-	**10,09,131**	**52,52,742**
As on 31st March 2017	**2,47,680**	**41,87,742**	**19,01,994**	**6,59,760**	**69,97,176**
As on 31st March 2018	**12,88,389**	**34,87,750**	**12,16,505**	**4,80,606**	**64,73,250**

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

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Note 7 Intangible Assets 7

Particulars	Mobile Application Software	Trade Mark	Website	Total
Deemed Cost				
As on 1st April 2016	2,97,810	32,350	12,00,000	15,30,160
Addition				
Balance as at 31st Mar 2017	2,97,810	32,350	12,00,000	15,30,160
Addition				-
Balance as at 31st Mar 2018	**2,97,810**	**32,350**	**12,00,000**	**15,30,160**

Depreciation*				
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	**1,78,686**	**9,705**	**42,131**	**2,30,522**
Charge for the year	59,562	3,235	1,20,000	1,82,797
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2017	**2,38,248**	**12,940**	**1,62,131**	**4,13,319**
Charge for the year	59,562	3,235	1,20,000	1,82,797
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2018	**2,97,810**	**16,175**	**2,82,131**	**5,96,116**

Net Block				
As on 1st April 2016	**1,19,124**	**22,645**	**11,57,869**	**12,99,638**
As on 31st March 2017	**59,562**	**19,410**	**10,37,869**	**11,16,841**
As on 31st March 2018	-	**16,175**	**9,17,869**	**9,34,044**

Note No. 8 Intangible assets under development		As At 31st March 2018	As At 31st March 2017	As At 1st April 2016
CRM Software		1044,91,530	1029,91,530	1013,41,530
Website under development		30,000	30,000	30,000
Total		**1045,21,530**	**1030,21,530**	**1013,71,530**

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Roam1 Telecom Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

9 Financial assets - Loans	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
(a) Non Current Loans (Unsecured, Considered Good)			
Security Deposits	26,87,624	32,79,359	29,31,062
Total Non Current Loans	**26,87,624**	**32,79,359**	**29,31,062**
(b) Current Loans (Unsecured, Considered Good)			
Advances to related parties (subsidiary)	-	-	-
Advances Recoverable	-	-	-
Interest free advance to employee	24,86,965	20,38,709	28,99,982
Security Deposits	-	-	-
Total Current Loans	**24,86,965**	**20,38,709**	**28,99,982**

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10 Inventories	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)			
Finished Goods	49,36,959	32,42,910	39,05,232
Total	**49,36,959**	**32,42,910**	**39,05,232**

11 Financial assets - Trade receivables	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Trade receivables	69,24,958	10,23,081	14,36,314
Other receivables	2,30,157	68,63,788	99,34,363
Break-up of security details			
Secured, considered good			
Unsecured, considered good			
Doubtful			
Total	71,55,115	78,86,869	113,70,677
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-
Total	**71,55,115**	**78,86,869**	**113,70,677**

Note: Trade receivables have been hypothecated with banks against working capital credit facilities of the Company.

12 Financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Balances with banks:			
-In current accounts	(1,06,852)	4,15,741	1,43,399
-in unpaid dividend accounts			
-Deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less (including interest accrued thereon)@			
Cash in hand	6,27,918	4,63,496	8,36,155
Total	**5,21,066**	**8,79,237**	**9,79,554**

@ Deposits are under bank lien for margin against non fund based working capital credit facilities.

13 Financial assets - Other Bank Balances	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but not more than 12 months (including interest accrued thereon)#		1,60,000	
Total	-	**1,60,000**	-

Deposits are under bank lien for margin against non fund based working capital credit facilities.

14 Other current assets	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Balances with statutory / government authorities	14,27,317	8,90,443	12,64,637
Prepaid expenses	48,000	35,985	1,36,864
Advances to Employees	-	-	
-Unsecured considered Doubtful			
Less : Provision for doubtful advances			
Total	**14,75,317**	**9,26,428**	**14,01,501**

Roam1 Telecom Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

15 Share capital	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Authorised share capital			
20,40,000 Class A Equity Shares of Rupees 10 Each (31st March 2017: 12,50,000; 1st April 2016 : 12,50,000)	204,00,000	125,00,000	125,00,000
5,00,000 Class B Equity Shares of Rupees 5 Each (31st March 2017: 5,00,000 ; 1st April 2016 : 5,00,000)	25,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000
5,50,000 8% Preference Share Capital of Rupees 100 Each (31st March 2017 : 3,00,000 ; 1st April 2016 : 3,00,000)	550,00,000	300,00,000	300,00,000
Total	779,00,000	450,00,000	450,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up shares			
20,40,000 Class A Equity Shares of Rupees 10 Each (31st March 2017: 12,50,000; 1st April 2016 : 12,50,000)	204,00,000	125,00,000	125,00,000
4,99,750 Class B Equity Shares of Rupees 5 Each (31st March 2017: 4,99,750; 1st April 2016 : 4,99,750)	24,98,750	24,98,750	24,98,750
5,50,000 8% Preference Share Capital of Rupees 100 Each (31st March 2017 : 3,00,000 ; 1st April 2016 : 3,00,000)	550,00,000	300,00,000	300,00,000
Total	778,98,750	449,98,750	449,98,750

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018		As at 31st March 2017	
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	No.	Rs. in Lakhs	No.	Rs.
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	12,50,000	125,00,000	12,50,000	125,00,000
Add : Shares issued on exercise of preferential allotment during the year	7,90,000	79,00,000	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	20,40,000	204,00,000	12,50,000	125,00,000

Particulars		779,00,000.00		450,00,000.00
Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each	No.	Rs. in Lakhs	No.	Rs.
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	4,99,750	24,98,750	4,99,750	24,98,750
Add : Shares issued on exercise of preferential allotment during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	4,99,750	24,98,750	4,99,750	24,98,750

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has two class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share and Rs.5 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote irrespective of the class of equity share. The company declares and pays dividends only 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.

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018		As at 31st March 2017		As at 1st April 2016	
	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding
Virtualsoft Systems Limited	15,95,000	62.80%	12,00,000	58.54%	12,00,000	68.58%
Manpreet Singh	4,29,001	16.89%	4,29,001	20.93%	4,29,001	24.52%
Gokul Tandon	4,07,000	16.03%	3,00,000	14.63%	3,00,000	14.63%
Total	24,31,001	95.72%	19,29,001	94.10%	19,29,001	107.73%

(c) Other details of Equity Shares for a period of five years immediately preceding 31st March 2018

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 31st March 2015	As at 31st March 2014
- Aggregate number of shares alloted as fully paid up pursuant to Contract without payment being received in cash	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Aggregate number of shares alloted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Aggregate number of shares bought back	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

16 Other Equity	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
(i) Securities Premium	1461,60,000	672,00,000	672,00,000
(ii) Retained earnings	(1980,11,010)	(1633,55,563)	(1001,05,180)
Total	(518,51,010)	(961,55,562)	(329,05,180)

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(i)	**Securities Premium**		
	Opening Balance	672,00,000	672,00,000
	Add : Addition on Issue of equity shares	789,60,000	-
	Closing Balance	**1461,60,000**	**672,00,000**
(ii)	**Retained earnings**		
	Opening Balance	(1633,55,563)	(1001,05,180)
	Add : Profit for the year	(341,79,171)	(632,50,383)
	Add : Remeasurement of post employement benefit obligation, net of tax	(4,76,276)	
	Less: Income/Deferred Tax relating to earlier years		
	Less: Equity Dividend including taxes thereon		
	Closing Balance	**(1980,11,010)**	**(1633,55,563)**

17 Financial liabilities - Non-Current Borrowings	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Secured Loans			
Term Loans from Banks	-	13,54,025	92,002
Term Loans from Others			
Total (A)	-	13,54,025	92,002
Unsecured Loans			
Term Loans from Relatives parties	682,17,945	1419,01,730	770,46,730
Loans from Directors			
Total (B)	682,17,945	1419,01,730	770,46,730
Total Borrowings [C=A+B]	682,17,945	1432,55,755	771,38,732
Current Maturities (included in Note No. : 26)	-	-	-
Non-current	682,17,945	1432,55,755	771,38,732

The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of borrowings and interest as at Balance Sheet date.

Term loans from banks are repayable in monthlyinstallments. The loans are secured by way of first charge on fixed assets of the Company

18 Provisions	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Provision for Gratuity	16,78,355	16,62,492	3,39,900
Provision for Leave Encashment	4,65,832	4,58,888	4,95,877
Total	21,44,187	21,21,380	8,35,777
Current	10,41,506	1,90,827	1,41,750
Non-current	11,02,681	19,30,553	6,94,027

19 Current borrowings	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Secured Loans			
Working capital facilities from Banks	80,26,304	92,81,345	144,99,158
Working capital facilities from Others			
Unsecured Loans			
Bills discounted from Bank			
Loan from Directors			
Total	80,26,304	92,81,345	144,99,158

Note:

i) Working Capital facilities from Banks and Others are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on current assets of the company, both present and future, and first pari-passu charge on land & building and movable fixed assets of the company located at Faridabad (Haryana) and these facilities are further secured by collaterals given by directors and their friends and relatives with their personal guarantees.

ii) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of borrowings and interest as at Balance Sheet date.

20 Financial liabilities - Trade Payables	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Current			
Creditors for supplies/services	66,38,136	63,22,516	65,77,517
Creditors for capital expenditure			21,18,695
Advance received from customers	38,561	4,88,409	8,08,960
Total	66,76,697	68,10,925	95,05,172

*Amounts due to Micro & Small enterprises under MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (31st March 2017: Rs. Nil, 1st April 2016: Rs. 0.67 lakhs). In the absence of information about registration of such enterprises under the said Act, the details of dues to Micro & Small Enterprises have been furnished to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company based on information made available by them.

21 Other financial liabilities	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowings (refer to Note : 21)	3,86,803	2,20,852	-
Securities Deposites	3,50,401	4,95,925	7,57,428
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			
Financial Guarantee Obligation (refer to Note : 22)			
Other Payables			
Total	7,37,204	7,16,777	7,57,428

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22 Other current liabilities	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Expense Payable	3,89,439	3,08,447	1,44,858
Accrued salaries and benefits	23,27,377	30,20,555	25,97,358
Revenue taxes Payable	14,50,811	29,80,960	38,19,934
Provision for Audit fees	1,62,000	1,62,000	1,41,750
Provision for Expenses	7,87,399	28,827	-
Advance from holding Company	-	-	20,64,029
Other liabilities	142,24,765	120,18,900	78,14,152
Total	193,41,791	185,19,689	165,82,081

23 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Income Tax Payable (Net)#			

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

24 Revenue from operations	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Sales of Products (Including Excise Duty)	579,84,621	763,51,920
Total	**579,84,621**	**763,51,920**

25 Other Income	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Duty Drawback		
Interest Received	13,700	
Interest Income from financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Freight & Cartage Outward Recovered (Net)		
Rent received		
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,64,557	59,498
Total	**5,78,257**	**59,498**

26 Purchase of Stock in Trade	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Purchases	294,38,871	451,66,832
Total Cost of Purchase of Stock in Trade [A]	**294,38,871**	**451,66,832**

27 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	32,42,910	39,05,232
Less: Closing Stock of Finished Goods	49,36,959	32,42,910
Total (A)	(16,94,049)	6,62,322
Opening Stock of Work-in-Progress		
Less: Closing Stock of Work-in-Progress		
Total (B)	-	-
Total Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade [A+B]	**(16,94,049)**	**6,62,322**

28 Employee Benefit Expenses	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Director's Remuneration	6,00,000	6,00,000
Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Other Benefits	304,39,490	385,60,962
Gratuity	4,34,315	15,48,273
Leave Compensation	19,154	25,800
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	-	-
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	5,19,182	-
Total	**320,12,141**	**407,35,035**

29 Finance Costs	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Interest Expenses		
Other Financial Charges	50,53,542	78,03,032
Total	**50,53,542**	**78,03,032**

30 Depreciation and amortization expenses	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipment (Read with Note No. 7)	28,98,903	29,45,484
Depreciation on Investment Property (Read with Note No. 8)		
Amortisation of Intangible assets (Read with Note No. 9)		

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Total	28,98,903		29,45,484

31 Other Expenses	31st March 2018		31st March 2017
Manufacturing Expenses			
Power & Fuel Charges	10,62,855		9,08,428
Other Expense	18,79,846		45,81,745
Other Manufacturing Expenses			
Repairs to Building	13,94,577		14,37,189
Repair and Maintenance Other Assets			
Repairs to Plant and Machinery			
Total (A)	**43,37,278**		**69,27,362**
Administrative and Selling Expenses			
Advertisement and Publicity	30,01,014		36,04,364
Auditors' Remuneration & Refreshment	1,84,200		1,80,000
Conveyance Expenses	36,52,111		47,56,547
Communication Expense	23,21,715		21,32,765
Exchange Flactuation	14,783		1,19,365
Bank Charges	7,73,779		7,31,896
Festival Expenses			
Cenvat Credit Reversed			27,28,077
Insurance Charges	4,30,234		3,47,921
Legal & Professional Fees	55,29,917		136,99,166
Rate fee and taxes Expense	4,50,264		13,71,112
Admin Charges	10,182		
Printing & Stationery	3,94,678		4,05,353
Rent	26,69,761		36,69,978
Charity and donations	17,485		2,30,065
Telephone and Telecommunication Charges			8,67,561
Selling Expense	8,64,151		5,77,563
Custome Clearness Expense	3,81,089		
Total (B)	**206,95,363**		**354,21,734**
Total Other Expenses [C=A+B]	**250,32,641**		**423,49,095**

32 Exceptional Items	31st March 2018		31st March 2017
Profit on Sale of Property, plant and equipment (Net)	-		
Total	-		-

Payment to auditor	31st March 2018		31st March 2017
i) Audit fees	30,01,014		36,04,364
ii) Fees for income tax matters			
iii) Certification charges & others			
Total	**30,01,014**		**36,04,364**

*Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	31st March 2018		31st March 2017
Gross Amount required to be spent by the Company (as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013)			
Amount spent during the year			
i) Construction/acquisition of any assets	-		-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	#REF!		#REF!

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

33 Employee benefit obligations

(A) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity:

Provision for gratuity is determined by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The Compay has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

(i) *Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:*

Particulars	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment
Defined benefit obligation at at 1 April 2016	**3,39,900**	**4,95,877**
Interest expense	-	-
Current service cost	15,48,273	25,800
Benefits paid	(2,25,681)	(62,789)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2017	**16,62,492**	**4,58,888**
Interest expense	-	-
Current service cost	(4,34,315)	(19,154)
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	4,50,178	26,098
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2018	**16,78,355**	**4,65,832**

(ii) **The amount to be recognized in the Balance Sheet:**

Particulars	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment
Present value of obligation	3,39,900	**4,95,877**
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (assets) / liability recognized in balance sheet as provision as at 1 April 2016	**3,39,900**	**4,95,877**
Present value of obligation	16,62,492	4,58,888
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (assets) / liability recognized in balance sheet as provision as at 31 March 2017	**16,62,492**	**4,58,888**
Present value of obligation	16,78,355	4,65,832
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (assets) / liability recognized in balance sheet as provision as at 31 March 2018	**16,78,355**	**4,65,832**

(iii) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment
Interest Cost	-	-
Current service cost	15,48,273	25,800
Expected return on plan asset	-	-
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31 March 2017	**15,48,273**	**25,800**
Interest Cost	-	-
Current service cost	(4,34,315)	(19,154)
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31 March 2018	**(4,34,315)**	**(19,154)**

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(iv) Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan assets	-	-
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for year ended 31 March 2017	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations Actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan assets	4,50,178	26,098
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for year ended 31 March 2018	4,50,178	26,098

(v) *Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:*

Particulars	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment
Fair value of plan assets at 1 April 2016	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at 31 March 2017	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at 31 March 2018	-	-

(vi) *The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:*

Particulars	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017	1st April, 2016
Investment Details	Gratuity	Gratuity	Gratuity
Investment with Insurer	0%	0%	0%

(vii) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity & leave encashment obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Gratuity & Leave Encashment

Particulars	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017	1st April, 2016
Average Past Service (Years)	3.30	NA	NA
Average remaining working life (Years)	27.10	NA	NA
Average Age (Years)	30.90	NA	NA
Weighted average duration (Years) - Gratuity	25.00	NA	NA
Weighted average duration (Years) - Leave Encashment	26.00	NA	NA
Discounting rate	7.75% PA	NA	NA
Salary Growth Rate	5.00% PA	NA	NA

(viii) *Sensitivity Analysis*

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality rate is negligible. Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. The results of sensitivity analysis are given below:

Particulars	31st March, 2018		31st March, 2017	
	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment	Gratuity Funded	Leave Encashment
Liability with 1% increase in Discount Rate	15,05,486	4,17,207	NA	NA
Liability with 1% decrease in Discount Rate	18,85,462	5,24,284	NA	NA
Liability with 1% increase in Salary Growth Rate	18,89,205	5,25,342	NA	NA
Liability with 1% decrease in Salary Growth Rate	14,99,798	4,15,610	NA	NA

(B) Defined contribution plans	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	-	-
Employer's Contribution to ESI	-	-
Employer's Contribution to NPS	-	-
Total	-	-

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34 Segment information

The Company's operations predominately relate to Cables and accordingly this is the only reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Geographical Information

Particulars	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
1. Revenue from external customers		
- Within India	579,84,621	763,51,920
- Outside India	-	-
Total revenue per statement of profit and loss	**579,84,621**	**763,51,920**
The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers		
2. Non-current operating assets		
- Within India	1119,28,824	1111,35,547
- Outside India	-	-
Total	**1119,28,824**	**1111,35,547**

Non-current operating assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, CWIP, investment properties and intangible assets.

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35 A. Related Party Disclosures:

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' the names of the related parties where control exists/ able to exercise significant influence along with the aggregate transactions and year end balances with them as identified by the management in the ordinary course of business and on arms' length basis are given below:

(a) Subsidiary Companies :

(b) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Mr. Gokul Tandon	Chairman cum Managing Director
Mr. Rajendra V. Kulkarni	Director
MS Aashima Puri	Director
Mrs Ritu Tandon	Director

(c) Enterprises over which KMP/ relatives of KMP exercise significant influence :-

M/S GOTO CUSTOMER SERVICES PVT LTD	Gokul TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S Virtual Software & Training Pvt Ltd.	Gokul TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S FOUNDATION TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD	Gokul TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S V REACH SOLUTIONS PVT LTD	Gokul TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S ENHANCED COMMUNICATIONS & TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD	Gokul TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S VEMANYA DESIGN WORKS PVT LTD	Gokul TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S VIRTUAL SOFT SYSTEMS LIMITED	Gokul TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M R CAPITAL PVT LTD	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S VIJAY STAMPINGS PVT LTD	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S PRIME VALVES INDIA LTD	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S MARBLE ARCH ESTATE PRIVATE LIMITED	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S VEERANA ESTATE PRIVATE LIMITED	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S FOUNDATION TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S Virtual Software & Training Pvt Ltd.	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S OFFICE ZONE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S VIRTUAL SOFT SYSTEMS LIMITED	RAJENDRA KULKARNI IS DIRECTOR
M/S VIRTUAL SOFT SYSTEMS LIMITED	RITU TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S FOUNDATION TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD	RITU TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S V REACH SOLUTIONS PVT LTD	RITU TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S VEMANYA DESIGN WORX PVT LTD	RITU TANDON IS DIRECTOR
M/S VIRTUAL SOFT SYSTEMS LIMITED	Aashima Puri Is the director

B. Related Party Transactions:

Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Subsidiary		KMP		Other Related Parties		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Short-term Employee Benefits			5.12				5.12	-
Interest Paid/Payable			5.81	52.85			5.81	52.85
Lease Rent Paid/Payable							-	-
Interest Received/Receivable							-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses			6.34	7.66			6.34	7.66
Rent Received/Receivable							-	-
JobWork Charges Paid/Payable			0.33		17.83		18.16	-
Purchases							-	-
Sales							-	-
Sale of PPE							-	-
Purchase of PPE							-	-
FINANCE							-	-
Unsecured Loans Received			255.55	659.05	139.36	44.96	394.91	704.01
Unsecured Loans Paid back			993.70	10.50	143.19	79.42	1,136.89	89.92
Unsecured Loans Received Back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short Term Loans Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short Term Loans Received Back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances Received Back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the

36 Detail of loans given, Investment made and guarantee given covered U/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
(a) Loan given by the Company for general business purposes as at balance sheet date :	-	-
(b) Corporate guarantee given by the Company as at balance sheet date :	-	-

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37 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation:

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Profit for the year	(341,79,171)	(632,50,383)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (absolute value in number)	189,48,750	149,98,750
Effect of dilution	1,50,685	82,192
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS (absolute value in number)	190,99,435	150,80,942
Basic Earnings per share		
- Basic (on nominal value of Rs. 10 per share) Rs./ share	(18.04)	(42.17)
- Basic (on nominal value of Rs. 5 per share) Rs./ share	(9.02)	(21.09)
Diluted Earning per share		
- Diluted (on nominal value of Rs. 10 per share) Rs./ share	(17.90)	(41.94)
- Diluted (on nominal value of Rs. 5 per share) Rs./ share	(8.95)	(20.97)

Roam1 Telecom Limited

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

38 Leases

Operating Lease

Company as a lessee:

The Company has taken certain vehicles and immovable properties on operating lease. All operating leases entered into by the Company are cancelable on giving notice of one to three months.

Company as a lessor:

The Company has given certain immovable properties on operating lease. All operating leases entered into by the Company are cancelable on giving notice of one to three months.

Finance Lease

The company does not have any finance lease as at March 31, 2018.

39 Contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities are not provided for in the accounts and are disclosed by way of notes herein below :

40 Going Concern Basis

The company has accumulated losses of Rs.16,53,61,642/- as at 31st March, 2018 and its net worth as at that date is minus Rs. 6,23,85,642/-. Although these events or conditions maybcast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern, it has detailed plan for renewal of its operations. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company is a going concern and that adjustment are required to the carrying value pof assets and

41 Reconciliation and confirmations

Balances of debtors and creditors and loans and advances to/from parties, security deposits are subject to reconciliations and confirmations.

42 Provision for tax

In view of the carried forward losses, no provision for current tax have been made during the year. Provision for Deferred tax has also not been recognized in the Balance Sheet in view of the fact that there exits no virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that there will be available sufficient future profits against which such deferred tax asset can be adjusted.

43 Intangible assets under development

The company is developing a CRM software called Live Webcast Suite for providing telecom services and a Website. No amount has been capitalized during the year. The management is of the opinion that since the process is still going on & hence no amortization is required during this year

44 Other Disclosures

a) The company has not received any Government Grants during the year

b) As at year end, there was no amount due to any small scale industrial undertaking

c) Figures are rounded off to nearest rupee.

45 Financial Instruments measurements and disclosures

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

(a) Financial instruments by category :

Particulars	31st March 2018			31st March 2017			1st April 2016		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets									
Non-current									
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	26,87,624	-	-	32,79,359	-	-	29,31,062
Current									
Trade receivables	-	-	71,55,115	-	-	78,86,869	-	-	113,70,677
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,21,066	-	-	8,79,237	-	-	9,79,554
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	1,60,000	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	24,86,965	-	-	20,38,709	-	-	28,99,982
Total	-	-	128,50,769	-	-	142,44,174	-	-	181,81,275
Financial liabilities									
Non-current									
Borrowings	-	-	682,17,945	-	-	1432,55,755	-	-	771,38,732
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-			-	-	-	-
Current									
Borrowings	-	-	80,26,304	-	-	92,81,345	-	-	144,99,158
Trade payables	-	-	66,76,697	-	-	68,10,925	-	-	95,05,172
Other financial liabilities	-	-	7,37,204	-	-	7,16,777	-	-	7,57,428
Total	-	-	836,58,150	-	-	1600,64,802	-	-	1019,00,490

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost :

The carrying amounts of financial assts and liabilities carried at amortised cost are reasonable approximation of their fare value.

(c) Fair value hierarchy :

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed 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 whole.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices, for example listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017:

Particulars	31st March 2018			31st March 2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets for which fair values are disclosed						
Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets:						
Measured at fair value						
Financial investments at FVTOCI						
Listed Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Advances to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to employees	-	-	26,87,624	-	-	32,79,359
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	26,87,624	-	-	32,79,359
Financial liabilities:						
Measured at fair value						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost						
Borrowings	-	762,44,249	-	-	1525,37,100	-
Financial Guarantee Obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	762,44,249	-	-	1525,37,100	-

There are no transfers among levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

46 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables, bank balances and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is responsible to ensure that Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interests rate primarily relates to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed & floating rate borrowings.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the interest rates on borrowings at variable/ floating interest rates. With all the other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase / Decrease in Basis points	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-18		
MCLR	+50	(3,81,221)
MCLR	-50	3,81,221
31-Mar-17		
MCLR	+50	7,62,686
MCLR	-50	(7,62,686)

Sensitivity is calculated based on the assumption that amounts outstanding as at reporting date were utilised for the entire financial year.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company has sales and purchases from outside India. The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from sales and purchases by an operating unit in currencies other than the unit's functional currency.

Exposures in foreign currency are managed through a natural hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Company strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in US$ and EUR exchange rates,with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. With all the other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on change of foreign currency rate as follows-

Unhedged foreign currency sensitivity	Changes in US$	Effect on profit before tax	Changes in EUR	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-18	+5%	-	+5%	-
	-5%	-	-5%	-
31-Mar-17	+5%	-	+5%	-
	-5%	-	-5%	-
01-Apr-16	+5%	-	+5%	-
	-5%	-	-5%	-

(iii) Price risk

Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of copper cables and therefore require a continuous supply of copper. To meet requirements the Company enters into contracts to purchase copper.

The Company's Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation.

Equity price risk

The Company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the Company's exposure to unlisted equity securities (other than investments in subsidiaries) at fair value was Rs. Nil.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets and financial guarantees.

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on credit rating and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with credit assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit assurance.

The Company has a detailed review mechanism of overdue customer receivables at various levels within organisation to ensure proper attention and focus for realisation and based on the assessment performed, the management does not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no provision is deemed necessary on account of expected credit loss.

The Company assesses the recoverability of other financial assets, potentially subject to credit risk, on regular basis. Factors such as business and financial performance of counterparty, their ability to repay, regulatory changes and overall economic conditions are considered to assess future recoverability.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of their financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations.

The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of bank borrowings. The Company also monitors compliance with its debt covenants. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31-March-2018

Particulars	Carrying amount	Payable on demand	0-1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	766,31,052	80,26,304	3,86,803	682,17,945	
Trade payables	66,76,697	-	66,76,697	-	-
Other Financial liabilities	3,50,401	-	3,50,401	-	
Total	836,58,150	80,26,304	74,13,901	682,17,945	-

As at 31-March-2017

Particulars	Carrying amount	Payable on demand	0-1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	1525,37,100	92,81,345	-	1432,55,755	-
Trade payables	68,10,925	-	68,10,925	-	-
Other Financial liabilities	4,95,925	-	4,95,925	-	-
Total	1598,43,950	92,81,345	73,06,850	1432,55,755	-

As at 1-April-2016

Particulars	Carrying amount	Payable on demand	0-1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	916,37,890	144,99,158	-	-	771,38,732
Trade payables	95,05,172	-	95,05,172	-	-
Other Financial liabilities	7,57,428	-	7,57,428	-	-
Total	1019,00,490	144,99,158	102,67,600	-	771,38,732

47 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and short-term and long-term borrowings.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio optimum. Net debt are non-current and current borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Particulars	31 March, 2018	31 March, 2017	1 April, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	5,21,066	8,79,237	9,79,554
Other bank balances	-	1,60,000	-
Total (a)	**5,21,066**	**10,39,237**	**9,79,554**
Non-current borrowings	682,17,945	1432,55,755	771,38,732
Current borrowings	80,26,304	92,81,345	144,99,158
Current maturities of non-current borrowings	3,86,803	2,20,852	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-
Total (b)	**766,31,052**	**1527,57,952**	**916,37,890**
Net debt [c=b-a]	**761,09,986**	**1517,18,715**	**906,58,336**
Total Capital (d)	260,47,740	(511,56,812)	120,93,570
Capital and net debt [e=c+d]	1021,57,727	1005,61,903	1027,51,906
Gearing ratio [c/e]	74.50%	150.87%	88.23%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

48 First time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The preparation of these financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared to most recent annual financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. They have also been applied in preparing the Ind AS opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 for the purpose of transition to Ind AS and as required by Ind AS 101.

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

(A) Ind AS optional exemptions applied:

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

(a) Deemed cost

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment; investment property; and intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per previous GAAP and used it as its deemed cost at the date of transition.

(b) Investments in subsidiary

The company has elected to apply previous GAAP carrying amount of its equity investment in subsidiary as deemed cost as on the date of transition to Ind AS.

(c) Effect of changes in exchange rate

In respect of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period, the Company has elected to recognise exchange differences on translation of such long term foreign currency monetary items in line with its Previous GAAP accounting policy.

In respect of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements beginning with the first Ind AS financial reporting period, exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(B) Ind AS mandatory exceptions

(a) Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2016 and at 31 March 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:
- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2016, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2017.

(b) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the classification and measurement of financial assets has been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances existed at the date of transition.

Impact of transition to Ind AS

The following is a summary of the effects of the differences between Ind AS and previous GAAP on the Company's total equity and profit for the year previously reported under previous GAAP following transition to Ind AS.

KRISHNA NEERAJ & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

48.1 Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 (date of transition to Ind AS)

Particulars	Regrouped Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	52,52,742	-	52,52,742
Intangible assets	12,99,638	-	12,99,638
Intangible assets under development	1013,71,530	-	1013,71,530
Financial assets	-		
(i) Investments	-	-	-
(ii) Loans	29,31,062	-	29,31,062
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
	1108,54,972	-	1108,54,972
Current assets			
Inventories	39,05,232	-	39,05,232
Financial assets	-		
(i) Trade receivables	113,70,677	-	113,70,677
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9,79,554	-	9,79,554
(iii) Other bank balances	-	-	-
(iv) Loans	28,99,982	-	28,99,982
Other current assets	14,01,501	-	14,01,501
	205,56,946	-	205,56,946
TOTAL ASSETS	**1314,11,918**	-	**1314,11,918**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	449,98,750	-	449,98,750
Other equity	(329,05,180)	-	(329,05,180)
Total equity	120,93,570	-	120,93,570
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	771,38,732	-	771,38,732
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Provisions	6,94,027	-	6,94,027
	778,32,759	-	**778,32,759**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	144,99,158	-	144,99,158
(ii) Trade payables	95,05,172	-	95,05,172
(iii) Other financial liabilities	7,57,428	-	7,57,428
Other current liabilities	165,82,081	-	165,82,081
Provisions	1,41,750	-	1,41,750
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-	-
	414,85,589	-	414,85,589
Total liabilities	1193,18,348	-	1193,18,348
Total equity and liabilities	**1314,11,918**	-	**1314,11,918**

कृष्णा नीरज एंड एसोसिएट्स सनदी लेखाकार
KRISHNA NEERAJ & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

48.2 Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2017

Particulars	Regrouped Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	69,97,176	-	69,97,176
Intangible assets	11,16,841	-	11,16,841
Intangible assets under development	1030,21,530	-	1030,21,530
Financial assets	-	-	-
(i) Investments	-	-	-
(ii) Loans	32,79,359	-	32,79,359
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
	1144,14,906	-	1144,14,906
Current assets			
Inventories	32,42,910	-	32,42,910
Financial assets	-		
(i) Trade receivables	78,86,869	-	78,86,869
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8,79,237	-	8,79,237
(iii) Other bank balances	1,60,000	-	1,60,000
(iv) Loans	20,38,709	-	20,38,709
Other current assets	9,26,428	-	9,26,428
	151,34,153	-	151,34,153
TOTAL ASSETS	1295,49,059	-	1295,49,059
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	449,98,750	-	449,98,750
Other equity	(961,55,562)	-	(961,55,562)
Total equity	(511,56,812)	-	(511,56,812)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	1432,55,755	-	1432,55,755
0.00	-	-	-
Provisions	19,30,553	-	19,30,553
	1451,86,308	-	1451,86,308
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	92,81,345	-	92,81,345
(ii) Trade payables	68,10,925	-	68,10,925
(iii) Other financial liabilities	7,16,777	-	7,16,777
Other current liabilities	185,19,689	-	185,19,689
Provisions	1,90,827	-	1,90,827
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-	-
	355,19,563	-	355,19,563
Total liabilities	1807,05,871	-	1807,05,871
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1295,49,059	-	1295,49,059

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Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017

Note No.	Particulars	1st April, 2016	31st March, 2017
i	Property reclassified as Investment Property as per Ind AS 40	-	-
	Total	-	-
ii	Accounting for loan to subsidiary at below market rate as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Fair Valuation of Investments through OCI as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Accounting for financial guarantee contracts as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Total	-	-
iii	Accounting for loan to subsidiary at below market rate as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Total	-	-
iv	Deferred Tax on Fair Value Gain through OCI	-	-
	Deferred Tax on other Ind AS adjustments as per Ind AS 12	-	-
	Total	-	-
v	Fair Valuation of interest free security deposits as per Ind AS 109		
	Total	-	-
vi	Fair Valuation of interest free security deposits as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Total	-	-
vii	Fair value gain/(loss) on financial instruments as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Actuarial gain/(loss) on long term defined benefit plans	-	-
	Deferred tax impact as per Ind AS 12	-	-
	Correction of prior period items as per Ind AS 8	-	-
	De-recognition of Proposed Dividend as per Ind AS 8	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Total	-	-
viii	Amortization of processing fees at EIR as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Total	-	-
ix	Correction of prior period items as per Ind AS 8	-	-
	De-recognition of Proposed Dividend as per Ind AS 8		-
	Accounting for financial guarantee contracts as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Total	-	-
x	Accounting for financial guarantee contracts as per Ind AS 109	-	-
	Total	-	-
xi	De-recognition of DDT on Proposed Dividend as per Ind AS 8	-	-
	Total	-	-

49 Reserve Reconciliation

Reserves & Surplus	1st April, 2016	31st March, 2017
As per IGAAP	(329,05,180)	(961,55,562)
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial instruments as per Ind AS 109	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on long term defined benefit plans	-	-
Deferred tax impact as per Ind AS 12	-	-
De-recognition of Proposed Dividend as per Ind AS 8	-	-
Correction of prior period items as per Ind AS 8	-	-
Others	-	-
As per Ind AS	(329,05,180)	(961,55,562)

KRISHNA NEERAJ & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

50	Profit reconciliation March 31, 2017

Nature of Adjustment	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Profit as per IGAAP	(63,250,383)
Other Income - Fair value gain on financial instruments	-
Finance Cost - Accounting for financial assets and liabilities	-
Employee Benefits - Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-
Other Expenses - Correction of prior period items	-
Deferred tax on above adjustments	-
Profit as per Ind AS	(63,250,383)

51 The disclosure relating to Specified Bank Notes held and transacted by the Company during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 in accordance with the amendment to Schedule III vide G.S.R. 308(E) dated 30 March, 2017 as issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018.

As per our report of even date
For Krishna Neeraj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 023233N

Krishna K. Neeraj
Partner
Membership No.: 506669

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30-05-2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gokul Tandan
Director
DIN: 00441563

Rajendra Virupaksha Kulkarni
Director
DIN: 00988255