GIRISH
MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of **GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, and the Statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 and presentation of these IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position) , Profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income) ,cash flows and change in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and -presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone IND AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under. We conducted our audit of the standalone IND AS Financials Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone IND AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give 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 and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR ★ 4502, High Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, therefore said 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, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31st 2018, its losses including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Reports are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended,

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 B" to this report

(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:

   a. The company does not have any pending litigations that have impact on the financial position of the Company to be disclosed in its financial statements.

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Bangalore-1.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

For **GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000934S

A.V. Satish

A.V.SATISH KUMAR
Partner
Membership number: 26526

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
4502, High Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place :Bangalore
Date : 17th April 2018

Annexure A as referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on report on other legal and regulatory requirements of our report of even date.

Re: GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

i. a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Fixed Assets.

b. The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all the fixed assets verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. As the company has capitalised most of its assets during the year, no physical verification is carried out during the year.

(c) There are no immovable properties held in the name of the Company.

ii. The nature of company's operations does not warrant requirement of holding stocks and therefore had no stocks of finished goods, stores, spare part and raw materials. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

iii. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured loans to the companies, firms, or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act 2013.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

v. The company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year and as such this clause is not applicable.

vi. As informed to us, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the activities carried out by the company. Hence reporting under this clause not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, in our opinion the Company is generally regular in payment of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income tax, Goods and Services tax, Customs Duty, Wealth tax, Service tax Value added tax, and cess as applicable with appropriate authorities. We are informed by the company that the provisions of Employee state insurance scheme, Investor education and protection fund, and excise duty are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, customs duty, wealth tax, service tax, value added tax, cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Investor education and protection fund is not applicable to the Company.

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
4502, High Point IV, 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

viii. Based on our audit procedure and as per the information and explanation given by the management we are of the opinion that the company has not taken any loan from a financial institution or bank or Government or are there any dues to the debenture holders. Accordingly requirement under Paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further offer (including debt instruments) or has taken term loan during the year. Accordingly requirement under Paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has paid/provided any managerial remuneration during the year, as per the provisions of the companies Act,2013

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully of partly convertible debentures during the year

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

FOR GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants

A. V. [signature]

A V Satish Kumar
Partner.

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
4502,
High Point IV
45, Palace Road,
Bangalore-1.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Membership No: 26526
FRN No.000934S

PLACE: Bangalore
DATE:17th April 2018

Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date

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

Re: GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ 4502, High Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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 GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.000934S

A V Satish Kumar
Partner.
Membership No: 26526

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
4502,
High Point IV
45, Palace Road,
Bangalore-1.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLACE: Bangalore
DATE: 17th April 2018

Amount in INR

	GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED					
	Statement of Standalone Audited Results for Quarter and year ended March 31, 2018					
	Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	
		31-03-2018	31-12-2017	31-03-2017	31-03-2018	31-03-2017
	(Refer Notes Below)		Unaudited		Audited	Audited
A	**Continuing Operations**					
1	**Revenue**					
	a) Revenue from operations					
	i) Sales/income from operations	5,95,185	6,08,412	29,90,993	24,12,594	1,50,97,084
	ii) Other operating income	2,33,857	35,18,149	7,52,874	48,02,006	41,64,485
	b) Other income					
	I) Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (Net)					
	ii) Others					
	Total revenue	8,29,043	41,26,561	37,43,867	72,14,601	1,92,61,569
2	**Expenses**					
	(a) Revenue share paid/payable to concessionaire grantors					
	(b) Consumption of fuel					
	(c) Cost of materials consumed					
	(d) Purchases of traded goods					
	(e) (Increase) or decrease in stock-in-trade					
	(f) Sub-contracting expesnes					
	(g) Employee benefits expense	-6,818	6,818	-	-	-
	(h) Finance costs	1,69,99,337	1,72,39,087	1,51,14,629	6,77,48,891	6,06,64,950
	(i) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,95,181	6,08,416	29,90,993	24,12,594	1,50,97,084
	(j) Other expenses	2,83,883	-5,73,953	7,99,296	8,25,859	6,19,80,154
	Total expenses	1,78,71,583	1,72,80,368	1,89,04,918	7,09,87,344	13,77,42,188
3	**Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before exceptional items and tax expense (1-2)**	-1,70,42,540	-1,31,53,807	-1,51,61,051	-6,37,72,743	-11,84,80,619
4	**Exceptional items**					
5	**Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax expenses (3 ± 4)**	-1,70,42,540	-1,31,53,807	-1,51,61,051	-6,37,72,743	-11,84,80,619
6	**Tax expenses of continuing operations**					
	(a) Current tax	-	-	-46,51,980		
	(b) Deferred tax	4,57,879	20,12,326	1,76,97,410		
7	**Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (5 ± 6)**	-1,75,00,419	-1,51,66,133	-2,82,06,481	-6,37,72,743	-11,84,80,619
B	**Discontinued Operations**					
8	**Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax expenses**					
9	**Tax expenses of discontined operations**					
	(a) Current tax					
	(b) Deferred tax					
10	**Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations (8 ± 9)**	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Profit/(loss) after tax for respective periods (7 + 10)**	-1,75,00,419	-1,51,66,133	-2,82,06,481	-6,37,72,743	-11,84,80,619
12	**Other Comprehensive Income**					
	(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
13	**Total other comprehensive income, net of tax for the respective periods**	-	-	-	-	-
14	**Total comprehensive income for the respective periods (11 ± 13) [comprising Profit (loss) and Other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the respective periods]**	-1,75,00,419	-1,51,66,133	-2,82,06,481	-6,37,72,743	-11,84,80,619
15	**Paid up equity share capital**	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
16	**Paid up debt capital**					
17	**Other Equity (including Debenture Redemption Reserve)**				-11,38,77,740	-5,63,80,498
18	**Debenture Redemption Reserve**					
19	**Earnings per equity share**					
	i) Basic/ Diluted before Exceptional items	-3.50	-3.03	-5.64	-12.75	-23.70
	ii) Basic/ Diluted after Exceptional items	-3.50	-3.03	-5.64	-12.75	-23.70
	iii) Basic/Diluted EPS from continued operations	-3.50	-3.03	-5.64	-12.93	-20.22
	iv) Basic/Diluted EPS from discontinued operations	-3.50	-3.03	-5.64	-	-
20	**Debt Equity Ratio**					
21	**Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)**					
	i) DSCR before Exceptional items					
	ii) DSCR after Exceptional items					
22	**Interest Service Coverage Ratio (ISCR)**					
	i) ISCR before Exceptional items					
	ii) ISCR after Exceptional items					

* Remove if not relevant for your entity

Note 1 -
The figures of the last quarter of current and previous years are the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financials year and the published unaudited year to date figures for nine months ended for the respective years.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S

for and on behalf of the for and on behalf of Board of Directors

A.V. Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership no.: 026526

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17-04-2018

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
4502, Hight Point IV
45, Palace Road,
Bangalore-1
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN - 07815847

M V Srinivas
Director
DIN : 2477894

Satyanarayana Y S
CFO

Vinod Prakash
Company Secretary

GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd.
Bangalore

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

(Amount in INR)

	Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
I	**ASSETS**			
	(1) Non-current assets			
	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	30,43,498	54,02,974
	(i) Loans	4	8,33,55,205	8,51,79,092
	(ii) Investment	4	33,87,58,750	33,61,18,950
	Other non-current assets	5	4,94,583	-
	Deffered tax asset (net)	6	71,65,568	8,89,968
	(2) Current assets			
	Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	7	23,07,566	11,91,807
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	13,64,409	47,50,787
	(iii) Loans	4	**1,58,04,671**	20,35,46,845
	(iv) Others	9	**37,74,76,305**	24,44,64,168
	Other current assets	5	**92,10,688**	57,78,044
	Current Tax Asset (Net)	10	36,98,839	28,77,480
	Total Assets		**84,26,80,082**	**89,02,00,115**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	(1) Equity			
	Equity Share capital	11	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Other Equity	12	-11,38,77,740	-5,63,80,498
	LIABILITIES			
	(1) Non-current liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	59,21,10,573	49,23,35,943
	Provisions	14	1,96,100	1,27,90,414
	(2) Current liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Trade Payables	15	27,37,13,989	28,71,56,439
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	3,58,52,838	6,74,62,146
	Other current liabilities	17	46,71,218	91,34,947
	Provisions	14	13,104	2,77,00,724
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**84,26,80,082**	**89,02,00,115**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S

AV.Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership no.: 026526

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17-04-2018

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 4502, Hight Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN - 07815847

M.V.Srinivas
Director
DIN- 2477894

Satyanarayana .Y.S
CFO

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary

GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. * Bangalore *

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March ,2018

Amount in INR

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
I	**REVENUE**			
	Revenue From Operations	18	24,12,594	1,50,97,084
	Other Income	19	48,02,006	41,64,485
	Total Revenue (I)		**72,14,601**	**1,92,61,569**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Employee Benefit Exp		-	-
	Finance Costs	20	6,77,48,891	6,06,64,950
	Depreciation and amortization expense	21	24,12,594	1,50,97,084
	Other Expenses	22	8,25,859	6,19,80,154
	Total expenses (II)		**7,09,87,344**	**13,77,42,188**
III	Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		**-6,37,72,743**	**-11,84,80,619**
IV	Exceptional Items		-	-
V	Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		**-6,37,72,743**	**-11,84,80,619**
VI	Tax expense:			
	(1). Current Tax		-	62,02,640
	(2). Deferred Tax		8,86,851	-2,35,96,546
VII	Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		**-6,46,59,594**	**-10,10,86,713**
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		**-6,46,59,594**	**-10,10,86,713**
X	Earnings per equity share:			
	(1) Basic		-12.93	-20.00
	(2) Diluted		-12.93	-20.00

Corporate Information about the Company	1
Summary of significant accounting policies	2
The above notes form an integral part of the balance sheet.	3 - 29

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S

for and on behalf of for and on behalf of Board of Directors

A.V. Satish

AV.Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership no.: 026526

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17-04-2018

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
4502, Hight Point IV
45, Palace Road,
Bangalore-1
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN - 07815847

Srinivas
M.V.Srinivas
Director
DIN- 2477894

Satyanarayana .Y.S
CFO

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary

GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd.
Bangalore

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018

Amount in INR

	Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Profit / (loss) before tax	-6,31,66,063	-11,84,80,619
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortisation	24,12,594	1,50,97,084
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	-
	Interest expenses	6,77,48,991	6,06,63,641
	Interest Income		-17,30,539
	Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)		-
	Others		
		7,01,61,585	7,40,30,186
	Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	69,95,521	-4,44,50,433
	Movements in working capital :		-
	(Excluding Cash & Bank Balances)		
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	2,55,74,928	-5,12,02,343
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current liabilities	-2,77,00,724	-32,23,421
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Financial assets		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Financial liabilities		
	Increase/(Decrease) in short term liabilities	-6,51,90,201	5,77,17,778
	Increase/(Decrease) in long term liabilities		-
	Increase/(Decrease) in long term provision	-1,20,86,627	-29,84,266
	Increase/(Decrease) in short term provision		-37,70,422
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade receivable	-11,15,759	14,88,507
	Increase/(Decrease) in long term loans & advances	18,23,887	1,42,76,227
	Increase/(Decrease) in short term loans & advances	-16,44,13,164	2,04,62,407
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current assets	24,91,95,923	-13,05,976
	Increase/(Decrease) in Current taxes	-8,21,359	1,20,23,002
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Non current Asset	-59,64,147	
		-6,97,243	4,34,81,493
	Cash Generated From Operations	62,98,278	-9,68,940
	Income Tax		-62,02,640
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	62,98,278	-71,71,580
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities:**		
	Purchase of Non Current Investments	-26,39,800	6,00,33,650
	Purchase of fixed assets, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances	-53,118	-54,85,832
	Interest income		17,30,539
	Redemption/maturity of fixed deposits (not forming part of cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
	Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	-26,92,918	5,62,78,357
C	**Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities:**		
	Proceeds from equity shares		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	6,07,57,252	1,24,59,892
	Repayment of long term borrowings		-
	Proceeds from short term borrowings		-
	Interest paid	-6,77,48,991	-6,06,63,641
	Net cash flow (used in) in financing activities (C)	-69,91,739	-4,82,03,749
D	**Net (decrease) / In cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)**	-33,86,378	9,03,028
	Cash and cash equivalents (Opening)	47,50,787	38,47,759
	Cash and cash equivalents (Closing)	13,64,409	47,50,787
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equialents	33,86,378	-9,03,028

1 Previous year`s figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to confirm to current year classification.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks	-	-
- on current accounts	13,64,409	47,50,787
- deposit accounts	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	13,64,409	47,50,787

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. V. Salil

AV.Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership no.: 026526

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
4502,
Hight Point IV
45, Palace Road,
Bangalore-1
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN - 07815847

Srinivas

M. V. Srinivas
Director
DIN: 2477894

Satyanarayana . T.S
CFO

Place : New Delhi
Date : 17-04-2018

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary

GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd
Bangalore

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow disclosure for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Amount in INR

				Non Cash Changes		
Sl No	**Particulars**	**01-Apr-17**	**Cash flows**	**Fair value changes**	**Others**	**31-Mar-18**
1	**Long-term borrowings**					
	- Loan amount from Group Company	39,35,00,000	8,55,17,378	-	-	47,90,17,378
	- Liability Component of PS	9,88,35,943	-	1,42,57,252	-	11,30,93,195
	Total of Long term borrowings	**49,23,35,943**	**8,55,17,378**	**1,42,57,252**	-	**59,21,10,573**
2	**Short-term borrowings**	-	-	-	-	-

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd.
Bangalore

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Amount in INR

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Retained earnings	Equity Component of Preference Shares	Equity Component of Related party Loans	Total Equity
For the year ended March 31,2018					
As at April 01,2017	-	-21,88,55,204	11,10,45,741	5,14,28,965	-5,63,80,498
Profit /(loss) for the year		-6,46,59,594			-6,46,59,594
Other comprehensive income					-
Total comprehensive income					-12,10,40,092
Deffered Tax(Asset)/Liability			71,62,352		71,62,352
As at March 31,2018	-	-28,35,14,798	11,82,08,093	5,14,28,965	-11,38,77,740

For the year ended March 31,2017					
As at April 01,2016	-	-11,77,68,491	11,10,45,741	5,14,28,965	4,47,06,215
Profit /(loss) for the year		-10,10,86,713			-10,10,86,713
Other comprehensive income					-
Total comprehensive income					-5,63,80,498
As at March 31,2017	-	-21,88,55,204	11,10,45,741	5,14,28,965	-5,63,80,498

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GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. ★ Bangalore ★

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Other Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Amount in INR

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
-Equity component of Preference shares	7,50,11,398	7,50,11,398
-Equity component of Related Party Loans	3,47,40,295	3,47,40,295
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	-16,61,32,191	-6,50,45,478
Deffered Tax Liability on equity component	71,62,352	
Amount Trf from DRR		
Loss on Revaluation of Investment		
Add: Net profit for the year	-6,46,59,594	-10,10,86,713
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	-22,36,29,433	-16,61,32,191
Other items of Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial gain or losses	-	-
	-	-
Total reserves and surplus	**-11,38,77,740**	**-5,63,80,498**

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GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. ★ Bangalore ★

1 Corporate information

GMR Coporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL' 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 Infrastructure Limited.The objective of the company to carry on business of providing corporate services inculding the Infrastructure services to corporate office and other group companies.

The registered office of the company is located at 25/1, Skip House,Museum Road, Bangalore Karnataka - 560025, India.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 26.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

1 Basis of preparation

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

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2015, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).
The stand-alone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value

The stand-alone financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Rupees, except when otherwise indicated.

2 Fixed Assets

2.1 Tangible assets

The Company regards the previous GAAP (Indin GAAP) carrying value as the deemed cost at the transition date, viz, 1 April 2015.
Fixed Assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

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.
When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.
The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.
A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.
(a) Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting 's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise

(b) Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or before 31 March 2016:
Exchange differences on long-term foreign currency monetary items relating to acquisition of depreciable assets are adjusted to the carrying cost of the assets and depreciated over the balance life of the assets .

Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or after 1 April 2016:
The exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency working capital loans obtained or re-financed on or after 1 April 2016 is charged off or credited to profit & loss account under Ind AS.
Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposable proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

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.
Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.
Spare parts are capitalized when they meet the definition of PPE, i.e., when the company intends to use these during more than a period of 12 months.
Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on straight line method, up to the cost of the asset (net of residual value, in accordance with the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which are as below:

- Plant and equipments	4-15 years
- Office equipments	5 years
- Furniture and fixtures	10 years
- Vehicles	8-10 years
- Computers	3 years

Depreciation on additions is being provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. Similarly, depreciation on assets sold/disposed off during the year is being provided up to the dates on which such assets are sold/disposed off. Modification or extension to an existing asset, which is of capital nature and which becomes an integral part thereof is depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful life ofthat asset.
Annual Review
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.

2.2 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets comprise technical know how and computer software . Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase is their fair value as at the date of amalgamation. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite

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

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

Computer software is being amortized over a period of 6 years on a straight line basis.
The above periods also represent the management estimated economic useful life of the respective intangible assets.

GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. * Bangalore *

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * 4502, Hight Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1

3 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 as 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.

4 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.
Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

5 Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent assets are only only disclosed when it is proable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

6 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.

7 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

SFS Ind AS Policies

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.
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.

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GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. * Bangalore *

SFS Ind AS Policies

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) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
d) 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
e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
f) 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
b) All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

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.

8 Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also it's functional currency.
Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the respective transactions between the functional currency and the foreign currency.
Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on that date. Gains / losses arising on account of realisation / settlement of foreign currency transactions and on translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting 's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

Non- monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).
(a) Any gains or losses arising due to differences in exchange rates at the time of translation or settlement are accounted for in the Statement of Profit & Loss either under the head foreign exchange fluctuation or interest cost, as the case may be, except those relating to long-term foreign currency monetary items.
(b) Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or before 31 March 2016:
Exchange differences on long-term foreign currency monetary items relating to acquisition of depreciable assets are adjusted to the carrying cost of the assets and depreciated over the balance life of the assets . In other cases, exchange differences are accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized over the balance period of such long-term foreign currency monetary item by recognition as income or expense in each of such periods.

Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or after 1 April 2016:
The exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency working capital loans obtained or re-financed on or after 1 April 2016 is charged off or credited to profit & loss account under Ind AS.

9 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.

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.

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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.

10 Non Convertible preference shares

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

On issuance of the Non Convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-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 Non Convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

11 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.

12 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.

13 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments 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.

14 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.

Based on the Educational Material on Ind AS 18 issued by the ICAI, the Company has assumed that recovery of excise duty/service tax flows to the Company on its own account.
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 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.

15 Taxes on income

15.1 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.

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15.2 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 (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.

16 Retirement and other Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits and defined contribution plans.

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc.,are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due forsservices received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short—term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long—term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long—term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year—end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non—current liability.

Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme. The cost of providing benefits under the scheme is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation under projected unit credit (PUC) method.

The company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the company has a present obligation as a result of 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. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market ' yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

Remeasurements

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

18 Earning per share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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2017-18
Note - 3. Property, plant and equipment

Amount in INR

Particulars	Leasehold Improvements	Electrical Fittings (owned)	Vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost								
Deemed cost as at 01.04.2016	9	10,88,934	14,385	17,57,227	204	30	-	28,60,789
Additions	53,30,590	-	-	-	1,00,590	54,652	-	54,85,832
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	**53,30,599**	**10,88,934**	**14,385**	**17,57,227**	**1,00,794**	**54,682**	-	83,46,621
Additions						53,118	-	53,118
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	**53,30,599**	**10,88,934**	**14,385**	**17,57,227**	**1,00,794**	**1,07,800**	-	83,99,739
Depreciation								
As at 01.04.16	-	2,17,785	2,432	3,51,418	-	-	-	5,71,635
Charge for the year	17,80,549	2,17,785	2,432	3,51,418	14,638	5,190	-	23,72,012
Deductions	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	**17,80,549**	**4,35,570**	**4,864**	**7,02,836**	**14,638**	**5,190**	-	29,43,647
Charge for the period	17,86,127	2,17,785	2,431	3,51,418	20,122	34,711	-	24,12,594
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	**35,66,676**	**6,53,355**	**7,295**	**10,54,254**	**34,760**	**39,901**	-	53,56,241
		-						
Net block								
As at 31.03.2018	**17,63,923**	**4,35,579**	**7,090**	**7,02,973**	**66,034**	**67,899**	-	**30,43,498**
As at 31.03.2017	**35,50,049**	**6,53,364**	**9,521**	**10,54,391**	**86,157**	**49,492**	-	**54,02,974**

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Note -4. Intangible Assets

Amount in INR

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 31.03.2016	1,27,25,072	1,27,25,072
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	**1,27,25,072**	**1,27,25,072**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	**1,27,25,072**	**1,27,25,072**
Amortization		
As at 1.04.2016	-	-
Charge for the year	1,27,25,072	1,27,25,072
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	1,27,25,072	1,27,25,072
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2018	**1,27,25,072**	**1,27,25,072**
Net block		
As at 31.03.2018	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	-	-
As at 31.03.2016	1,27,25,072	1,27,25,072

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018

Note -4. Financial assets

A. Investments

Amount in INR

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Investments at cost				
Unquoted equity shares				
Investment in subsidiaries			-	-
GMR Business Processes and Services Private Limited	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	-
GMR SEZ Infra Services Private Limited	5,00,000	5,00,000	-	-
Investment in others				
Infrastructure Resurrection Fund	18,81,78,750	18,99,58,950	-	-
Infrastructure Project Development Capital	14,99,80,000	14,55,60,000	-	-
Total Investments	33,87,58,750	33,61,18,950		

Note -4
B. Loans & Advance

Amounts in INR

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Carried at amortised cost				
Loan to Related Party	8,27,78,205	8,27,78,205		
Unsecured, considered good/Security deposit			1,54,25,000	20,05,08,262
Loans & Advances to Employees	5,77,000	24,00,887	3,79,672	30,38,583
Advances Recoverable in Cash or Kind				
Balances with Government				
Total Loans & Advances	**8,33,55,205**	**8,51,79,092**	**1,58,04,671**	**20,35,46,845**

Note -9. Other Financial Assets

Amounts in INR

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Carried at amortised cost Other Loans and Advances - Unsecured considered good Related Parties	-	-	37,74,76,305	24,44,64,168
Total	-	-	**37,74,76,305**	**24,44,64,168**

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note - 5 Other assets

Amounts in INR

		Long Term		Short Term	
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Capital advance :		-	-		-
Other advances		-	-	-	11,40,610
Less: provision for doubtful advances		-	-	-	-
Advance to suppliers		-		8,77,630	33,13,907
	(A)	-	-	**8,77,630**	**44,54,517**
Prepaid expenses		4,94,583	-	1,56,638	2,35,441
Balances with Statutory / Government Authorities		-	-	81,64,399	10,76,066
Interest Accrued -NSC		-	-	12,020	12,020
Advance Recoverable in cash or kind from related Parties			-		-
	(B)	**4,94,583**	-	**83,33,057**	**13,23,527**
Total other assets	**(A+B)**	**4,94,583**	-	**92,10,687**	**57,78,044**

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Deferred tax (liability)/ asset comprises mainly of the following:

Note- 6 , Deferred Tax

S.No.	Particulars	March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs.)	March 31, 2017 Amount (Rs.)
	Deferred tax liability :		
1	Depreciation	-	13,22,145.53
7	Others	2,88,71,893	3,60,34,343
		2,88,71,893	**3,73,56,488**
	Deferred tax asset :		
1	Depreciation	24,76,765	-
7	Others	3,35,60,695	3,82,46,457
		3,60,37,460	**3,82,46,457**
	Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**71,65,568**	**8,89,969**
	Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities / (assets)		
	Opening balance as at beginning of the year		
	Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss		
	Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI		
	Closing balance as at March 31. 2018	-	-

i. The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

ii. Deferred tax asset has not been recognised on unabsorbed losses on the grounds of prudence in view of the management's assessment of future profitability. The Company has recognised deferred tax asset on unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

iii. As the timing differences are originating and reversing within the tax holiday period under the provisions of section 80-IA of the IT Act, deferred tax has not been recognised.

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note - 7.Trade receivables

Amounts in INR

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good*		
Related parties	-	-
Others	-	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Related parties	2,307,566	1,191,807
Others		
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	-	-
Total	**2,307,566**	**1,191,807**

* Trade receivables are non intrest bearings.

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Note - 8 'Cash and Cash Equivalent

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Cash and cash equivalents		
-Cash on hand		
-Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
-Balances with Banks	-	-
-In current accounts		
Non-Current bank balance (Margin Money Deposits) with more than 3months but less than 12 monthsmaturity	-	-
Total	-	-

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Balances with banks:		
– On current accounts	13,64,409	47,50,787
– Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
--Cheques/ drafts on hand	-	-
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash at bank and short term deposits attributable to discontinued operations (note 21)	-	-
Total	13,64,409	47,50,787
Less – Bank overdraft (note 14)	-	-
Total	13,64,409	47,50,787

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018

Note -11. Share Capital

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Authorised :		
1,50,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs.10/-each	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
50,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Issued :		
50,00,000(31st March 2017: 50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each Fully paid	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Subscribed and Paid-up		
50,00,000(31st March 2017: 50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each Fully paid	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Total	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000

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

Equity Shares	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	In Numbers	Amounts in INR	In Numbers	Amounts in INR
At the beginning of the year	50,00,000	5,00,00,000	50,00,000	5,00,00,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,00,000	5,00,00,000	50,00,000	5,00,00,000

Equity component of convertible preference shares	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	In Numbers	Amounts in INR	In Numbers	Amounts in INR
At the beginning of the year	15,00,000	11,10,45,741	15,00,000	11,10,45,741
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	15,00,000	11,10,45,741	15,00,000	11,10,45,741

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. The shareholders of the company cannot directly or indirectly transfer the shares without prior approval of the other parties (except to their affiliates) during the lock in period of five years commencing from Aug 19,2011. 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. Terms/ rights attached to preference shares
The Non cumulative Redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each carry a cumulative dividend of 8% per annum. Each holder of preference shares is entitled to preferential Dividend and preferrential distribution on liquidation of company.
If the Non cumulative preference share holders does not exercise the conversion option, all of them are redeemable at the end of tenth year from the date of issue. In the event of liquidation, the company before redemption of non-cumulative preference shares, the holders will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital.

d. Shares held by holding /ulitmate holding company /holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates.

Name of Shareholder	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	No. of Shares held	Amount	No. of Shares held	Amount
GMR Infrastructure Limited	50,00,000	5,00,00,000	50,00,000	5,00,00,000
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	50,00,000	5,00,00,000	50,00,000	5,00,00,000

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

Name of Shareholder	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class
GMR Infrastructure Limited	50,00,000	100.00%	50,00,000	100.00%
	-	-	-	-
	50,00,000	100.00%	50,00,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018

Note - 12. Other Equity

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	-5,63,80,498	4,47,06,215
-Equity component of Preference shares		-
-Equity component of Related Party Loans		-
Deffered Tax(Asset)/Liability	71,62,352	
Amount Trf from DRR		
Loss on Revaluation of Investment		
Add: Net profit for the year	-6,46,59,594	-10,10,86,713
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	-11,38,77,740	-5,63,80,498
Other items of Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial gain or losses	-	-
	-	-
Total reserves and surplus	**-11,38,77,740**	**-5,63,80,498.00**

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note- 13 .Financial liabilities - Borrowings

Amounts in INR

Particulars	Non - Current		Current	
	31-03-2018	31-03-2017	31-03-2018	31-03-2017
Term loan				
From Financial Institution:				
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
From Bank:				
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Secured Borrowings				
Short Term Loans from Banks:	-	-	-	-
Cash credit				
Working Capital Demand Loan	-	-	-	-
Short term loans				
Debentures	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Borrowings				
Loan from Group Company	47,90,17,378	39,35,00,000	-	
Liability component of compound financial instrument				
Convertible preference shares (unsecured)	11,30,93,195	9,88,35,943	-	-
Total	59,21,10,573	49,23,35,943	-	-

I. Long term loans from related parties (unsecured) carries interest at 12.25% p.a . The loan period is 27th Apr'17 to 26th Apr 2020 as per the agreement dt. 27th Apr 2017. However, The Loan aggrement has been Novated to GMR Aerostructure Service Limited with effect from 31.03.2018 with no change in Terms and Conditions.

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note -14. Provisions (Current and Non-Current)

Amounts in INR

	Long-term		Short-term	
	31-03-2018	31-03-2017	31-03-2018	31-03-2017
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,96,100	71,99,637	13,104	61,63,646
Provision for other Employee benefit	-	-		3,56,133
Provision for Gratuity	-	55,90,777		2,11,80,945
Total	**1,96,100**	**1,27,90,414**	**13,104**	**2,77,00,724**

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018

Neto - 16. Other Financial Liabilities

Amounts in INR

	Non Current		Current	
	31-03-2018	31-03-2017	31-03-2018	31-03-2017
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security Deposits		-		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-		5,25,43,069
Current maturities of finance lease obligation	-	-		-
Payable for Expenses-Non trade Payable	-	-	3,57,81,542	1,29,06,865
Amount Payable to Employees	-	-	71,296	20,12,212
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	3,58,52,838	6,74,62,146
Total other financial liabilities	-	-	3,58,52,838	6,74,62,146

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Amounts in INR

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
At amortised cost				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	3,58,52,838	-	6,74,62,146
Total financial liabilities	-	3,58,52,838	-	6,74,62,146

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note -17. Financial liabilities - Trade payables

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31-03-2018	31-03-2017
Trade Payable		
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
- Related parties	27,37,13,989	28,71,56,439
- Others		
TOTAL	**27,37,13,989**	**28,71,56,439**

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note 17. Other Liabilities

Amount in INR

	Non Current		Current	
	31-03-2018	31-03-2017	31-03-2018	31-03-2017
Statutory liabilities				
Provident fund payable	-	-	-	-
GST Payable	-	-	6,97,135	-
Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable	-	-	39,46,641	82,55,517
Others Statutory Dues	-	-	27,442	8,79,430
Total	-	-	**46,71,218**	**91,34,947**

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018

Note - 18. Revenue From Operations
Breakup of "Revenue From Operations" in profit and loss is as follows:

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended	Year Ended
Revenue from operations	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**
Revenue from Services/Other Operating Rev	24,12,594	1,50,97,084
Total	**24,12,594**	**1,50,97,084**

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity

Amounts in INR

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent																		Non-controlling interests	Total equity
			Reserves and surplus					Items of OCI												
	Issued capital	Equity component of preference share	Share premium	Equity component of debentures	Treasury shares	ESP reserve	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	FVTOCI Reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus	General reserve	Share option outstanding	Capital Reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Special Reserve u/s 45 IC of Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") Act	[illegible]	Total		
As at 01 April 2016	5,00,00,000.00	7,50,11,393.00	-	3,47,00,266.00	-	-	(6,20,45,471.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,71,[illegible]	-	9,47,[illegible]
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,10,86,713.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,10,86,713.00)	-	(10,10,86,713.00)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests arising on a business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	5,00,00,000.00	7,50,11,393.00	-	3,47,00,266.00	-	-	(14,81,[illegible])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	([illegible])	-	([illegible])
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	([illegible])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	([illegible])	-	([illegible])
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation transfer for land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset / Liability	-	71,62,372.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,62,372.00	-	71,62,372.00
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends distribution tax on cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-cash distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	5,00,00,000.00	8,21,73,765.00	-	3,47,00,266.00	-	-	(23,87,91,[illegible])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	([illegible])	-	([illegible])

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note - 19.Other income

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Other income		
Government grants	-	-
Gain on Foreign Exchange Flutuations		
Other Non Operating Income	62,206	2,08,946
Rental Income	21,00,000	22,25,000
Interest on: (Note A)		
Bank deposits	-	-
Others - It Refund,RD/NSC	-	17,30,539
Fair Value Profit on Financial Instrument	26,39,800	-
Total	**48,02,006**	**41,64,484**

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018

Note - 20. Finance Costs

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Interest expense:		
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Bank charges	-	1,309
Other Financial Liability	5,34,91,729	6,06,63,641
Finance Charge- Notional Int.	1,42,57,162	
Total	**6,77,48,891**	**6,06,64,950**

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018

Note -21. Depreciation and amortization expense

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 3)	24,12,594	23,72,012
Amortization of intangible assets (note 4)	-	1,27,25,072
	24,12,594	**1,50,97,084**

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note -22. Other expenses

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Rent	6,00,000	6,03,001
Rates and taxes	16,637	36,260
Repairs and maintenance	-	
i) Plant & Machinery		-
ii) Buildings		-
iii) Others	0	1,28,633
Legal and Professional fees		-
Directors' sitting fee	1,00,250	2,01,000
Payments to Auditors:		
- Audit Fee	75,000	1,70,500
- Tax audit fees		25,125
- Other Services	30,377	1,46,788
- Reimbursement of expenses		
Foreign Exchange Loss	3,595	34,329
Fairvalue loss on Financial Instruments		6,05,33,650
Business Promotion expenses	-	
Printing & Stationary	-	
Bad Debts/ Manpower	0	
Other Exp- Trav /Emp	1	
Transit In House Exp	-	
Int on Serv tax Delayed Payment		-
Membership Club		1,00,868
Total	**8,25,859**	**6,19,80,154**

*Expenses are net off Rs 10.31 crs cross charged to Group Entities .

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Employee Benefits Expense

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Dec-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Salaries, wages and bonus*	-	-
Contribution to provident and other funds*	-	-
Gratuity expenses*	-	-
Staff welfare expenses*	-	-
	-	-

*Employee Benefits expenses are net off Rs 5.17 crs cross charged to Group Entities .

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note -23.
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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax lossesto the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the lossescan be utilised. 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.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured basedon quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the 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. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as

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Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note - 24. 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 INR

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Continuing operations	-6,46,59,594.31	-10,10,86,713.02
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	-	-
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic)	5,00,000.00	5,00,000.00
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	-	-
Earning Per Share (Basic) (Rs)	-129.32	-202.17
Earning Per Share (Diluted) (Rs)	-129.32	-202.17
Face value per share (Rs)	10	10

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note - 25 . Fair value measurements

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Amount in INR

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			13,64,409			47,50,787
Investments	6,00,000	33,81,58,750		6,00,000	33,55,18,950	
Trade Receivables			23,07,566			11,91,807
Loans & Advances			9,91,59,876			28,87,25,937
Other Financial Assets			37,74,76,305			24,44,64,168
Total	6,00,000	33,81,58,750	48,03,08,156	6,00,000	33,55,18,950	53,91,32,699
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings			59,21,10,573			49,23,35,943
Trade payables			27,37,13,989			28,71,56,439
Other financial liabilities			3,58,52,838			6,74,62,146
Total	-	-	90,16,77,400	-	-	84,69,54,528

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 useUnobservable 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 unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF m+B26odel. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

► The fair values of the remaining FVTOCI financial assets are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

► The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. All derivative contracts are fully cash collateralised, thereby eliminating both counterparty and the Group's own non-performance risk. As at 31 March 2016, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

► Embedded foreign currency and commodity derivatives are measured similarly to the foreign currency forward contracts and commodity derivatives. The embedded derivatives are commodity and foreign currency forward contracts which are separated from long-term sales contracts where the transaction currency differs from the functional currencies of the involved parties. However, as these contracts are not collateralised, the Group also takes into account the counterparties' credit risks (for the embedded derivative assets) or the Group's own non-performance risk (for the embedded derivative liabilities) and includes a credit valuation adjustment or debit value adjustment, as appropriate by assessing the maximum credit exposure and taking into account market-based inputs concerning probabilities of default and loss given

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								
Cash and cash equivalents	13,64,409			13,64,409	47,50,787			47,50,787
Investments	33,87,58,750			33,87,58,750	33,61,18,950			33,61,18,950
Trade receivables	23,07,566			23,07,566	11,91,807			11,91,807
Loans	9,91,59,876			9,91,59,876	28,87,25,937			28,87,25,937
Other financials assets	37,74,76,305			37,74,76,305	24,44,64,168			24,44,64,168
	81,90,66,906	-	-	81,90,66,906	87,52,51,649	-	-	87,52,51,649
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	59,21,10,573			59,21,10,573	49,23,35,943			49,23,35,943
Trade payables	27,37,13,989			27,37,13,989	28,71,56,439			28,71,56,439
Other financial liabilities	3,58,52,838			3,58,52,838	6,74,62,146			6,74,62,146
	90,16,77,400	-	-	90,16,77,400	84,69,54,528	-	-	84,69,54,528

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.

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
NOTE - 26.Financial Management

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

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.
The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. To manage this, the Company enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Amount in INR

March 31, 2018	Increase/ decrease in basis points*	Effect of profit before tax
Long Term Borrowing with Floating Rate of Interest	+50	-
	-50	-

Amount in INR

March 31, 2017	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect of profit before tax**
Long Term Borrowing with Floating Rate of Interest	+50	19,67,500.00
	-50	19,67,500.00

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		59,21,10,573		59,21,10,573
Inter corporate loans				-
Trade and other payables	27,37,13,989			27,37,13,989
Other Finanical Liabilities	3,58,52,838			3,58,52,838
	30,95,66,827	59,21,10,573	-	90,16,77,400
31-Mar-17				
Borrowings		49,23,35,943		49,23,35,943
Inter corporate loans				-
Trade and other payables	28,71,56,439			28,71,56,439
Other Finanical Liabilities	6,74,62,146			6,74,62,146
	35,46,18,585	49,23,35,943	-	84,69,54,528

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GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018
Note - 27

Contingent Liabilities, Capital Commitments, Legal matters disclosure, Note on Segmental information

1 **Contingent liabilities**
There are no possible obligation on the company as on the reporting date , that may probably require an outflow of resources from the company and as such no disclosure is required for any Contingent Liability.

2 **Capital Commitments**
There are no commitments of Capital or other nature falling on the company as on the reporting date, no such commitments are due to be settled or which requires outflow of cash or cash equivalent

3 **Segment Reporting**
The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the operations of the company as provision of corporate and ancillary services in India, which is cosidered to be the only reportable segment by the management. Hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided under IND AS 108"Operating Segments"

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GMR CORPORATE AFFAIRS PRIVATE LIMITED
Capital managament for the year ended 31st March, 2018

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.
The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and
expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and sale of certain assets, long-term and short-term bank
borrowings and issue of non-convertible / convertible debt securities and strategic partnership with investors.
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity
reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.
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. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at
an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with.

Amount in INR

Particulars	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017
Borrowings other than Convertible preference Shares	47,90,17,378	39,35,00,000
Total debt (i)	**47,90,17,378**	**39,35,00,000**
Capital components		
Equity Share Capital	5,00,00,000	-
Other Equity	-11,38,77,740	-5,63,80,498
Convertible Preference Shares	11,30,93,195	9,88,35,943
Total Capital (ii)	**4,92,15,455**	**4,24,55,445**
Capital & Borrowings (i+ii)	**52,82,32,833**	**43,59,55,445**
Capital gearing ratio (i/iii)	**91%**	**90%**

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GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. ★ Bangalore ★

Note 30
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)	Enterprises that control the Company
GMR Enterprises Pvt Ltd (GEPL) (Ultimate Holding Company)	Enterprises that control the Company
GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Kakinada Energy Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Coastal Energy Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Londa Hydropower Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Energy Trading Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Energy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Power Corportion Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Consulting Services Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Kishangarh Udaipur Ahmedabad Expressways Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
Delhi International Airport Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Pvt Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Warora Energy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Airports Developers Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Gujarat Solar Power Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Family Fund Trust	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
Raxa Security Service Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
Dhruvi Securities Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Sports Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
GMR Aviation Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Companies
G. Varalakshmi	

Key Management Personnel and their relatives

Director	Govindarajulu T
Director	M V Srinivas
Director	Thandaveswaran TLA
Manager	Bhagavan V.S.S
Company Secretary	Vimal Prakash
CFO	Sathyanarayana Y S

Salaries of Key Managerial Personnel

Sl.No		Particulars of Remuneration	2017-18	2016-17
		(a) short-term employee benefits	-	-
		(b) post-employment benefits	-	-
		(c) other long-term benefits	-	-
		(d) termination benefits	-	-
		(e) share-based payment	-	-
		Total	-	-

I. Transactions with Related Parties

Amt in Rs

Sl. No.		Particulars		2017-2018	2016-2017
A)		Transactions during the year			
1		Loan from Group companies			
		GMR Infrastructure Limited		-	393,500,000
		GMR Aerostructures Services Limited		479,017,378	
				479,017,378	393,500,000
2		Interest on group company loans			
		GMR Infrastructure Limited		521,440	52,543,069
				521,440	52,543,069
B)		Outstanding balances at the Period Ended			
1		Issued Capital			
		GMR Infrastructure Limited	Equity Share Capital	50,000,000	50,000,000
		GMR Infrastructure Limited	Preference Shares Capital	150,000,000	150,000,000
				200,000,000	200,000,000
3		Creditors/Payable			
		GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Pvt Limited		6,546,000	6,546,000
		GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Pvt Ltd		6,529,500	6,529,500
		GMR Rajahmundhry Energy Ltd		19,509,590	19,495,530
		GMR EMCO Energy Limited		47,262,120	47,262,120
		GMR sports Pvt Ltd		-	-
		GMR Infrastucture Limited		159,209,027	149,671,535
		DELHI International Airport Limited		146,756	106,390
		GMR Family Fund Trust		14,852,587	14,134,952
		RAXA Security Services Ltd		-	6,313,843
		GMR Enterprises PVT		-	246,996
		GMR HYDERABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		331,290	-
		GMR POWER CORPORATION LTD.		6,000	-
		GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited		60	-
		GMR ENERGY TRADING LTD		3,750	-
		GMR Aerostructures Services Limited		144,689	
		Dhruvi Securities Private Limited		564,104	-
				255,105,473	250,406,866
5		Debtors/Receivable			
		RE Others		47,819,459	-
		GMR krishnagir SEZ ltd		-	1,371,821
		GMR Energy Limited		170,250	-
		GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited		333,076	157,201
		GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited		170,250	340,915
		GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited		132,750	172,375
		GMR Consulting Services Pvt Ltd		132,816	100,691
		GMR CHHATTISGARH ENERGY LIMITED		915,488	25,405,832
		GMR Infrastructure Limited		115,057,018	189,066,295
		GMR Family Fund Trust		196,083,262	-
		GMR WARORA ENERGY LIMITED		2,969,275	17,367,820

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		GMR Hyderabad Vijaywada Expressways Pvt Ltd	263,188	263,188
		GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Pvt Ltd	4,282,673	5,718,077
		Delhi International Airport Pvt Ltd	127,000	127,000
		GMR Rajahmundhry Energy Ltd	3,552,150	3,270,750
		GMR Power Corporation Ltd.	730,792	17,982,536
		GMR Kishangarh Udaipur Ahmedabad	3,600,764	3,600,764
		GMR Energy Limited	167,373	204,872
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd	331,290	5,079,772
		GMR Coal Resources Pte. Ltd	376,378	376,963
		GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	911,784	630,384
		GMR ENERGY TRADING LTD	291,375	11,924,477
		GMR Airports Limited	71,485	71,485
		GMR COASTAL ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	233,375	172,375
		KAKINADA SEZ PRIVATE LIMITED	134,938	-
		GMR KAMALANGA ENERGY LIMITED	903,282	37,266,110
		GMR MEGAWIDE CEBU AIRPORT CORPORATION	-	7,702,471
			379,761,490	328,434,174
6		Security Deposit receivable		
		G Varalakshmi	900,000	900,000
		Total	900,000	900,000

D) Transactions with Group Companies asorbed into P&L

SL No.		Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	2017-2018
1		GMR Infrastercture Ltd	Cross charge	145,754,057
2		GMR Energy Trading Limited	Rental Income	150,000
3		GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	Rental Income	240,000
4		GMR Rajhmundry Energy Limited	Rental Income	240,000
5		GMR Consulting Services Private Limited	Rental Income	150,000
6		GMR Power Corporation Private Limited	Rental Income	240,000
7		GMR Vemigiri Power Generation Limited	Rental Income	240,000
8		GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited	Rental Income	150,000
9		GMR Maharastra Energy Limited	Rental Income	150,000
10		GMR Coastal Energy Private Limited	Rental Income	150,000
11		GMR Londa Hydro power Private Limited	Rental Income	150,000
12		GMR Chhattishgarh Energy Private Limited	Rental Income	240,000
			TOTAL	147,854,057

Investment in Subsidiary

Group Company	FY2017-18	FY2016-17
GMR Business Process & Services Pvt Ltd	100000	100000
GMR SEZ Infra Sevice Pvt Ltd	500000	500000
Total	600000	600000

Receivables - Non Current - Long Term Loans & Advances		FY2017-18	FY2016-17
IC2100	GMR Power Corporation Pvt Ltd	17533144	17533144
IC2900	GMR Energy Trading Ltd	11676227	11676227
IC2450	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Ltd	24721744	24721744
IC2100	GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd	14398545	14398545
IC2060	GMR Warora Energy Limited	14398545	14398545
	Total	82728205	82778205

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