

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE PARTNERS OF RODIUM HOUSING LLP

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of RODIUM HOUSING LLP ("the LLP"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements and a summary of the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements of the LLP give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Firm as at 31st March, 2024, and its Profit (financial performance) for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and result of operations of the LLP in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- i. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ii. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- v. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For H. D Dhabalia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 118123W)

H. Dhabalia



CA Himanshu D Dhabalia
Proprietor
Membership No.:104364
Place: Mumbai
Date: 25/05/2024
UDIN: 24104364B446T456348

RODIUM HOUSING LLP**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024**

(In Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	15	1,391.40	1,832.63
Other Income	16	2.96	0.74
TOTAL INCOME		1,394.37	1,833.37
EXPENSES			
Cost of Construction & Development	17	1,382.73	1,423.28
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress	18	(245.36)	46.37
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	2	0.23	-
Other Expenses	19	8.16	2.26
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,145.76	1,471.91
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		248.61	361.46
TAX EXPENSE			
Current Tax		87.22	123.33
Deferred Tax		0.23	(0.01)
Earlier year Adjustments		16.68	0.01
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE		104.14	123.33
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		144.47	238.13
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		144.47	238.13
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

Subject to our report of even date.

For M/s. H D DHABALIA & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 118123W

H. D. Dhabalia
CA Himanshu D Dhabalia

Proprietor

Membership No. 104364

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25th May, 2024

UDIN : 24104364BVKTYJ6348



For and on behalf of
Rodium Housing LLP

Deepak Chheda

Deepak Chheda
For & on behalf of
Rodium Realty Ltd

Rohit Dedia

Rohit Dedia

(DESIGNATED PARTNERS)

RODIUM HOUSING LLP
STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	248.61	361.46
Adjustment for :		
Surplus Balance Written Back		(0.01)
Depreciation	0.23	
Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary		
Other Adjustments		
Fair Value changes in Investments	0.23	0.02
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	248.84	361.48
Trade Receivables		(201.33)
Other Financial Assets	(123.04)	(3.89)
Other Current Assets	(51.56)	(429.20)
Inventories	(12.58)	46.37
Trade Payable	(245.36)	122.96
Other liabilities	(15.66)	
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	45.97	15.83
Direct Taxes paid	(153.39)	(87.79)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(80.51)	(2.84)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1.93)	
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1.93)	
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayments) / Proceeds from Working Capital Facilities (Net)	142.79	624.15
Partner Capital Withdrawal	42.48	(376.78)
Repayments of Borrowings		(114.34)
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	185.27	133.02
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(50.56)	42.39
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023		42.39
Cash & Cash Equivalents	63.86	21.47
Current Investments	61.36	18.97
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024	2.48	2.50
Cash & Cash Equivalents	13.30	63.86
Current Investments	10.18	61.38
	3.12	2.48

Note to Cash Flow Statement:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method
- Reconciliation of Financing liabilities

	31-03-24	31-03-23
Opening Balance	964.19	454.38
Cash inflow/ (outflow) of non-current borrowings	142.79	624.15
Cash inflow / (outflow) of current borrowings	(331.94)	(114.34)
Closing Balance	<u>775.04</u>	<u>964.19</u>

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

Subject to our report of even date

For M/s. H D DHABALIA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 118123W

H. D. Dhabalia
 CA Himanshu D Dhabalia
 Proprietor

Membership No. 104364

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25th May, 2024

UDIN : 24100364BKKTP6348



For and on behalf of
 Rodium Housing LLP

Deepak Chheda
 Deepak Chheda
 For & on behalf of
 Rodium Realty Ltd

Rohit Dedia
 Rohit Dedia

(DESIGNATED PARTNERS)

RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

NOTE 1 : SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A General Information

Rodium Housing LLP (the "LLP", is primarily engaged in business of real estate construction, development and other related activities. The LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated in India having its registered office at 501, XCube, Plot No. 636, Opp. to Fun Republic Theater, Off Link Road, Andheri West, Mumbai - 400 053, Maharashtra, India.

B Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS. Nevertheless, historical cost is generally based at the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

- a) Certain financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value Refer Note no: C (6) and
- b) Any other item as specifically stated in accounting policy.

The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in India Rupee (INR), which is also functional currency of the LLP. All the values are rounded off to the nearest Lacs (INR 00,000) unless otherwise indicated.

The LLP reclassifies comparative amounts, unless impracticable and whenever the LLP changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements materially. No such material reclassification has been made during the year.

Statement of Compliance

These Separate financial statements (also known as Standalone Financial Statements) have been prepared in accordance with IND AS.

Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of accounting policy which are described in note (C) below, the management is required to make judgment, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, contingent liabilities and the accounting disclosures that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

The few critical estimations and judgments made in applying accounting policies are:

Evaluation of percentage completion:

Determination of revenues under the percentage completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentage of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of project income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The effect of changes, if any, to estimates is recognised in the financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

C Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Property, Plant And Equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') recognised as of transition date measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost of the PPE.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes purchase price (after deducting trade discount / rebate), non-refundable duties and taxes, cost of replacing the component parts, borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

An item of PPE is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Any profit or loss arising on the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. Where the residual value of an asset increases to an amount equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount, no depreciation charge is recognised till the asset's residual value decreases below the asset's carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IND AS 105 and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Intangible Assets

The LLP does not have any Intangible Asset.

Impairment of tangible (PPE) and intangible assets

The LLP does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Asset.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Impairment of Non-financial Assets:

For calculating the recoverable amount of non-financial assets, the LLP is required to estimate the value-in-use of the asset or the Cash Generating Unit and the fair value less costs to disposal. For calculating value in use the LLP is required to estimate the cash flows to be generated from using the asset. The fair value of an assets is estimated using a valuation technique where observable prices are not available. Further, the discount rate used in value in use calculations includes an estimate of risk assessment specific to the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets:

The LLP impairs financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income on expected credit losses. The estimation of expected credit loss includes the estimation of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). Estimation of probability of default apart from involving trend analysis of past delinquency rates include an estimation on forward-looking information relating to not only the counterparty but also relating to the industry and the economy as a whole. The probability of default is estimated for the entire life of the contract by estimating the cash flows that are likely to be received in default scenario. The lifetime PD is reduced to 12 month PD based on an assessment of past history of default cases in 12 months. Further, the loss given default is calculated based on an estimate of the value of the security recoverable as on the reporting date. The exposure at default is the amount outstanding at the balance sheet date.

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments:

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

Income taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, 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 income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the LLP will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out in Para C below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Foreign Currency Transactions

There are no Foreign Currency Transactions during the Year.

Inventories

Work-in-progress - Real estate projects (including land inventory): represents cost incurred in respect of unsold area of the real estate development projects under construction or cost incurred on projects where the revenue is yet to be recognised. Real estate work-in-progress is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Direct expenditure relating to construction activity is inventorised. Indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) during construction period is inventorised to the extent the expenditure is related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is neither related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Finished goods - Units : Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

The amount of any write-down of inventories to NRV and all abnormal losses of inventories are recognized as expense in the Statement of Profit And Loss in the period in which such write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of the write-down of inventories arising from increase in the NRV is recognized as a reduction from the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which reversal occurs.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the LLP takes into account the characteristics of asset and liability if market participants would take those into consideration. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these Financial Statements is determined in such basis except for transactions in the scope of Ind AS 2, 17 and 36. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

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



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

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

The LLP uses valuation techniques those are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the LLP determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

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. The LLP recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) Financial Assets

A financial asset inter-alia includes any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under condition that are potentially favourable to the LLP.

Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries

Financial assets of the LLP comprise trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances, Investment other than equity shares, loans to employee / related parties / others and security deposits.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade receivable are recognized 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. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are charged in the Statement of Profit And Loss. Where transaction price is not the measure of fair value and fair value is determined using a valuation method that uses data from observable market, the difference between transaction price and fair value is recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss and in other cases spread over life of the financial instrument using effective interest.

The LLP measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the financials asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financials assets are amortized using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method, less impairment. Amortized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI ("FVTOCI")

There are no Financial assets which are valued at Fair Value through OCI.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Further, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss also include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

Derecognition

The LLP derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the LLP neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the financial asset, the LLP recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Impairment of financial assets

The LLP assesses impairment based on expected credit loss ('ECL') model on the following:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

ECL is measured through a loss allowance on a following basis:-

- The 12 month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instruments that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date)
- Full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of financial instruments)

The LLP follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment on trade receivables or contract assets resulting from normal business transactions. The application of simplified approach does not require the LLP to track changes in credit risk. However, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, from the date of initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the LLP determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the LLP assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the LLP in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls) discounted at the original EIR.

Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

b) Financial Liabilities

The LLP's financial liabilities include loans And borrowings including bank overdraft, trade payable, accrued expenses and other payables etc.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities at initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. All financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss or in the CWIP, if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset over the period of the borrowings using the Effective Interest rate ('EIR') method.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends upon the classification as described below:-

Financial Liabilities classified as Amortised Cost

Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. 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. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of assets is included as Finance costs in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

Financial Liabilities classified as Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 is satisfied.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged / cancelled / expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

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.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) 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. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When the LLP expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a standalone asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist when a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent Assets are not recognized, however, disclosed in financial statement when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Revenue Recognition

The LLP derives revenues primarily from sale of completed property and proportionate revenue of property under development.

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition:

Completed inventory property

The sale of completed property constitutes a single performance obligation and that is satisfied at the point in time when control transfers.

Inventory property under development

Contracts relating to the sale of property under development is considered as a single performance obligation because it provides a significant service of integrating the goods and services (the inputs) into the completed property (the combined output) which the customer has contracted to buy.

Revenue from Contracts with customers relating to property under development is recognised over time as it has concluded that, at all times, it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date and it has no alternative use for the said asset. Therefore, control transfers over time for these contracts.

For contracts that meet the over time revenue recognition criteria, performance is measured using an input method, by reference to the costs incurred to the satisfaction of a performance obligation (e.g., resources consumed, labour hours expended, costs incurred, time elapsed) relative to the total expected inputs to the completion of the property.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the LLP expects to receive in exchange for those services. Revenue from the sale of services is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

• Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of consideration or variable consideration with elements such as discounts. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

The LLP exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The LLP considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Dividend income is recognized when the LLP right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

Interest income on financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the EIR method.

When a receivable is impaired, the LLP reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowings.

Borrowing cost pertaining to development of long term projects are transferred to Construction work in progress, as part of the cost of the projects upto the time all the activities necessary to prepare these projects for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the period in which they are incurred



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Employee Benefits

Short-term Employees Benefits

All short term employees benefits such as salaries, wages, allowances, performance incentive, employee welfare costs, exgratia are recognised during the period in which the employee render services and are measured at undiscounted amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Post-employment benefits

The LLP provides the following post-employment benefits:

- i) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity and
- ii) Defined Contribution plans such as provident fund.

Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to the Provident Fund are made at a pre-determined rate and charged to the statement of Profit and Loss.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable/ receivable on the taxable income/ loss for the year using applicable tax rates for the relevant period, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Interest expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in finance cost and other expenses respectively. Interest Income, if any, related to Income tax is included in Other Income



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the LLP expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the LLP intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

Current versus non-current classification

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

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be 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 period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is 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 period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

d) The normal operating cycle in respect of operation relating to under construction real estate project depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed. And realisation of project into cash And cash equivalents and range from 3 to 5 years. Accordingly project related assets And liabilities have been classified into current And non-current based on operating cycle of respective projects.



RODIUM HOUSING LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

NOTE 15

REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(In Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS		
Income from Property Development	1,391.40	1,832.63
Total	1,391.40	1,832.63

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

(In Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
Gross Sales (Contracted Price)	1,391.40	1,832.63
Revenue recognised	1,391.40	1,832.63

NOTE 16

OTHER INCOME

(In Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
Interest Income	1.86	-
Net gain on sale of Investments classified as FVTPL	-	0.73
Miscellaneous Income	0.65	-
Total	2.96	0.74

NOTE 17

COST OF DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

(In Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
Cost of Development Rights / Land acquisition	144.28	406.02
Construction and Direct Cost	1,082.40	932.69
Administration and General Expenses	36.11	22.16
Borrowing Costs	119.93	62.42
Total	1,382.73	1,423.28

NOTE 18

CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE

(In Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
Closing Stock:		
Work-in-Progress	802.23	556.87
Less: Opening Stock:		
Work-in-Progress	556.87	603.23
Total	-245.36	46.37



RODIUM HOUSING LLP**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024****NOTE 19****OTHER EXPENSES****(In Rupees Lacs)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
Audit Fees	0.25	-
Legal & Professional Charges	-	1.00
Printing and Stationery	-	0.66
Net loss on fair value changes on financial assets classified as FVTPL	-	0.02
Bank Charges	0.11	0.18
Interest paid on Statutory Dues	2.60	0.21
Office Expenses	1.84	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	3.36	0.19
Total	8.16	2.26

(A) Assessee's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

- The assessee is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
- Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

(B) Tax Auditor's Responsibility

- Our objectives is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.
- Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these FS.
- As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- **We also:**
 - a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
 - c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - d. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the

financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- e. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
 - We communicate with those charged with governance regarding the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
 - We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

(C) Others

- The report is to be read in conjunction with the audited accounts and notes appearing there on, which forms an integral part of this report.
- The Scope of Audit works restricted to the Business Activities and our observation and remarks are on Business Activities. We have applied test checks while carrying out Audit of the Books of Accounts and satisfy that Books are properly maintained.

(D) Notes forming part of 3CD

- i. Records necessary to verify personal nature of expenses are not maintained by the assessee:-**
 - As certified by the proprietor, there are no expenses of personal nature debited to the profit & loss Account other than those payable as per contractual obligation or in accordance with generally accepted business practice.
- ii. Records produced for verification of payments through account payee cheque were not sufficient.**
 - Clause 31(b),(bb),(bd),(c),& (e)-selection 269ss, 269t and 269st :-it is not possible to verify the taking or accepting loan or deposit or others specified in section 269ss and 269t or receipt/payment in excess of limit specified in section 269st, were made by account payee cheque, bank draft as the necessary evidence are not in the possession of the assessee.
 - Classification of Payments or Receipt referred to in section 269ss and 269t are furnished by the assessee.
- iii. Creditors under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 - Section 43B(h) compliance**

During the course of audit, for the purpose of verifying disallowances under Section 43B(h), we have relied solely on the details and representations provided to us by the Auditee/management w.r.t. MSME classification. We have not independently verified the classification of MSME's. Our opinion, thus, is dependent on the

correctness of these classifications and representations made by the Auditee/management.

iv. Note to clause 26

- We have disclosed only those amounts which are covered u/s 43B and have remained unpaid as at the year end. It is the primary responsibility of the management to get all the inward supplies reconciled with the GST Returns for the concerned period under audit. The liability of GST is calculated as per the documents furnished before us for verification

v. Note to clause 31

- Particulars are not furnished in respect of (a) amounts received from customers whether as advance or similar receipts as they are not treated as loans or deposits and (b) amounts refunded in full or part to the customers either on cancellation of orders or of excess amounts received

vi. Clause 18(d)

- In giving the dates under "date put to use" in respect of additions during the year, wherever necessary, we have relied on the date certified / provided by the company.

vii. Clause 21(b)

- Our verification of the assessee's compliance regarding TDS / TCS it has been carried out in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India, which includes examination on a test check basis and having regard to materiality of the items involved.

viii. Clause 31(a)

- It is not possible for us to verify whether loans or deposits have been taken or accepted otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft, as the necessary evidence is not in the possession of the assessee.

ix. Clause 31(c):-

- It is not possible for me/us to verify whether loans or deposits or specified advance have been paid otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft, as the necessary evidence is not in the possession of the assessee.

x. Clause 34 :-

- We have verified the compliance with the provisions of Chapter XVII-B / XVII-BB regarding deduction of tax at source / collection at source and regarding the payment thereof to the credit of the Central Government in accordance with the Auditing Standards generally accepted in India which includes test checks and the concept of materiality. Such audit procedures did not reveal any significant non-compliance with the provisions of Chapter XVII-B / XVII-BB.

- TDS related statement are furnish as provided by the assessee.

xi. Note to clause 21(d):-

- We have to state that it is not possible for us to verify whether the payments in excess of rs.10000 / 35000 have been made otherwise than by account payee cheque / bank draft since the necessary evidence is not in the possession of company. However, the company has certified that all such payment u/s. 40A(3)/(3A) of the Act read with rule 6DD, were made either by account payee cheques drawn on bank or by account payee bank drafts

M/S Rodium Housing LLP 3CA/3CD NOTES FOR A.Y. 24-25

xii. Clause 44:-

- As informed by the assessee, considering the nature of business, volume of transactions and in the absence of information it is not possible for us to verify and give the details as required in Clause 44 of Tax Audit Report in 3CD.

For CHETAN MEHTA AND ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-

CHETAN RASIKLAL MEHTA

(PROPRIETOR)
M. NO. : 036311
FRN : 0131749W
Place : MUMBAI
Date:- 28-09-2024

For and on behalf of the partner

Sd/-

DEEPAK CHHEDA
(Partner)