GURU
&JANA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members,
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

   We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

   An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used

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and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2018, and its loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

5. As the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section 11 of section 143 of the Act is not applicable to the company, since the company satisfies all the conditions mentioned in the above said order regarding the non-applicability of the order, we are not reporting the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

6. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure"

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g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations to be disclosed on its financial position in its financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Guru & Jana,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 006826S

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

Heena Kauser A P
Partner
Membership No: 219771

Place: Bangalore
Date: 26|04|2018

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BUSINESS PROCESS AND SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited** as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Guru & Jana,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 006826S

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

Heena Kauser A P
Partner
Membership No: 219971

Place: Bangalore
Date: 26/4/18

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
I ASSETS			
(a) Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	4,71,865	9,63,872
Other Intagible Asset under Development	3A	2,98,81,873	2,33,52,135
Other Intangible Assets	4	4,19,962	13,99,510
Financial Assets			
(i) Investment	5	12,05,23,668	12,11,59,676
Other non-current assets		-	-
(b) Current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,44,078	1,21,079
(ii) Loans	5	1,40,75,226	1,15,62,254
Other current assets	6	22,48,663	8,68,239
Current Tax Assets (Net)		9,381	201
Total Assets		**16,77,74,715**	**15,94,26,966**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(a) Equity			
Equity Share capital	7	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other Equity	8	(8,98,76,353)	(6,95,25,556)
LIABILITIES			
(b) Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	9		
(i) Borrowings		18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000
(ii) Trade Payables		3,64,11,737	3,41,07,709
(iii) Other financial Liabilities		2,92,12,516	51,49,124
Other current liabilities	10	24,27,315	95,689
Total Equity and Liabilities		**16,77,74,715**	**15,94,26,966**

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts forming an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number: 006826S

Guru & Jana, Chartered Accountants

Heena Kauser
Partner
Membership No: 219971

Place: Bangalore
Date: 26/4/18

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN: 07815647
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26/4/18

Venkatramana .T
Director
DIN: 07815662
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26/4/18

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March, 2018

(Amount in Rs)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March,2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
I	**REVENUE**			
	Revenue From Operations	11	15,18,317	25,17,248
	Other Income	12	-	98,495
	Total Revenue (I)		**15,18,317**	**26,15,743**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Finance Costs	13	1,96,73,500	1,96,73,500
	Depreciation and amortization expense	14	14,71,555	25,17,249
	Other Expenses	15	7,24,059	4,42,78,577
	Total expenses (II)		**2,18,69,114**	**6,64,69,326**
III	Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
IV	Exceptional Items		-	-
V	Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
VI	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current Tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
VII	Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	B Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
	Income tax effect		-	-
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII)		(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
	(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)			
X	Earnings per equity share:	16		
	(1) Basic		(2,035)	(6,385)
	(2) Diluted		(2,035)	(6,385)

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts forming an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number: 006826S

GURU & JANA Chartered Accountants

Heena Kauser
Partner
Membership No: 219971

Place: Bangalore
Date: 26/4/18

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A	Venkatramana T
Director	Director
DIN: 07815047	DIN: 07815862
Place: Hyderabad	Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26/4/18	Date: 26/4/18

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in Rs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March,2018	For the year ended 31 March,2017
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Profit / (loss) before tax	(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortisation	14,71,555	25,17,249
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	-
	Interest expenses	-	-
	Interest income		
	Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	-	-
	Finance costs (including fair value change in financial instruments)	-	-
	Others		
		14,71,555	25,17,249
	Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	(1,88,79,242)	(6,13,36,334)
	Movements in working capital :		
	(Excluding Cash & Bank Balances)		
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	23,03,528	2,03,60,218
	Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	-	-
	Increase / (Decrease) in short terms loans & Adv	(39,02,576)	1,52,03,019
	(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	-	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in other current liability	2,63,95,018	46,62,330
	Decrease / (increase) in other recievables	6,36,009	4,40,91,310
		2,54,31,979	8,43,17,677
	Cash Generated From Operations	65,52,737	2,29,81,343
	Less : Direct Tax paid (net of refunds)	-	-
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	65,52,737	2,29,81,343
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities:**		
	Purchase of fixed assets, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances	(65,29,738)	(2,33,52,135)
	Interest income		
	Redemption/maturity of fixed deposits (not forming part of cash and cash equivalents)		
	Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(65,29,738)	(2,33,52,135)
C	**Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities:**		
	Proceeds from equity shares	-	-
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	-
	Repayment of long term borrowings	-	-
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	
	Interest paid	-	-
	Net cash flow (used in) in financing activities (C)	-	-
D	**Net (decrease) / In cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)**	22,999	(3,70,792)
	Cash and cash equivalents (Opening)	1,21,079	4,91,871
	Cash and cash equivalents (Closing)	1,44,078	1,21,079

	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	For the year ended 31 March,2018	For the year ended 31 March,2017
	Cash on hand	-	-
	Balances with banks	-	-
	- on current accounts	-	-
	- deposit accounts	1,44,078	1,21,079
	Total cash and cash equivalents	1,44,078	1,21,079

1.1. The above cashflow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the IND AS - 7 on cashflow statements as referred to in section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The disclosures prescribed in para 44A to 44E regarding changes in liabilities in financing activities, no disclosure is given as there is no cash flow from/(used) in financing activities in the financial year 2017-2018

As per our report of even date attached

For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number: 006826S

Heena Kauser
Partner
Membership No: 219971

Place: ~~Delhi~~ Bangalore
Date: 26/4/18

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN: 07815847

Venkatramana .T
Director
DIN: 07818862

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

Statement of changes in equity **(Amount in Rs)**

a. Equity share capital:
10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each

	No. of shares	Share value
At 1 April 2017	10,000	1,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	
Add : Converted from Series A CCPS & Series B CCPS during the year	-	
At 31 March 2018	10,000	1,00,000

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total equity
For the period ended 31 Mar 2018		
As at 1 April 2017	(6,95,25,556)	(6,95,25,556)
Profit for the year	(2,03,50,797)	(2,03,50,797)
Additions during the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(8,98,76,353)	(8,98,76,353)
As at 31 Mar 2018	(8,98,76,353)	(8,98,76,353)

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

1 Corporate Information

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited ('GBPS' or 'the Company') is a private limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The company is wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited.The objective of the company is to render Comprehensive Business Process Outsourcing(BPO) solutions and services such as Electronic & Automatic data processing

2 Significant Accounting Policies

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR")

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other liabilities ac non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

Property, plant and equipment

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment as on 1 April 2015.
Land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.
Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date.

Recognition:
The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:
(a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
Fixed Assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Such cost includes the expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset are derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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 or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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Chartered Accountants

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on the Property plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition and certain items of building, plant and equipment, the Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, believes that the useful lives of such assets are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation charges for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life. The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated on stover the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of lease term

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated Intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets include software and their useful lives are assessed as either finite or indefinite

Amortisation of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life 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. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets like the Software licence are amortised over the useful life of 6 years as estimated by the management.

Research and development cost:

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognised as an 'Intangible asset' when all of the below conditions are met:

i. The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale

ii. The Company's intention to complete the asset and use or sell it

iii. The Company has ability to use or sell the asset

iv. It can be demonstrated how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits

v. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset are available, and

vi. The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's orcashgenerating units' (CGUs) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre—tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

3 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Comapny 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, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised 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. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

4 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.

4.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
c. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
d. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 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 the 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 amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 25.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument 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.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

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 P&L, 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 P&L.

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 and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
a) Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

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 that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a 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 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company 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. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

a) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
b) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

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ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:
a) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
b) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
c) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e. financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

4.2 **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss : Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts: Financial guarantee contracts issued by the comapny are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

5 **Convertible preference shares**

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

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6 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.

Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders of the parent

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the parent 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.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value re-measurement recognised directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

7 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

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

On an interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.
a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 23)
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 28)
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 28)

8 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.

Based on the Educational Material on Ind AS 18 issued by the ICAI, the Company has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account. This is for the reason that it is a liability of the manufacturer which forms part of the cost of production, irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not. Since the recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account, revenue includes excise duty.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Interest Income: For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through profit & loss, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends: Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Lease Hold Improvements	Electrical Fittings (owned)	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost						
Deemed cost as at 01.04.2016	13,88,165	8,48,059	-	18,16,294	1,74,303	42,26,821
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	13,88,165	8,48,059	-	18,16,294	1,74,303	42,26,821
Additions	-	-	-	-		-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	13,88,165	8,48,059	-	18,16,294	1,74,303	42,26,821
						-
Depreciation						-
As at 01.04.2016	5,68,751	1,25,473	-	8,56,726	1,74,298	17,25,248
Charge for the year	5,68,751	1,25,473	-	8,43,477	-	15,37,701
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	11,37,502	2,50,946	-	17,00,203	1,74,298	32,62,949
Charge for the year	2,50,659	1,25,274	-	1,16,074		4,92,007
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	13,88,161	3,76,220	-	18,16,277	1,74,298	37,54,956
						-
						-
Net block						-
As at 31.03.2018	4	4,71,839	-	17	5	4,71,865
As at 31.03.2017	2,50,663	5,97,113	-	1,16,091	5	9,63,872

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9 Taxes on income

9.1 Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961

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.
Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The entities in the Group recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the entities in the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the entities in the Group recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT credit entitlement." The entities in the Group reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the entities in the Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

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

9.2 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:
a) 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
b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences 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 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:
a) 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
b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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 at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

3A.Other Intangibles Under Development

Particulars	Total
Opening Balances	2,33,52,135
Add: Additions during year*	65,29,738
Less: Capitalized during the year	-
Closing balances	2,98,81,873

*Refer Note 22 Notes to accounts

4. Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1.04.2017	60,42,864	60,42,864
Additions	-	-
Disposals		-
As at 31.03.2018	**60,42,864**	**60,42,864**
Amortization		
As at 1.04.2017	46,43,354	46,43,354
Charge for the year	9,79,548	9,79,548
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	**56,22,902**	**56,22,902**
Net block		
As at 31.03.2017	13,99,510	13,99,510
As at 31.03.2018	4,19,962	4,19,962

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Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

5. Financial assets

(i) Loans & Advance

(Amounts in Rs)

	Non-Current		Current	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Advance Recoverable in Cash OR Kind from Related Parties	-	-	1,40,75,226	1,15,62,254
Total	-	-	1,40,75,226	1,15,62,254

* Refer Note 17

(ii) Investments

	Non-Current		Current	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Investment in Venture Capital Fund				
Unquoted Investment (Purchased 1,590,022 units of IPEF of Srei Alternative Investment Managers Limited valued at NAV Rs. 75.0/- per unit)	12,05,23,668	12,11,59,676	-	-
Total Investments	12,05,23,668	12,11,59,676		
Aggregate Value Unquoted Investments	12,05,23,668			

(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalent

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents		
-Balances with Banks		
-In current accounts	1,44,078	1,21,079
Total	1,44,078	1,21,079

Break up of financial assets Carried at amortized Cost

	Non Current		Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Loans			1,40,75,226	1,15,62,254
Cash and Cash equilents			1,44,078	1,21,079
Investments	12,05,23,668	12,11,59,676		
	12,05,23,668	12,11,59,676	1,42,19,304	1,16,83,333

6. Other Assets

	Non-Current		Current	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Prepaid expenses			6,570	-
Balance with statutory / government Authorities			22,42,093	8,68,239
	-	-	22,48,663	8,68,238

7. Share capital

	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
Authorised :		
30,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
Issued :		
10,000(31st March 2017: 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- Each Fully paid	1,00,000	1,00,000
Subscribed and Paid-up		
10,000 (31st March 2017: 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- Each Fully paid	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000	1,00,000

a. Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year

Equity Shares	31st March 2018		31st March 2017	
	In Numbers	Amounts in Rs	In Numbers	Amounts in Rs
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares

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

c. Shares held by holding /ultimate holding company /holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates.

Name of Shareholder	At 31 March 2018		At 31 March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	Amount	No. of Shares held	Amount
GMR Corporate Affair Pvt Ltd.	9,998	99,980	9,998	99,980
	9,998	99,980	9,998	99,980

d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	At 31 March 2018		At 31 March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class
GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt Ltd.	9,998	99.98	9,998	99.98

8. Other Equity

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(6,95,25,556)	(56,71,973)
Add: Net profit for the year	(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(8,98,76,353)	(6,95,25,556)
Other Items of Comprehensive Income	-	-
Actuarial gain or losses	-	-
Total reserves and surplus	(8,98,76,353)	(6,95,25,556)

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9. Financial liabilities

9.1 Borrowings	Non- Current		Current	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Unsecured Borrowings				
Loan form Related Party*			18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000
	-	-	18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000

*This loan is unsecured. This loan is repayable by the end of 01-00-2018 as per the contract. The loan is carrying an interest of 12.25%.
* Refer Note 17

9.2 Trade Payables	Non- Current		Current	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Trade Payable				
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-
- Related parties	-	-	3,44,30,594	3,41,07,709
-Non Related Parties	-	-	19,80,643	-
	-	-	3,64,11,237	3,41,07,709

* Refer Note 17

9.3 Other financial Liabilities	Non- Current		Current	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Non Trade Payable	-	-	59,98,766	51,49,124
Interest accrued and due	-	-	2,32,13,750	-
	-	-	2,92,12,516	51,49,124

10. Other Current Liabilities	Non- Current		Current	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Statutory liabilities:	-	-	-	-
Other Statutory Dues	-	-	24,27,315	95,689
	-	-	24,27,315	95,689

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

11. Revenue From Operations

(Amounts in Rs)

Revenue from operations	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Revenue from Services	15,18,317	25,17,248
	15,18,317	25,17,248

*Refer Note 17

12. Other Income

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Bank deposits/Others	-	98,495
	-	98,495

13. Finance cost

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Interest expense:		
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	1,96,73,500	1,96,73,500
	1,96,73,500	1,96,73,500

*Refer Note 17

14. Depreciation & Amortisation expenses

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Depreciation on property, plant & equipments	4,92,007	15,37,701
Amortization of intangible assets	9,79,548	9,79,548
	14,71,555	25,17,249

15. Other expenses

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Rates and taxes	9,055	5,261
Legal and Professional fees	-	62,446
Payment to Auditors	70,412	1,19,000
Fair Value loss on Financial Instrument	6,36,009	4,40,91,310
Miscellaneous expenses	8,583	560
	7,24,059	4,42,78,577

Payment to Auditors

As auditor:	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Audit fee	70,000	70,000
Tax audit fee	-	-
In other capacity:		
Other services	-	49,000
	70,000	1,19,000

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16. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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 income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

(Amounts in Rs)

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Continuing operations	(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
Discontinued operation	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	-	
Interest on convertible preference shares	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	(2,03,50,797)	(20,72,189)
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic)	10,000	10,000
Effect of dilution:	10,000	10,000
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	-	-
Earning Per Share (Basic) (Rs)	(2,035)	(1,976)
Earning Per Share (Diluted) (Rs)	(2,035)	(1,976)
Face value per share (Rs)	10	10

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

17. Related Party Transactions

(A) List of Related Party with whom transactions has taken place
Disclosures in respect of related parties as defined in Ind AS 24, with whom transactions have taken place during the year are given below:
List of Related Parties

Name of the Company	Nature of Relationship
GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	Holding Company's Holding Company
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (GHIAL)	Fellow Subsidiary
Raxa Security Services Limited (RAXA)	Fellow Subsidiary
Dhruvi Securities Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

Details relating to Key Managerial Personnel
Mr.Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Mr. Tandaveshwaran Nelayi Ananth Krishna
Mr.Aniruddha Ganguly

I. **Transactions with Related Parties** (Amt in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-2018	2016-2017
A)	**Transactions during the year**		
1	**Security Charges**		
	Raxa Security Services Limited	27,75,676	27,75,676
2	**Interest on group company loans**		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	1,96,73,500	1,96,73,500
3	**Rent**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd	14,18,606	-
4	**Bus Hire, Electricity & IT & Communication Charges**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd	6,13,800	-
5	**Office Maintenance & Water charges**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd	4,43,601	
6	**Reimbursement of Expenses by**		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	15,18,317	25,17,248
B)	**Outstanding balances at the Period Ended**		
1	Issued Capital		
2	Loan from Group companies		
	-GMR Infrastructure Limited	18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000
3	Creditors/Payable		
	-GMR Infrastructure Limited	5,42,01,312	3,10,10,776
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd	27,36,617	
	- Raxa Security Services Limited	7,06,416	30,96,933
4	Debtors/Receivable		
	-GMR Infrastructure Limited	1,34,16,324	1,09,03,352
	Dhruvi Securities Pvt Limited	6,58,902	6,58,901

C) **Transactions with Group Companies asorbed into P&L**

Sl. No.	Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	2017-2018	2016-2017
1	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	15,18,317	25,17,248
2	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Finance cost	1,96,73,500	1,96,73,500
	Total		2,11,91,817	2,21,90,748

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NOTE - Financial Management

18. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL investments. 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 supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the 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 derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market Risk

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives, if any, and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at 31 March 2018. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:
► The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

Interest rate risk

All borrowing are taken at fixed interest of rate hence the interest rate sensitivity will not impact the profit and loss of the company

Credit Risk

Trade receivables- Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit 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 an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.
An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are Companyed into homogenous Companys and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7.
Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.
The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 7 except for financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments

	0-1 years	1-5 years	> 5 Years	Total
Year ended				
31-Mar-18				
Borrowings	18,95,00,000			18,95,00,000
Inter corporate loans				-
Trade and other payables	3,64,11,237			3,64,11,237
Other Finanical Liabilities				-
	22,59,11,237	-	-	22,59,11,237
31-Mar-17				
Borrowings	18,95,00,000	-		18,95,00,000
Inter corporate loans				-
Trade and other payables	3,41,07,709			3,41,07,709
Other Finanical Liabilities				-
	22,36,07,709	-	-	22,36,07,709

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

Note 19:ETR
Income tax expenses in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following:

(Amounts in Rs)

	Year ended 31-Mar-18	Year ended 31-Mar-17
Tax expenses	-	-
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	0
Total taxes		

Effective Tax Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Amount in Rupees , unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-18	Year ended 31-Mar-17
Income tax		
Accounting profit before tax	(2,03,50,797)	(6,38,53,583)
Tax rate	25.75%	29.87%
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25.75% (March 31, 2017: 29.87%)	(52,40,330)	(1,90,73,065.12)
Deferred tax**	52,40,330	1,90,73,065
At the effective income tax rate	0	0
Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	0	0

**Deferred tax asset has not been recognized on brought forward losses as there is no probability/convincing or other evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which DTA will be adjusted.

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GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

Note 20 - Fair value measurements
The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

(Amounts in Rs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018			As at March 31, 2017		
	At Cost	Fair value through profit or loss	At Amortised Cost	At Cost	Fair value through profit or loss	At Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents			1,44,070			1,21,079
Investments		12,05,23,668			12,11,59,676	
Trade Receivables						
Loans & Advances			1,40,75,226			1,15,62,254
Other Financial Assets						
Total	-	12,05,23,668	1,42,19,304	-	12,11,59,676	1,16,83,333
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings			18,95,00,000			18,95,00,000
Trade payables			3,64,11,237			3,41,07,709
Other financial liabilities						
Total		-	22,59,11,237	-	-	22,36,07,709

Assumption used in estimating the fair values

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

▶ Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
▶ The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
▶ The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018				As at March 31, 2017			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets								
Investments	12,05,23,668	12,05,23,668			12,11,59,676	12,11,59,676		
	12,05,23,668	12,05,23,668			12,11,59,676	12,11,59,676		
Financial liabilities								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

GURU & JANA, Chartered Accountants

21. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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.

Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

22. Other Intangibles under Development

Intangibles under development for the company were SAP License (Procure to Pay processess (Project Disha) and Implementation of SAP Open Text . Details for the same have been given below

Project type	Opening balance	Additions during the year	Transferred to Fixed Asset	Closing balance
SAP License	2,33,52,135.0	65,29,742.9	-	2,98,81,877.9
Total	2,33,52,135.0	65,29,742.9	-	2,98,81,877.9

During the year company has incurred the expenses on Project Disha (Procure to Pay Processess & Implementation of SAP Open Text) amounting to Rs.65,29,743 /-(PY : 2,33,52,135) towards Project Management,Procure to Pay transformation & SAP Open Text Implementation .The company's project is still on. The final user acceptance testing stage is in process. The same is recognised incompliance with the Indian accounting standard Ind As-38 "Intangible Assets". The Company has capitalised the expentses relating to development of intangilbe and the asset will be capitalized and amortized overt the period of time once it reaches to ready to use position.

23. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to those of the current year.

24. Capital Management

As per Ind AS 1.134 "An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital."
As per Ind AS 1.135 "To comply with paragraph 134, the entity discloses the following:
(a) qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including:
(i) a description of what it manages as capital;
(ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and
(iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital.
(b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital. Some entities regard some financial liabilities (eg some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (eg components arising from cash flow hedges).
(c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period.
(d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.
(e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance."
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.
"The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.
To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt."

(Amounts in Rs)

	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
Borrowings	18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000
Total debt	18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000
Capital Components	1,00,000	1,00,000
Share Capital		-
Other equity	(8,98,76,353)	(6,95,25,556)
Total Capital	(8,98,76,353)	(6,95,25,556)
Capital and net debt	9,96,23,647	11,99,74,444
Gearing ratio (%)	190%	158%

As per our report of even date attached

For Guru & Jana

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number: [illegible]

Reena Kauser

Partner

Membership No: 219971

GURU & JANA., Chartered Accountants

Place: Bangalore
Date: 26/4/18

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A	Venkatramana .T
Director	Director
DIN. 07815847	DIN: 07015062
Place: Hyderabad	Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26/4/18	Date: 26/4/18

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial Statements as on 31st March 2018

21. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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.

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(ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and
(iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital.
(b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital. Some entities regard some financial liabilities (eg some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (eg components arising from cash flow hedges).
(c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period.
(d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.
(e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance."
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(Amounts in Rs)

	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
Borrowings	18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000
Total debt	18,95,00,000	18,95,00,000
Capital Components	1,00,000	1,00,000
Share Capital		-
Other equity	(8,98,76,353)	(6,95,25,556)
Total Capital	(8,98,76,353)	(6,95,25,556)
Capital and net debt	9,96,23,647	11,99,74,444
Gearing ratio (%)	190%	158%

As per our report of even date attached

For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number: 006826S
Reena Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 219971
Place: Bangalore
Date: 26/4/18

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandavarayan N.A
Director
DIN: 07815847
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26/4/18

Venkataraman J
Director
DIN: 07815842
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26/4/18