



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (including the 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 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 changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 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 thereunder.



We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial 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 Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its loss (financial performance 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 Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 purpose of our audit;



- (b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required bylaw have been kept by the Company so far as it appearsfrom our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss,the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are inagreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaidInd AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of written representations received fromthe directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on recordby the Board of Directors, none of the directors isdisqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointedas 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:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its Ind AS financial position.
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Place : Chennai

Date : 23rd April, 2018.

For B. PURUSHOTTAM & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Reg No. 002808S


K.V.N.S. KISHORE
Partner
M. No. 206734



ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

With reference to the Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of the Independent Auditor's report to the members of **GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited** on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018, we report that:

- (i) (a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) The Company has only Land under fixed assets and hence physical verification does not arise.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory during the year and hence reporting under this clause does not arise.
- (iii) The company has granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest;
 - (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular;
 - (c) There is no overdue amount for more than ninety days.
- (iv) In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, The provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.
- (v) The company has not accepted deposits within the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder.



(vi) Maintenance of cost records is not prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence reporting under this clause does not arise.

(vii) (a) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities.

(b) No dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank, Government or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) The funds raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which those are raised.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us no fraud by the company or no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration as per provision of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act..

(xii) The Company is not Nidhi Company hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

(xiii) All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards;

(xiv) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and the provisions of section 42 of companies act 2013 are not applicable.

(xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.



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

Place : Chennai

Date : 23rd April, 2018.

For B. PURUSHOTTAM & CO
Chartered Accountants
Reg No. 002808S


K.V.N.S. KISHORE
Partner
M. No. 206734



Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st 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.

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



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Place : Chennai

Date : 23rd April, 2018.

For B. PURUSHOTTAM & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Reg No. 002808S


K.V.N.S. KISHORE
Partner
M. No. 206734



GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited
(Formerly Known as GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
I ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
(b) Investment Property	3	13,892,094	13,892,094
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	3,600,113,501	4,338,008,704
(ii) Loans	4	3,700,000	23,347,550
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	-	1,567,400,000
(ii) Trade Receivable	4	-	21,943
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	20,264,175	964,557,279
(iv) Loans and advances	4	1,513,851,273	8,747,401
(b) Other current assets	5	6,012	2,474,597
(c) Current taxes recoverable (net of provision)	6	6,011,455	16,091,349
II Total Assets		5,157,838,510	6,934,540,917
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	8	479,900,000	479,900,000
(b) Other Equity	9	1,800,566,601	3,116,125,161
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	2,507,300,000	1,869,130,600
(b) Provisions	14	140,292	79,177
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	64,790,000	1,290,000,000
(ii) Trade Payables	11	119,231	28,000
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	298,326,612	178,310,896
(b) Other current liabilities	13	6,523,270	953,159
(c) Provisions	14	172,504	115,524
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,157,838,510	6,934,540,917

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the board of directors of GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited

For B. Purushottam & Co.,
Firm Registration No. : 0028085
Chartered Accountants

K V N S Kishore
Partner
Membership no.: 206734

Place: Chennai
Date: 23.04.2018



Arun Bhaqet

Arun Bhaqet
Director
DIN 06663193

Utkarsh Gupta
Utkarsh Gupta
Company Secretary

Sanjay Kumar Jain

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 07963436

Mallikarjun DVR

Mallikarjun DVR
Chief Financial Officer



GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited

(Formerly Known as GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Private Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR)

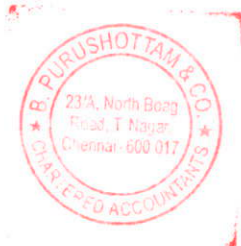
Particulars	Notes	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
I REVENUE			
Revenue From Operations	15	408,214	-
Other Income	16	164,099,599	204,717,555
Total Revenue (I)		164,507,813	204,717,555
II EXPENSES			
Operational expenses	18	398,258	-
Employee Benefits Expense	17	1,770,405	1,485,127
Finance Costs	19	367,542,623	236,361,525
Depreciation		-	-
Other Expenses	18	2,950,953	4,126,426
Total expenses (II)		372,662,239	241,973,077
III Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		-208,154,426	-37,255,523
IV Exceptional Items		-	-
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		-208,154,426	-37,255,523
VI Tax expense:			
(1) Current Tax		-	-643,759
(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		-208,154,426	-36,611,764
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
A Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
B Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-4,135	-
Income tax effect		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		-208,158,561	-36,611,764
X Earnings per equity share : Face value of Rs.10 each.			
(1) Basic		-4.34	-0.76
(2) Diluted		-4.34	-0.76

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

 For B. Purushottam & Co.,
Firm Registration No. : 002808S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors of GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited


K V N S Kishore
Partner
Membership no.: 206734

 Place: Chennai
Date: 23.04.2018


Arun Bhagat
Director
DIN 06663193


Utkarsh Gupta
Company Secretary


Sanjay Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 07963436


Mallikarjun DVR
Chief Financial Officer


GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited
(Formerly Known as GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Private Limited)
Statement of standalone assets and liabilities

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018 (Audited)	As at March 31, 2017 (Audited)
1 ASSETS		
a) Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Capital work in progress		
Investment property	13,892,094	13,892,094
Financial assets		
Investments	3,600,113,501	4,338,008,704
Loans and advances	3,700,000	23,347,550
	3,617,705,595	4,375,248,348
b) Current assets		
Inventories		
Financial assets		
Investments	-	1,567,400,000
Loans and advances	1,513,851,273	8,747,401
Trade receivables	-	21,943
Cash and cash equivalents	20,264,175	964,557,279
Other current assets	6,012	2,474,597
Current taxes recoverable (net of provision)	6,011,455	16,091,349
	1,540,132,915	2,559,292,569
TOTAL ASSETS (a+b)	5,157,838,510	6,934,540,917
2 EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
a) Equity		
Equity share capital	479,900,000	479,900,000
Other equity	1,800,566,601	3,116,125,161
Total equity	2,280,466,601	3,596,025,161
b) Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	2,507,300,000	1,869,130,000
Provisions	140,292	78,177
	2,507,440,292	1,869,208,177
c) Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	64,790,000	1,290,000,000
Trade payables	119,231	28,000
Other financial liabilities	298,326,612	178,310,896
Other current liabilities	6,523,270	853,159
Provisions	172,504	115,524
	369,931,617	1,469,307,579
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (a+b+c)	5,157,838,510	6,934,540,917

As per our report of even date

For B. Purushottam & Co.,
Firm Registration No. : 002808S
Chartered Accountants

K N S Kishore
Partner
Membership no. : 206734

Place: Chennai
Date: 23.04.2018

For and on behalf of the board of directors of GMR SEZ & Port Holding Limited

Arun Bhagat
Director
DIN 06663193

Utkarsh Gupta
Company Secretary

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 07963436

Mallikarjun DVR
Chief Financial Officer



(Signature of Arun Bhagat)

(Signature of Utkarsh Gupta)

(Signature of Mallikarjun DVR)



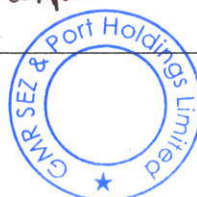
Statement of Standalone Audited Results for Quarter and year ended March 31, 2018

	Particulars	Quarter ended		Year ended	
		3/31/2018	12/31/2017	3/31/2018	3/31/2017
	(Refer Notes Below)	(Refer Note 1)	Unaudited	(Refer Note 1)	Audited
A	Continuing Operations				
1	Revenue				
	a) Revenue from operations				
	i) Sales income from operations	-	-	-	408,214
	ii) Other operating income	-	-	-	-
	b) Other income				
	i) Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (Net)	-	-	-	-
	ii) Others	-3,868,866	38,174,582	51,751,515	164,099,399
	Total revenue	-3,868,866	38,174,582	51,751,515	164,507,813
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 expenses	-	-	-	-
	(g) Employee benefits expense	522,084	522,792	406,504	1,774,540
	(h) Finance costs	73,481,308	114,889,485	59,438,848	367,542,623
	(i) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	-	-	-
	(j) Other expenses	-311,197	215,407	755,245	3,349,211
	Total expenses	73,692,195	115,627,684	60,600,596	372,666,374
3	Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before exceptional items and tax expense (1-2)	-77,561,061	-77,453,102	-8,849,082	-208,158,561
4	Exceptional items				
5	Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax expenses (3 ± 4)	-77,561,061	-77,453,102	-8,849,082	-208,158,561
6	Tax expenses of continuing operations				
	(a) Current tax	-	-	-643,759	-
	(b) Deferred tax	-	-	-	-643,759
7	Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (5 ± 6)	-77,561,061	-77,453,102	-8,205,323	-208,158,561
8	Discontinued Operations				
9	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax expenses				
10	Tax expenses of discontinued operations				
	(a) Current tax	-	-	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
11	Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations (8 ± 9)	-	-	-	-
12	Profit/(loss) after tax for respective periods (7 + 10)	-77,561,061	-77,453,102	-8,205,323	-208,158,561
13	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) ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
	(iii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
14	Total other comprehensive income, net of tax for the respective periods (11 ± 13)	-	-	-	-
15	Total comprehensive income for the respective periods (11 ± 13) [comprising Profit (loss) and Other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the respective periods]	-77,561,061	-77,453,102	-8,205,323	-208,158,561
16	Paid up equity share capital	479,900,000	479,900,000	479,900,000	479,900,000
17	Paid up debt capital				
18	Other Equity (including Debenture Redemption Reserve)				
19	Debt Redemption Reserve				
20	Earnings per equity share				
	i) Basic/ Diluted before Exceptional items	(1.62)	(1.61)	(0.17)	(4.34)
	ii) Basic/ Diluted after Exceptional items	(1.62)	(1.61)	(0.17)	(4.34)
	iii) Basic/ Diluted EPS from continued operations	(1.62)	(1.61)	(0.17)	(4.34)
	iv) Basic/ Diluted EPS from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
21	Debt Equity Ratio				
22	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)				
	i) DSCR before Exceptional items				
	ii) DSCR after Exceptional items				
23	Interest Service Coverage Ratio (ISCR)				
	i) ISCR before Exceptional items				
	ii) ISCR after Exceptional items				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the board of directors of GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited

For B. Purushottam & Co.,
Firm Registration No. : 0028085
Chartered AccountantsK V S Kishore
Partner
Membership no.: 206734Arun Bhagat
Director
DIN 06663193Sanjay Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 07963436Place: Chennai
Date: 23.04.2018Utkarsh Gupta
Company SecretaryMallikarjun DVR
Chief Financial Officer

GMR SEZ and Port Holdings Limited
(Formerly Known as GMR SEZ and Port Holdings Pvt Ltd)
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	31 March 2018 Amount in ₹	31 March 2017 Amount in ₹
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(208,158,561)	(37,255,523)
Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	-	-
Profit before tax	(208,158,561)	(37,255,523)
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows	-	-
Interest expenses	-	-
Interest income	(159,099,619)	(204,717,555)
Gain from sale of shares	(4,999,980)	-
Gain from sale of other investments	(140,113)	(830,928)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(372,398,273)	(242,814,005)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	91,231	(17,140)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	125,685,827	95,872,731
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	21,943	7,011,555
Changes in fair valuation of investments	(1,107,400,000)	1,065,000,000
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	2,468,585	(569,938)
Decrease / (Increase) Short term loans and advances	10,079,894	4,289,627
Decrease / (increase) short term loans and advances	(1,505,103,872)	(1,695,980)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other long term liabilities	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Short term provisions	62,115	78,177
Increase / (Decrease) in long term provisions	56,980	115,524
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(2,846,435,570)	927,270,550
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	643,759
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(2,846,435,570)	927,914,309
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loans and advances given	19,647,550	185,751,974
Purchase of current investments (net)	737,895,203	(346,660,667)
Proceeds from sale/maturity of current investments	1,567,400,000	(76,064,296)
Interest received	159,099,620	204,717,555
Dividends received	-	-
Gain from sale of shares	4,999,980	-
Gain from sale of other investments	140,113	830,928
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	2,489,182,466	(31,424,506)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	638,170,000	106,010,865
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	(1,225,210,000)	(1,000,000,000)
Tax on preference dividend paid	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	(587,040,000)	(893,989,135)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(944,293,104)	2,510,667
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	964,557,279	962,046,612
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	20,264,175	964,557,279
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1,008	74,282
With banks- on current account	20,263,167	4,482,997
- on deposit account	-	960,000,000
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 18)	20,264,175	964,557,279

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

Notes:

- The above cashflow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the IND AS - 7 on cashflow statements as referred to in section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- The above cashflow statement has been compiled from and is based on the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018 and the related statement of profit and loss for the period ended on that date.
- Refer Note no. 29 for disclosure required by Amendment to IND AS 7

As per our report of even date

For B. Purushottam & Co.,
Firm Registration No. : 002808S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors of GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited

KVNS Kishore
Partner
M No 206734

Place: Chennai
Date: 23.04.2018

Arun Bhagat
Director
DIN 06663193

Utkarsh Gupta
Company Secretary

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 07963436

Mallikarjun DVR
Chief Financial Officer



GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited

Statement of change in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amounts in Rupees)

	Issued capital	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent			Total equity
		-Equity component of Debentures	Redemption of Optional Convertible debentures	Retained earnings	
At 31 March 2016	479,900,000	2,637,000,000	-	-549,263,074	2,567,636,926
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-36,611,765	-36,611,765
Transfer from Optional Compulsory convertible debentures to Compulsory convertible debentures	-	1,065,000,000	-	-	1,065,000,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	479,900,000	3,702,000,000	-	-585,874,839	3,596,025,161
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-208,158,561	-208,158,561
Conversion from Compulsory convertible debentures to Optional convertible debentures	-	-2,490,000,000	2,490,000,000	-	-
Transfer from Optional Compulsory convertible debentures to Compulsory convertible debentures	-	1,382,600,000	-	-	1,382,600,000
Transfer from debenture redemption	-	-	-2,490,000,000	-	-2,490,000,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	479,900,000	2,594,600,000	-	-794,033,400	2,280,466,600



3. Investment Property

Amounts in INR

Particulars	Total
Opening balance at 1 April 2016	13,892,094.00
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	-
Closing balance at 31 March 2017	13,892,094.00
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	-
Closing balance at 31 March 2018	13,892,094.00
Depreciation and impairment	-
Opening balance at 1 April 2016	-
Depreciation (note)	-
Closing balance at 31 March 2017	-
Depreciation (note)	-
Closing balance at 31 March 2018	-
Net Block	
at 31 March 2018	13,892,094.00
at 31 March 2017	13,892,094.00
at 31 March 2016	13,892,094.00

For investment property existing as on 1 April 2015, i.e., its date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed costs.

The Company's investment properties consist of 3.110 Acres land in Hosur, Tamilnadu and 11.725 acres land in Gummaregula-East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, Totally 14.835 Acres of land in India. The management has determined that the investment properties consist of two classes of assets – office and retail – based on the nature, characteristics and risks of each property. As at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, the fair values of the properties are INR 3,31,37,500 and INR 2,00,97,000 respectively. These valuations are based on valuations performed by M Chandra Prakash and Gabriel Ebenezer, B.E, F.I.V., an accredited independent valuer. Chartered Surveyors. is a specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee has been applied. Valuation Technique - The valuation has been done considering the market value of the land after visiting the site, meeting various people, making enquiries, collecting & verification of various land related data, considering the sale/ lease executed in that area in last few years, considering the acquisition plan of SIPCOT and the project development plan of the Client in the vicinity.

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Reconciliation of fair value

Opening balance as at 1 April 2017
Fair value difference
Purchases
Closing balance as at 31 March 2018

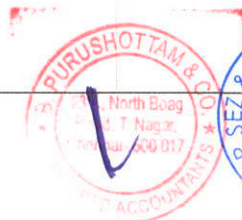
Investment properties
Land
Crores
2.01
1.30
-
3.31



4. Financial assets

Non-Current Investments

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Investment in equity instruments carried at cost (unquoted)				
Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	421,812,200	421,812,200		
42,181,220(2017: 42,181,220) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	57,558,810	57,558,810		
57,558,810(2017: 57,558,810) equity shares of Rs.10 each, partly paid-up Re 1 each in Subsidiaries				
Advika Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Aklina Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Amartya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Asteria Properties Private Limited	300,000	300,000		
30,000(2017: 30,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Baruni Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Camelia Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Eila Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Idika Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Krishna Priya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Nadira Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Shreydita Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Bougainville Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Padmapriya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000		
1,000,000(2017: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Lantana Properties Private Limited	100,000	100,000		
10,000(2017: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries				
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	5,000	5,000		
100(2017: 100) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Fellow Subsidiaries				
Honey Flower Estates Private Limited	332,600,000	332,600,000		
4,760,000(2017: 4,760,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Subsidiaries and premium of Rs.59.87 per shares				
Namitha Real Estates Private Limited	100,000	100,000		
10,000(2017: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Fellow Subsidiaries				
Suzone Properties Private Limited	100,000	100,000		
10,000(2017: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Fellow Subsidiaries				
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	100,000	100,000		
10,000(2017: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Fellow Subsidiaries				
East Godavari Power Distribution Company Private Limited	200,000	100,000		
10,000(2017: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Fellow Subsidiaries				
GMR Utilities Private Limited	200,000	100,000		
10,000(2017: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Fellow Subsidiaries				
Raxa Security Limited		2,499,000,020		
Nil(2017: 3,64,39,040) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Fellow Subsidiaries				
Additional Equity Investments :				
Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	1,562,766	1,562,766		
Advika Properties Private Limited	63,200,000			
Aklina Properties Private Limited	33,600,000			
Amartya Properties Private Limited	69,800,000			
Asteria Properties Private Limited	52,000,000			
Baruni Properties Private Limited	53,400,000			
Camelia Properties Private Limited	54,100,000			
Eila Properties Private Limited	77,500,000			
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	61,200,000			
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	62,800,000			
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	85,000,000			
Idika Properties Private Limited	56,600,000			
Krishna Priya Properties Private Limited	57,400,000			
Nadira Properties Private Limited	39,900,000			
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	57,700,000			
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	67,800,000			
Shreydita Properties Private Limited	71,100,000			
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	54,400,000			
Bougainville Properties Private Limited	40,100,000			
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	100,000,000			
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	49,400,000			
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	65,000,000			
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	161,600,000			
Lantana Properties Private Limited	102,100,000			
Suzone Properties Private Limited	59,200,000			
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	34,100,000			



Unquoted Debenture Investments :

Kakinada Infrastructure Holdings Private Limited (at amortised cost)

	Long Term 31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	Short Term 31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Kakinada Infrastructure Holdings Private Limited (at amortised cost)	936,474,723	813,569,906		
Advika Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	60,700,000
Aklima Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	32,000,000
Amartya Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	65,600,000
Asteria Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	50,000,000
Baruni Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	51,200,000
Camelia Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	52,200,000
Eila Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	75,100,000
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	59,100,000
Lakshmi Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	60,500,000
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	82,300,000
Idika Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	54,000,000
Krishna Priva Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	55,800,000
Nadira Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	38,300,000
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	55,800,000
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	65,100,000
Shredita Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	68,500,000
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	52,200,000
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	38,300,000
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	94,900,000
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	47,900,000
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	63,000,000
Radha Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	157,200,000
Lantana Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	97,800,000
Suzone Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	57,200,000
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	32,700,000

Total investments

3,600,156,691 4,338,051,529 43,190 1,567,442,825

- Aggregate value of quoted investment and market value there off Rs. Nil
- Aggregate value of unquoted investments Rs. 3,600,113,501
- Aggregate amount or impairment in value of investment Rs. Nil

Loans

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Carried at amortised cost				
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good, to related parties	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good, to other parties	-	-	-	-
Loans to related parties				
Unsecured, considered good	3,700,000	23,347,550	1,512,700,000	-
Other loans				
Loans to employees (unsecured considered good)	-	-	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	-	-	30,254	32,804
Other Receivables				
Interest accrued on Loans and debentures to Subsidiaries / FD/ Investments	-	-	1,121,019	8,714,597
Total	3,700,000	23,347,550	1,513,851,273	8,747,401

Other Financial assets

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Carried at amortised cost				
Advances recoverable in cash	-	-	-	-
Total other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Loans	3,700,000	23,347,550	-	8,747,401
Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	3,700,000	23,347,550	-	8,747,401

Trade Receivables

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Unsecured, considered good				
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	-	-	-	-
Other receivables				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	21,943
Total	-	-	-	21,943



5. Other assets

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
	Amounts in INR			
Advances against material and services	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	6,012.00	-
Balance with statutory / government Authorities	-	-	-	2,474,597
Total other assets	-	-	6,012	2,474,597

6. Current income tax

Particulars	Amounts in INR	
	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
Tds Receivables	6,011,455	16,091,349
	6,011,455	16,091,349

7. 'Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	Amounts in INR	
	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents		
-Cash on hand	1,008	74,282
-Balances with Banks		
-In current accounts	20,263,167	654,482,997
Other Bank Balances		
- Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	-	310,000,000
Total	20,264,175	964,557,279



8. Share Capital

Particulars	Amounts in INR	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Authorised :		
50,000,000 (2017:50,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 (2017: Rs.10) each	500,000,000	500,000,000
	500,000,000	500,000,000
Issued :		
4,79,90,000 (2017: 4,79,90,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 (2017: Rs. 10) each fully paid up	479,900,000	479,900,000
Subscribed and Paid-up		
4,79,90,000 (2017: 4,79,90,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 (2017: Rs. 10) each fully paid up	479,900,000	479,900,000
Total	479,900,000	479,900,000

a. Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	In Numbers	Amounts in INR	In Numbers	Amounts in INR
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	47,990,000	479,900,000	47,990,000	479,900,000
Issued during the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	47,990,000	479,900,000	47,990,000	479,900,000

b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Every member holding equity shares shall have voting rights in proportion to his shares of the paid up equity share capital. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by holding company.	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	Amount in INR	No. of Shares held	Amount in INR
Name of Shareholder				
GMR Infrastructure Limited and its nominees, the immediate holding company.				
4,79,90,000 (2017: 4,79,90,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 (2017: Rs. 10) each fully paid up	47,990,000	479,900,000.00	47,990,000	479,900,000.00

d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Company	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class
Name of Shareholder				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
GMR Infrastructure Limited, the immediate holding company and its nominees.	479,900,000	100%	47,990,000	100%

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.



9. Other Equity

Particulars	Amounts in INR 31 March 2017
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
At 1 April 2016	-549,263,074
Add: Net profit for the year	-36,611,764
Add: additions in the other equity	
At 31 March 2017	-585,874,838
Add: Net profit for the year	-208,154,426
Add: additions in the other equity	
At 31 March 2018	-794,029,264
Equity component of Debentures	
At 1 April 2016	2,637,000,000
Add: additions in the other equity	1,065,000,000
At 31 March 2017	3,702,000,000
Add: additions in the other equity	-1,107,400,000
At 31 March 2018	2,594,600,000
Other items of Comprehensive Income	
At 31 March 2017	-
Add: Actuarial gain or losses during the year	-4,135
At 31 March 2018	-4,135
Total reserves and surplus as at 31st March 2018	1,800,566,601
Total reserves and surplus as at 31st March 2017	3,116,125,162

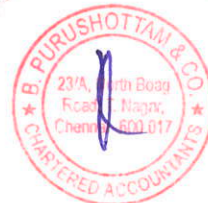


10 Financial liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	Non - Current		Current	
	Amounts in INR			
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Unsecured borrowings				
Debentures				
Nil (2017: Nil) 0% (2017: 1%) Compulsory Convertible Debentures (2017: Cumulative Optionally Convertible Debentures) of Rs.1,00,00,000 (2017: 1,00,00,000) each.	-	-	-	-
12,900 (2017: 12,900) 12.25% (2017: 0.1%) Cumulative Optionally Convertible Debentures of Rs.10,00,000 (2017: 10,00,000) each.	-	-	-	1,290,000,000
1,476 (2017: 1,476) 12% Cumulative Optionally Convertible Debentures of Rs.100,000 (March 2017: 100,000) each.	-	147,600,000	-	-
Loans from related parties				
Loans from group company (unsecured)	1,022,300,000	1,721,530,000	49,790,000	-
From Bank:				
Indian rupee term loan from banks (secured)	1,485,000,000	-	15,000,000	-
Total	2,507,300,000	1,869,130,000	64,790,000	1,290,000,000

The Company issued 12,900 number of 12.25% Cumulative OCDs of Rs.100,000 each aggregating to Rs. 129.00 Crores and 1,476 numbers of 12% Cumulative OCDs of Rs.100,000 each aggregating to Rs. 14.76 Crores, GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL) up to the year ended March 31, 2017, Total Rs. 143.76 crores. The company also taken a loan of Rs. 132.31 crores at an interest rate of 12.25% pa for a period of 3 years from GIL and a loan of Rs. 39.84 crores from GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAL) at an interest rate of 11% pa for a period of 3 years up to the financial year ended March 31, 2017. Total Rs. 172.15 crores. During the current financial year 2017-18, the company has availed further loan of Rs.59.50 crores from Dhruvi Securities Limited at an interest rate of 12.25% P.A. Also company has borrowed Rs.150 Crs term loan from Yes Bank Limited at interest rate of Rs.11.9% P.A.with tenor of 96 months secured against companies trade receivables and moveable properties. And company also refunded Rs.132.31 Crs at an interest rate of 12.25% to GIL. And during the year, The Company has Converted Compulsory Convertible debenture of 24,90,00,000 numbers of 0% CCDs of Rs.10 each aggregating to Rs. 249.00 crores into 0% Optionally convertible debentures, out of which redeemed 24,90,00,000 numbers of 0% Optionally convertible debentures of Rs.10 each aggregating to Rs. 249.00 crores to GIL And also company has redeemed 550 numbers of 12% Cumulative OCDs of Rs.100,000 each aggregating to Rs. 5.50 Crores. And during the year, The company has converted 12,900 number of 12.25% Cumulative OCDs of Rs.10,00,000 each into compulsory convertible debentures aggregating to Rs.129.00 Crs & 9.46 Number of 12% Cumulative OCDs of Rs.100,000 each aggregating to Rs.9.26 Crs. Balance outstanding as on 31st March 2018 - Loan of Rs. 257.20 Crs.

The debentures are optionally convertible, at the option of the debenture holders, at any time not exceeding 120 months (the term) from the date of issue of debentures into equity shares, and at a valuation to be mutually agreed upon as per the valuation to be done by a reputed Chartered Accountant firm at the time of conversion. In case the option is not exercised by the debenture holder, the Company shall at the end of the above term, convert the same into equity shares as per the aforesaid valuation methodology. In case of CCDs, the debentures are Compulsory Convertible at the end of 60 months (the term) from the date of allotment of debentures into equity shares at a valuation to be mutually agreed upon as per the valuation to be done by a reputed Chartered Accountant firm at the time of conversion.



11. Financial liabilities - Trade payables

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Trade Payable		
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
- Related parties	-	-
- Others	119,231	28,000
TOTAL	119,231	28,000

There are no micro and small enterprises, to which the company owes dues, based on the information available with the Company and this has been relied upon by the Auditors' of the Company.

12. Other Financial Liabilities

Amounts in INR

	Non Current		Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	257,868,809	177,597,969
Retention money			22,789	
Non trade payable			40,435,014	712,927
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	298,326,612	178,310,896
Total other financial liabilities	-	-	298,326,612	178,310,896

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Borrowings	-	-	1,869,130,000	1,290,000,000
Trade Payables	-	-	119,231	28,000
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	178,310,896
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	-	-	1,869,249,231	1,468,338,896

13. Other Liabilities

Amounts in INR

	Non Current		Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Statutory liabilities			6,523,270	853,159
Total	-	-	6,523,270	853,159

14. Provisions

Amounts in INR

	Long-term		Short-term	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for Compensated Absences	83,712	48,467	-	-
Provision for Gratuity	56,580	29,710	-	-
Provision for other employee benefits	-	-	172,504	115,524
Total	140,292	78,177	172,504	115,524



15. Revenue From Operations

Breakup of "Revenue From Operations" in profit and loss is as follows:

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Revenue from operations		
Income from Contracts)	408,214	-
Grand Total	408,214	-

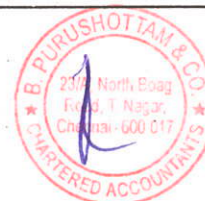
16. Other income

	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Other income		
Profit from sale of Investments	5,140,093	830,928
<u>Interest on:</u>		
Bank deposits	20,617,554	85,967,739
Interest from loan to group companies	14,289,495	9,811,989
Interest from IT Refund	1,147,640	429,090
Others	122,904,817	107,677,809
	164,099,599	204,717,555

17. Employee Benefits Expense

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,582,380	1,286,023
Contribution to provident and other funds	139,014	129,787
Gratuity expenses	22,735	29,101
Staff welfare expenses	26,276	40,216
	1,770,405	1,485,127



18. Other expenses

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Operational expenses	398,258	-
	398,258	-
Rates and taxes	11,689	1,924
Communication costs	10,200	5,250
Printing and stationery	12,815	2,525
Director Sitting fees	140,350	281,400
Roc Expenses	10,263	13,800
Travelling and Conveyence	69,794	77,197
Legal and Professional fees	2,478,829	3,621,521
Bank Charges	98,057	2,209
Payments to Auditors:		
- Audit Fee	110,200	120,600
Miscellaneous expenses	8,756	
Total	2,950,953	4,126,426

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)		
As Auditor		
Audit fee	70,150	30,150
Tax audit fee		30,000
In other capacity		
- Group reporting		
Other services		
-Certification fees	40,050	60,450
	110,200	120,600



18. Other expenses

	Amounts in INR	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Operational expenses	398,258	-
	398,258	-
Rates and taxes	11,689	1,924
Communication costs	10,200	5,250
Printing and stationery	12,815	2,525
Director Sitting fees	140,350	281,400
Roc Expenses	10,263	13,800
Travelling and Conveyance	69,794	77,197
Legal and Professional fees	2,478,829	3,621,521
Bank Charges	98,057	2,209
Payments to Auditors:		
- Audit Fee	110,200	120,600
Miscellaneous expenses	8,756	
Total	2,950,953	4,126,426

	Amounts in INR	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)		
As Auditor		
Audit fee	70,150	30,150
Tax audit fee		30,000
In other capacity		
- Group reporting		
Other services		
-Certification fees	40,050	60,450
	110,200	120,600

19. Interest expenses

	Amounts in INR	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Year Ended 31-Mar-17
Interest expenses	367,542,623	236,361,525
Total	367,542,623	236,361,525



20. 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

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Amounts in INR	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Continuing operations	-208,158,560.84	-36,611,763.86
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)	47,990,000.00	47,990,000.00
Effect of dilution:		
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	47,990,000.00	47,990,000.00
Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted) (Rs)	-4.34	-0.76
Face value per share (Rs)	10	10



21. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated 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.

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 or cash-generating unit's (CGU) 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's assets. Where 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.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 22.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the 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 liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.



22. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined Contribution Plans :

The Company's Contribution to Provident and Pension Fund charged to Investment properties are as follows :

Particulars	Amount in INR	
	2017-18	2016-17
Provident and pension fund	20,626	21,431
Total	20,626	21,431

b) Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity as per Actuarial Valuation as at March 31, 2016 [Funded]

Particulars	Amount in INR	
	2017-18	2016-17
<i>i) Change in defined benefit obligation</i>		
Opening defined benefit obligation	(56,580)	(29,710)
Current Service Cost	20,626	21,431
Interest cost	-	-
Acquisition Cost/(Credit)	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations - experience	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	(35,954)	(8,279)
<i>ii) Change in fair value of plan assets:</i>		
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest income on plan assets	-	-
Return on plan assets greater / (lesser) than discount rate	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-
<i>iii) Amount Recognized in the Balance Sheet</i>		
Present Value of Obligation as at year end	(35,954)	(8,279)
Fair Value of plan assets at year end	-	-
Funded status	(35,954)	(8,279)
Less : Asset ceiling adjustment	-	-
Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) recognized	(35,954)	(8,279)
<i>iv) Expenses recognised during the period</i>		
<i>In Investment properties</i>		
Current Service Cost	20,626	21,431
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-	-
	20,626	21,431
<i>In Investment properties</i>		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation - Experience Adjustments	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	-	-
	-	-
Total expense	20,626	21,431
<i>v) The major category of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:</i>		
Investment with Insurer managed funds	100%	100%
<i>vi) Principal actuarial assumptions used</i>		
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.10%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (p.a.)	7.10%	7.10%
Expected rate of increase in salary	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition Rate	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years

c) Leave Encashment

Liability towards Leave Encashment based on Actuarial valuation amounts to Rs. 83,712 as at March 31, 2018 [March 31, 2017: Rs.48,567].



23 Commitments and Contingencies

I Commitments

The company has commitment of Rs.459.94 Cr towards balance amount due towards investment in equity shares of its subsidiary Kakinada SEZ Private Limited, as detailed below which is payable as and when equity call is made by the company

No. of Shares	Paid / shares	Balance in face value	Premium Payable (Rs.)	Total Payable Shares (Rs.)	Total Amount Payable
42,181,220	10	-	41	41	1,726,055,522
57,558,810	1	9	41	50	2,873,335,795
				Total	4,599,391,318

Estimated amount of Contracts

	31 March, 2018	31 March, 2017
a.Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	NIL	NIL



24. Related Party transactions

(A) Names of Related parties and nature of related party relationships

(a) Subsidiaries

Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)
Advika Properties Private Limited
Aklima Properties Private Limited
Amartya Properties Private Limited
Asteria Real Estates Private Limited
Baruni Properties Private Limited
Camelia Properties Private Limited
Eila Properties Private Limited
Gerbera Properties Private Limited
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited
Idika Properties Private Limited
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited
Nadira Properties Private Limited
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited
Sreepa Properties Private Limited
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited
Deepesh Properties Private Limited
Padmapriya Properties Private Limited
Larkspur Properties Private Limited
Pranesh Properties Private Limited
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited
Lantana Properties Private Limited
Honey Flower Estates Private Limited
Namitha Real Estates Private Limited
Suzone Properties Private Limited
Lilliam Properties Private Limited

(b) Fellow Subsidiaries

GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressway Limited (GTTEL)
GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressway Limited (GTAL)
GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited (GKSL)
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressway Private Limited (GHVEPL)
GMR Kishanagarh Udaipur Ahmedabad Expressway Private Limited (GKUAEP)
Dhruvi Securities Limited (Dhruvi)

(c) Holding company

GMR Infrastructure Limited
GMR Enterprise Private Limited

(d) Key management personnel

Mr. Krishna Kumar Kollapureddy - Manager
Mr. Mallikarjun DVR - Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Utkarsh Gupta - Company Secretary

(e) Enterprise where key management personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence

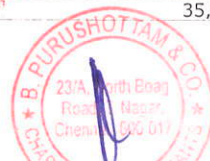
GMR Sports Private Limited

(B) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Particulars	Amounts in INR	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
i) Investment in equity shares of Subsidiary:-		
Raxa Securities Limited	-	240,000,020
East Godavari Power Distribution Company Private Limited	100,000	-
GMR Utilities Private Limited	100,000	-
ii) Issue of debentures		
Holding Company - GIL	-	65,000,000
iii) Redemption of debentures		
Holding Company - GIL	460,000,000	-
iv) Investment in Debentures of Subsidiaries		
Advika Properties Private Limited	2,500,000	500,000
Aklima Properties Private Limited	1,600,000	200,000
Amartya Properties Private Limited	4,200,000	1,600,000
Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	2,000,000	9,100,000
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	5,100,000	28,100,000
Eila Properties Private Limited	2,400,000	-
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	2,700,000	2,500,000
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited	1,600,000	1,800,000
Lantana Properties Private Limited	4,300,000	1,200,000
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	4,400,000	26,500,000
Idika Properties Private Limited	2,600,000	-
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	2,100,000	-
Suzone Properties Private Limited	2,000,000	-
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	1,400,000	1,700,000
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	2,300,000	-
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	1,500,000	-
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	2,600,000	25,300,000
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	1,800,000	300,000



Baruni Properties Private Limited	2,200,000	-
Camelia Properties Private Limited	1,900,000	-
Nadira Properties Private Limited	1,600,000	-
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	1,900,000	-
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	2,200,000	11,100,000
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	2,000,000	1,000,000
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	2,700,000	8,300,000
v) Redemption Subsidiaries debenture investment		
Baruni Properties Private Limited	-	300,000
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	-	1,200,000
Nadira Properties Private Limited	-	17,400,000
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	-	4,100,000
Suzone Properties Private Limited	-	9,500,000
vi) Loan taken		
Fellow Subsidiary - GTAEI	-	398,499,027
Holding Company - GIL	28,900,000	91,200,000
Fellow Subsidiary - Dhruvi	595,000,000	-
Subsidiary - Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	3,500,000	-
Subsidiary - Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	12,000,000	-
Subsidiary - Lilliam Properties Private Limited	5,000,000	-
Subsidiary - Deepesh Properties Private Limited	15,200,000	-
Subsidiary - Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	17,700,000	-
vii) Interest on Borrowings		
Fellow Subsidiary - GTAEI	43,824,000	29,625,504
Holding Company - GIL	36,680,632	162,083,425
Fellow Subsidiary - Dhruvi	66,097,979	-
viii) Interest on Debenture Borrowings		
Holding Company - GIL	128,046,781	29,806,028
ix) Refund of Borrowings		
Fellow Subsidiary - GTAEI	-	398,598,054
Holding Company - GIL	1,323,130,000	-
Subsidiary - Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	900,000	-
Subsidiary - Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	2,710,000	-
x) Loan given		
Subsidiary - Kakinada SEZ Limited	1,500,000,000	-
Fellow Subsidiary - GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited	25,450,000	-
Subsidiary - Honey flower Real Estates Private Limited	1,500,000	-
Subsidiary - Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	-	-
Subsidiary - Advika Properties Private Limited	250,000	-
Subsidiary - Aklima Properties Private Limited	400,000	-
Subsidiary - Camelia Properties Private Limited	2,800,000	-
Subsidiary - Gerbera Properties Private Limited	1,850,000	-
Subsidiary - Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	3,200,000	-
Subsidiary - Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	1,400,000	-
Subsidiary - Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	700,000	-
Subsidiary - Eila Properties Private Limited	1,900,000	-
Subsidiary - Sreepa Properties Private Limited	2,500,000	-
Subsidiary - Larkspur Properties Private Limited	-	-
Subsidiary - Lantana Properties Private Limited	200,000	-
xi) Refund of Loan given		
Subsidiary - Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	-
Fellow Subsidiary - GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited	21,750,000	-
Namitha Real Estates Private Limited	-	120,920,904
Subsidiary - Honey flower Real Estates Private Limited	19,653,547	-
Subsidiary - Padmapriya Properties Private Limited	5,194,003	-
Subsidiary - Sreepa Properties Private Limited	2,500,000	-
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	-	166,100
xii) Interest on Lending / Debenture Investment		
Subsidiary - Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	-
Subsidiary - Honeyflower Estates Private Limited	720,591	2,932,682
Subsidiary - Namitha Real Estates Private Limited	-	3,623,513
Subsidiary - Padmapriya Properties Private Limited	272,580	2,206,456
Subsidiary - Advika Properties Private Limited	454,003	40,744
Subsidiary - Aklima Properties Private Limited	239,342	21,479
Subsidiary - Amartya Properties Private Limited	490,874	44,033
Subsidiary - Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	373,973	33,562
Subsidiary - Baruni Properties Private Limited	382,948	34,367
Subsidiary - Camelia Properties Private Limited	390,427	35,038
Subsidiary - Eila Properties Private Limited	561,707	50,410
Subsidiary - Gerbera Properties Private Limited	442,036	39,670
Subsidiary - Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	452,507	40,610
Subsidiary - Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	615,559	55,242
Subsidiary - Idika Properties Private Limited	404,696	36,247
Subsidiary - Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited	417,353	37,455
Subsidiary - Nadira Properties Private Limited	286,463	25,306
Subsidiary - Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	417,353	37,455
Subsidiary - Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	486,912	43,697
Subsidiary - Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	512,342	43,620
Subsidiary - Sreepa Properties Private Limited	390,427	35,058



Subsidiary - Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	286,463	25,708
Subsidiary - Deepesh Properties Private Limited	720,814	63,700
Subsidiary - Larkspur Properties Private Limited	358,266	32,152
Subsidiary - Pranesh Properties Private Limited	471,205	42,288
Subsidiary - Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	1,175,770	105,518
Subsidiary - Lantana Properties Private Limited	734,441	65,647
Subsidiary - Suzone Properties Private Limited	428,367	38,395
Subsidiary - Lilliam Properties Private Limited	245,121	21,949
Fellow Subsidiary - GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited	556,955	-
xiii) Income from Contract		
Padmapriya Properties Private Limited - Subsidiary	-	-
Fellow Subsidiary - GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited	-	-
xiv) Consultancy Service given by		
Holding Company - GIL	2,302,579	3,738,889
xv) Reimbursement of Expenses to		
Fellow Subsidiary - GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited	33,371	6,452,314
Subsidiary - Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	11,631,105	-
xvi) Reimbursement of Expenses by Subsidiaries		
Subsidiary - Kakinada SEZ Limited	144,406,040	-
Enterprise where key management personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence - GBPPL	2,013	-
xvii) Sale of Investment - Equity shares of Raxa		
Fellow Subsidiary - GMR Aero Structure Limited	2,495,000,000	-
xviii) Purchase of Equity shares from		
Holding Company - GEPL	-	-

(C) Outstanding Balances at the year-end :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
i) Allotment of Equity Share Capital		
Holding Company - GIL	479,900,000	479,900,000
ii) Debentures		
Holding Company - GIL (OCD)	0	1,437,600,000
Holding Company - GIL (CCD)	2,594,600,000	3,702,000,000
iii) Investment in equity of Subsidiaries		
Advika Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Aklima Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Amartya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	300,000	300,000
Baruni Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Camelia Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Eila Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
GMR Hosur Industrial City Private Limited	100,000	100,000
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Idika Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	479,371,010	479,371,010
Nadira Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Padmapriya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	10,000,000	10,000,000
Honey Flower Estates Private Limited	332,600,000	332,600,000
Namitha Real Estates Private Limited	100,000	100,000
Suzone Properties Private Limited	100,000	100,000
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	100,000	100,000
East Godavari Power Distribution Company Private Limited	200,000	100,000
GMR Utilities Private Limited	200,000	100,000
Raxa Security Services Limited	0	2,490,000,020
iv) Investment in equity of Fellow Subsidiary		
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	5,000	5,000
v) Investment in Debentures (OCD) of Subsidiaries		
Advika Properties Private Limited	-	60,700,000
Aklima Properties Private Limited	-	32,000,000
Amartya Properties Private Limited	-	65,600,000



Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	-	50,000,000
Baruni Properties Private Limited	-	51,200,000
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	-	38,300,000
Camelia Properties Private Limited	-	52,200,000
Eila Properties Private Limited	-	75,100,000
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	-	59,100,000
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	-	60,500,000
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	-	47,900,000
Lantana Properties Pvt Ltd (Formally Known as GMR Hosur Industrial City Private Limited)	-	97,800,000
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	-	82,300,000
Idika Properties Private Limited	-	54,000,000
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited	-	55,800,000
Nadira Properties Private Limited	-	38,300,000
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	-	63,000,000
Prakaipa Properties Private Limited	-	55,800,000
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	-	65,100,000
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	-	68,500,000
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	-	52,200,000
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	-	157,200,000
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	-	94,900,000
Suzone Properties Private Limited	-	57,200,000
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	-	32,700,000
vi) Investment in Debentures (CCD) of Subsidiaries		
Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	52,000,000	-
Advika Properties Privates Limited	63,200,000	-
Aklima Properties Private Limited	33,600,000	-
Amartya Properties Private Limited	69,800,000	-
Baruni Properties Private Limited	53,400,000	-
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	40,100,000	-
Camelia Properties Private Limited	54,100,000	-
Eila Properties Private Limited	77,500,000	-
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	61,200,000	-
Lakshnapriya Properties Pvt Ltd	62,800,000	-
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	49,400,000	-
Lantana Properties Private Limited)	102,100,000	-
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	85,000,000	-
Idika Properties Private Limited	56,600,000	-
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited	57,400,000	-
Nadira Properties Private Limited	39,900,000	-
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	57,700,000	-
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	67,800,000	-
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	65,000,000	-
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	71,100,000	-
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	54,400,000	-
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	161,600,000	-
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	100,000,000	-
Suzone Properties Private Limited	59,200,000	-
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	34,100,000	-
vii) Loan taken		
Fellow Subsidiary -- GTAEL	398,400,000	398,400,000
Fellow Subsidiary -- Dhruvi	595,000,000	-
Holding Company - GIL	28,900,000	1,323,130,000
Subsidiary -- Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	12,000,000	-
Subsidiary -- Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	790,000	-
Subsidiary -- Deepesh Properties Private Limited	15,200,000	-
Subsidiary -- Lilliam Properties Private Limited	5,000,000	-
Subsidiary -- Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	16,800,000	-
viii) Loan Given to Subsidiaries		
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	-	-
Honeyflower Estates Private Limited	-	18,153,547
Namitha Real Estates Private Limited	-	-
Padmapriya Properties Private Limited	-	5,194,003
Kakinada SEZ Limited	1,500,000,000	-
GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	3,700,000	-
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	3,200,000	-
Advika Properties Private Limited	250,000	-
Aklima Properties Private Limited	400,000	-
Camelia Properties Private Limited	2,800,000	-
Eila Properties Private Limited	1,900,000	-



Gerbera Properties Private Limited	1,850,000	-
Lakshmipriya Properties Private Limited	700,000	-
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	1,400,000	-
Lantana Properties Private Limited	200,000	-
ix) Interest on Borrowing		
Holding Company - GIL	161,271	162083425
Fellow Subsidiary - Dhruvi	59,488,182	-
Fellow Subsidiary - GTAEL	40,630,520	1,188,920
x) Interest on Debentures		
Holding Company - GIL	142,428,563	14325624
xi) Interest on Lending / Debenture Investment to subsidiaries		
Honeyflower Estates Private Limited	-	2,081,997
Namitha Real Estates Private Limited	-	-
Padmapriya Properties Private Limited	-	2,147,528
Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	-
Advika Properties Private Limited	-	36,669
Aklima Properties Private Limited	-	19,332
Amartya Properties Private Limited	-	39,630
Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	-	30,205
Baruni Properties Private Limited	-	30,930
Camelia Properties Private Limited	-	31,535
Eila Properties Private Limited	-	45,369
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	-	35,709
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited	-	36,549
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	-	49,718
Idika Properties Private Limited	-	32,622
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited	-	33,709
Nadira Properties Private Limited	-	22,774
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	-	33,709
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	-	39,328
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	-	39,267
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	-	31,535
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	-	23,137
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	-	57,330
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	-	28,937
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	-	38,059
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	-	94,966
Lantana Properties Private Limited	-	59,082
Suzone Properties Private Limited	-	34,555
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	-	19,754
xii) Creditors / payable		
Enterprise where key management personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence - GEEPL	1,593	-
Holding Company - GIL	1,008,076	-
Amartya Properties Private Limited	1,513,528	-
Camelia Properties Private Limited	1,203,818	-
Idika Properties Private Limited	1,247,812	-
Baruni Properties Private Limited	1,180,756	-
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited	883,261	-
Asteria Real Estates Private Limited	1,153,082	-
Larkspur Properties Private Limited	1,104,653	-
Advika Properties Private Limited	1,399,842	-
Aklima Properties Private Limited	737,973	-
Eila Properties Private Limited	1,731,929	-
Gerbera Properties Private Limited	1,362,943	-
Lakshmipriya Properties Private Limited	1,395,229	-
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited	1,897,973	-
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited	1,286,840	-
Nadira Properties Private Limited	883,261	-
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited	1,286,840	-
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited	1,501,313	-
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited	1,579,723	-
Sreepa Properties Private Limited	1,203,818	-
Deepesh Properties Private Limited	2,222,509	-
Pranesh Properties Private Limited	1,452,884	-
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited	3,625,290	-
Lantana Properties Private Limited	2,264,527	-
Suzone Properties Private Limited	4,170,799	-
Lilliam Properties Private Limited	755,788	-



25 Fair values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for those instruments carried at fair value) appearing in the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values.

26 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's 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 is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. Company's senior management ensures 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

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

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions.

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 does not have fluctuating interest rate borrowings, thus company does not have any interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have exposure to foreign currency payable or receivable balances and hence it does not have any foreign currency risk.



27 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt.

	Amounts in	
	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
Borrowings	2,507,300,000	1,869,130,000
Trade payables	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Net debts	2,507,300,000	1,869,130,000
Capital Components		
share Capital	479,900,000	479,900,000
Other equity	1,800,566,601	3,116,125,161
Total Capital	2,280,466,601	3,596,025,161
Capital and net debt	4,787,766,601	5,465,155,161
Gearing ratio (%)	52%	34%

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



1. Corporate Information

The company was incorporated on March 28, 2008 as GMR Oil and Natural Gas Private Limited. The name of the company has been changed to GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Private Limited in March 2010. Company has changed from Private Limited to Public Limited from 30th March 2017. The company is pursuing the investment opportunities in companies in the field of promoting, establishing, constructing, providing technical services, or related in any way to operate special economic zones (SEZs) and in companies engaged in the business of designing, developing, building, maintaining or in any way related to operating Sea Ports in India and abroad.

The registered office of the company is located in Mumbai, India.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 24.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 21.04.2018

2. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

B. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. 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:



- i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) 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 it is:

- i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. 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.

b. Property, plant and equipment

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment as on 1 April 2015.

Land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date.

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

On Transition to Ind AS, the Company has availed the optional exemption on "Long term Foreign currency Monetary items" and has accordingly continued with the policy to adjust the exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset recognised in the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016 (as per previous GAAP) to the cost of the tangible asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset. In accordance with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') circular dated August 09, 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of tangible fixed



assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, for the period. In other words, the Company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange differences.

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

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

c. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

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

The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

Depreciation on adjustments to the historical cost of the assets on account of foreign exchange fluctuations is provided prospectively over the residual useful life of the asset.

d. Investment properties

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual



evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

e. Intangible assets

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

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

Research and development cost:

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

- i. The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- ii. The Company's intention to complete the asset and use or sell it
- iii. The Company has ability to use or sell the asset
- iv. It can be demonstrated how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- v. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset are available, and
- vi. The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

f. Amortisation of intangible assets

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

Intangible assets (Software licences etc) are amortised over the useful life of 6 years as estimated by the management.



g. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

h. Leases

Company as a lessee:

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

- i) another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or
- ii) the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

Company as a lessor:

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned:



Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease

i. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, components, stores and spares:

Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes all applicable costs in bringing goods to their present locations and condition.

Contract work-in-progress:

Costs incurred that relate to future activities on the contract are recognised as contract work-in-progress. Contract work-in-progress comprises of construction cost and other directly attributable overheads and are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Traded / Finished goods:

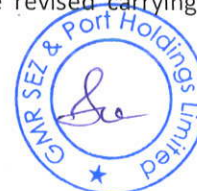
Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes all applicable costs incurred in bringing goods to their present location and condition.

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

j. 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 or cash generating 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, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model 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.

k. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets, and Commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, 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."

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date

l. Retirement and other Employee Benefits

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, pension fund, superannuation fund etc. are defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable.



The Company recognizes contribution payable 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 for services 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.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date, which recognised each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

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:

- i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ii) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- ii) Net interest expense or income

Long term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

m. 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

- i) Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- iii) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- iv) 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:

- v) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- vi) 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:

- vii) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- viii) 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 de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The



Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- ix) *Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance*
- x) *Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI*
- xi) *Lease receivables under Ind AS 17*
- xii) *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*
- xiii) *Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL*
- xiv) *Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL*

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on;

- xv) *Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and*
- xvi) *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:

xvii) *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*

xviii) *Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms*

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Company estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date:

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:

xix) *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.*

xx) *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.*

xxi) *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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement



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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss :

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

Loans and borrowings :

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of



the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

n. 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.

o. Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i) *In the principal market for the asset or liability, or*
- ii) *In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability*

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

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

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

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

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

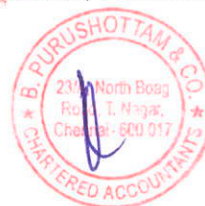
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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

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

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

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring



measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years.

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

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

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value.

p. Revenue recognition

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

Sales tax/ value added tax (VAT) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

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

- i. Income from management / technical services is recognised as per the terms of the agreement on the basis of services rendered.
- ii. On disposal of current investments, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss. Such income is included under the head 'other operating income' for companies engaged in investing activities and under the head 'other income' for other companies in the statement of profit and loss.
- iii. Insurance claim is recognised on acceptance of the claims by the insurance company.

Revenue earned in excess of billings has been included under 'other assets' as unbilled revenue and billings in excess of revenue has been disclosed under 'other liabilities' as unearned revenue.



Expenditure including pre-operative and other incidental expenses incurred by the Group on projects that are in the process of commissioning, being recoverable from the respective SPVs / subsidiaries incorporated for carrying out these projects, are not charged to the statement of profit and loss and are treated as advances to the respective entities.

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

q. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income 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.

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."

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:

- i) 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
- ii) 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:

- iii) 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
- iv) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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



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

r. Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

The Company charges its CSR expenditure during the year to the statement of profit and loss.



28. Recent accounting pronouncements

a) New Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) issued but not yet effective

Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' was notified on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. This new standard requires revenue to be recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Adoption of the new rules could affect the timing of revenue recognition for certain transactions of the Company. Ind AS 115 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 and permits two possible methods of transition:

(i) retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within Ind AS 115 (the full retrospective method); or

(ii) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 115 recognized at the date of initial application (1 April 2018) and providing certain additional disclosures as defined in Ind AS 115 (the modified retrospective method).

The Group continues to evaluate the available transition methods and its contractual arrangements. The ultimate impact on revenue resulting from the application of Ind AS 115 will be subject to assessments that are dependent on many variables, including, but not limited to, the terms of the contractual arrangements and the mix of business. The Company's considerations also include, but are not limited to, the comparability of its financial statements and the comparability within its industry from application of the new standard to its contractual arrangements. The Company has established an implementation team to implement Ind AS 115 related to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and it continues to evaluate the changes to accounting system and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary.

Upon adoption the Company expects there to be a change in the manner that variable consideration in certain revenue arrangements is recognized from the current practice of recognizing such revenue as the services are performed and the variable consideration is earned to estimating the achievability of the variable conditions when the Company begins delivering services and recognizing that amount over the contractual period. The Company also expects a change in the manner that it recognizes certain incremental and fulfilment costs from expensing them as incurred to deferring and recognizing them over the contractual period. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed.

b) Amendments to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard:

Amendments to Ind AS 12 - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the company as the company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

(i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or

(ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. However, since the Company's current practice is in line with the Interpretation, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 40 - Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use.

Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company will apply amendments when they become effective. However, since Company's current practice is in line with the clarifications issued, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.



29. Where there is movement/ balance in financial activities in cash: flow

Amendment to Ind AS 7

Effective April 1, 2017, the company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which requires entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The reconciliation is given as below:

Particulars	01.04.2017	Cash Flow	Non Cash Changes		Amount in Rs.	
			Fair Value Changes	Others	31.03.2018	
Long Term Borrowings	1,869,130,000	638,170,000	-	-	2,507,300,000	
Short Term Borrowing	1,290,000,000	(1,225,210,000)		-	64,790,000	



Income tax expenses in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following:		
	Year ended 31-Mar-18	Year ended 31-Mar-17
Tax expenses		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total taxes	-	-
Effective Tax Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2018 (Amount in Rupees , unless otherwise stated)		
	Year ended 31-Mar-18	Year ended 31-Mar-17
Income tax		
Accounting profit before tax	-208,154,426	-37,255,523
Tax rate	25.75%	29.87%
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25.75% (March 31, 2017: 29.87%)	(53,599,765)	(11,128,225)
Deferred tax**	53,599,765	11,128,225
At the effective income tax rate	-	-
Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-
**Deferred tax asset has not been recognized on brought forward losses as there is no probability/convincing or other evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which DTA will be adjusted.		



B. Payable / Sundry Creditors / Deposits Received / Interest Payable

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Transaction CL	ICAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (ICAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTI/(OTI) on Ind AS
1	01582	GMR Infrastructure SEZ Limited (GISEZ)	IC5300	Interest earned on loan given	Other current assets	Other CA - Interest earned on loans to group	105100002	122,271.00		12,271.00	

B. Payable / Sundry Creditors / Deposits Received / Interest Payable

Sr No.	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Transaction CL	ICAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (ICAP+ Ind AS)	DTT/DTA on Ind AS Adjustments
1	CIL	Chirva Infrastructure Private Limited (CIL)	IC6100	Debitors	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Borrowings - Debitors (Interest)	2026030004	259,460,000.00		595,000,000.00	
2	DSPIL	Divya Securities Private Limited (DSPIL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026070006	3,994,000,000.00		1,008,076.42	
3	GIL	GR Infrastructure Private Limited (GIL)	IC6100	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,882,241.00		1,882,241.00	
4	BOEPL	Bongu Road Properties Private Limited (BOEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,155,082.00		1,155,082.00	
5	ABEPL	Aberra Road Estates Private Limited (ABEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,104,653.00		1,104,653.00	
6	AAEPL	Aditya Properties Private Limited (AAEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,399,842.00		1,399,842.00	
7	APPL	Aditya Properties Private Limited (APPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	773,973.00		773,973.00	
8	AAEPL	Aditya Properties Private Limited (AAEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,515,528.00		1,515,528.00	
9	AAEPL	Aditya Properties Private Limited (AAEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,515,528.00		1,515,528.00	
10	BPEL	Banani Properties Private Limited (BPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,201,819.00		1,201,819.00	
11	CEPL	Chennai Properties Private Limited (CEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,731,929.00		1,731,929.00	
12	EPPL	Edel Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,201,819.00		1,201,819.00	
13	EPPL	Edel Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,362,943.00		1,362,943.00	
14	EPPL	Edel Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,395,329.00		1,395,329.00	
15	EPPL	Edel Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,897,973.00		1,897,973.00	
16	EPPL	Edel Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,247,812.00		1,247,812.00	
17	KPEL	Krishnapur Properties Private Limited (KPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,286,840.00		1,286,840.00	
18	NPEL	Naidu Properties Private Limited (NPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,286,840.00		1,286,840.00	
19	PPPL	Panambur Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,286,840.00		1,286,840.00	
20	PPPL	Panambur Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,501,313.00		1,501,313.00	
21	SSPEL	Seetha Properties Private Limited (SSPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,579,723.00		1,579,723.00	
22	SSPEL	Seetha Properties Private Limited (SSPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,202,819.00		1,202,819.00	
23	DPEL	Devathi Properties Private Limited (DPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	2,222,509.00		2,222,509.00	
24	PPPL	Panambur Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	1,453,841.00		1,453,841.00	
25	RPEL	Radhakrishna Properties Private Limited (RPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	2,222,509.00		2,222,509.00	
26	GICPL	GIRK House Industrial City Private Limited (GICPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	2,222,509.00		2,222,509.00	
27	SSPEL	Seetha Properties Private Limited (SSPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	2,222,509.00		2,222,509.00	
28	CEPL	Chennai Properties Private Limited (CEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	2,222,509.00		2,222,509.00	
29	CEPL	Chennai Properties Private Limited (CEPL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	Non Trade payable	2026070006	752,788.00		752,788.00	
30	GRPEL	GIRK Two Adabailam Expressways Limited (GRPEL)	IC6111	Sanity Creditors	Other current liabilities	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026070006	1,593.00		1,593.00	
31	ABEPL	Aberra Road Estates Private Limited (ABEPL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026050011	398,400,000.00		398,400,000.00	
32	PIPEL	Pattanamthi Properties Private Limited (PIPEL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026050011	12,000,000.00		12,000,000.00	
33	DPEL	Devathi Properties Private Limited (DPEL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026050011	15,799,000.00		15,799,000.00	
34	PPPL	Panambur Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026050011	16,800,000.00		16,800,000.00	
35	SSPEL	Seetha Properties Private Limited (SSPEL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026050011	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	
36	GIL	GR Infrastructure Private Limited (GIL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026050011	28,900,000.00		28,900,000.00	
37	CIL	Chirva Infrastructure Private Limited (CIL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026070006	142,589,923.00		142,589,923.00	
38	DSPIL	Divya Securities Private Limited (DSPIL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026070006	59,488,192.11		59,488,192.11	
39	GRPEL	GIRK Two Adabailam Expressways Limited (GRPEL)	IC6111	Inter Corporate Loan	Long term borrowings	LT- Term Loans - Finance Term Loans Securities	2026070006	40,630,520.12		40,630,520.12	

C. Loan given to Group Companies / Share Application Money / Other advances

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Short head	Sub head	Transaction CL	ICAF Amount	Investment in Equity Portion in Rupee/ debentures	National Interest accrued (ill date	Tollfree of adjustment)
1	KSPL	Kashiba SFC Private Limited (KSPL)	IC5000	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	1,500,000,000.00	-	-	1,500,000,000.00
2	CRSEZ	Chirankrishna SFC Limited of (CRSEZ)	IC5010	Loan given	Short term loans and advances	LT- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	3,700,000.00	-	-	3,700,000.00
3	BOPPL	Bangachinnappa Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)	IC5014	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	3,200,000.00	-	-	3,200,000.00
4	APPL	Atulpa Properties Private Limited (APPL)	IC5021	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00
5	ASPL	Asmita Properties Private Limited (ASPL)	IC5021	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	400,000.00	-	-	400,000.00
6	CPPL	Camata Properties Private Limited (CPPL)	IC5035	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	2,800,000.00	-	-	2,800,000.00
7	EPPL	Ela Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	IC5035	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	1,900,000.00	-	-	1,900,000.00
8	GPL	Gowtham Properties Private Limited (GPL)	IC5037	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	1,850,000.00	-	-	1,850,000.00
9	LPPPL	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)	IC5038	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	1,500,000.00	-	-	1,500,000.00
10	HPPL	HCRSear Properties Private Limited (HPPL)	0	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	200,000.00	-	-	200,000.00
11	GICCL	GICR Housat Industrial City Private Limited (GICCL)	0	Loan given	Short term Loans and advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	104.1900009	-	-	-	-



Related Party Transaction Details
For the Year ended March 31, 2018

Profit & Loss

GMR SEZ and Port Holdings Private Limited (GSPHPL)

Code : C6121

A. Income

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials Transaction Cl.	ICAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (ICAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	HEPL	Honey Flower Estates Private Limited (HEPL)	IC5529	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	720,590.92	-	720,590.92	-
2	PAPPL	Padamayya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)	IC5523	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	272,579.12	-	272,579.12	-
3	QSEZ	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited (QSEZ)	IC5500	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	556,955.48	-	556,955.48	-
4	AREPL	Asatara Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	373,972.60	-	373,972.60	-
5	AREPL	Asatara Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	451,002.74	-	451,002.74	-
6	AREPL	Asatara Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	329,342.47	-	329,342.47	-
7	AREPL	Asatara Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	490,873.97	-	490,873.97	-
8	AREPL	Asatara Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	382,947.95	-	382,947.95	-
9	BOPL	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPL)	IC5014	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	286,463.01	-	286,463.01	-
10	CPPL	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)	IC5505	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	390,427.40	-	390,427.40	-
11	EPPL	Elia Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	IC5506	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	561,706.85	-	561,706.85	-
12	GFL	Garbana Properties Private Limited (GFL)	IC5507	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	442,035.62	-	442,035.62	-
13	LAPPL	Lakshmi Pura Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)	IC5508	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	452,506.85	-	452,506.85	-
14	LAPPL	Lakshmi Pura Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)	IC5508	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	358,265.75	-	358,265.75	-
15	GHCL	GMR Hesar Industrial City Private Limited (GHCL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	734,441.10	-	734,441.10	-
16	HPPL	Honesuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	615,558.90	-	615,558.90	-
17	HPPL	Honesuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	404,695.89	-	404,695.89	-
18	NPPL	Nadra Properties Private Limited (NPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	417,353.42	-	417,353.42	-
19	NPPL	Nadra Properties Private Limited (NPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	286,463.01	-	286,463.01	-
20	PPPL	Pattabandura Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	417,353.42	-	417,353.42	-
21	PPPL	Pattabandura Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	471,205.48	-	471,205.48	-
22	SPPL	Sherada Properties Private Limited (SPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	512,342.47	-	512,342.47	-
23	SPPL	Sherada Properties Private Limited (SPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	390,427.40	-	390,427.40	-
24	SRPL	Sreeva Properties Private Limited (SRPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	1,175,768.86	-	1,175,768.86	-
25	RPPL	Reddy Properties Private Limited (RPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	720,813.70	-	720,813.70	-
26	DPPL	Despeeth Properties Private Limited (DPPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	438,367.12	-	438,367.12	-
27	SPPL	Sreeva Properties Private Limited (SRPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	245,120.55	-	245,120.55	-
28	LPL	Lilian Properties Private Limited (LPL)	IC5017	Interest on Loan	Other income	Other Income - Interest	4000010008	245,120.55	-	245,120.55	-

(Rs. in Units)

B. Expense

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials Transaction Cl.	ICAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (ICAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	GIL	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	IC6100	Interest on Borrowing	Finance costs	Interest	6200014003	164,729,082.00	-	164,729,082.00	-
2	GIL	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	IC6100	Consolidation Expenses	Other expenses	Interest and professional	6001001999	2,302,579.11	-	2,302,579.11	-
3	OSPL	Divara Securities Private Limited (OSPL)	IC6111	Interest on loan	Finance costs	Interest	6200014003	66,097,979.00	-	66,097,979.00	-
4	GTAEPPL	GMR Tuni Ankupalli Expressways Limited (GTAEPPL)	IC3120	Interest on loan	Finance costs	Interest	6200014003	43,824,000.00	-	43,824,000.00	-

(Rs. in Units)

For B. Purushottam & Co.
Firm registration number: 0028085
Chartered Accountants

K V N Kishore
Partner
Membership no: 206734
Place: Chennai
Date: 23-Apr-2018



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07963436
Utkarsh Gupta
Company Secretary

