S. Venkatadri & Co.
Chartered Accountants

1408, Babukhan Estate,
Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad - 500 001.

Tel : 23237463, 23210182
Fax : 040 - 23296341

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members of
GMR BUSINESS AND CONSULTANCY LLP

Report on the Financial Statements :

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **GMR BUSINESS AND CONSULTANCY LLP**("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility :

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in effectiveness of such controls. 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 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 financial statements.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Regn No. 004614S HYD. Chartered Accountants

S. Venkatadri & Co.
Chartered Accountants
1408, Babukhan Estate,
Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad - 500 001.
Tel : 23237463, 23210182
Fax : 040 - 23296341

Opinion :
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us,

The aforesaid 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:

(a) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of LLP as at 31st March, 2020.

(b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

(c) In the case of Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

20201470AAAAEQ3301

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 03.10.2020

For **S.Venkatadri & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No.004614S

(K.SRINIVASA RAO)
PARTNER
M.No.201470

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD. Chartered Accountants

GMR Business and Consultancy LLP
[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].
3rd Floor, Old. No.248/ New No. 114, Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014

Balance sheet as at March 31 2020

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Non-current Investments	3	1,37,084.46	1,39,867.05	1,37,324.11
		1,37,084.46	**1,39,867.05**	**1,37,324.11**
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	77.75	11.79	7.16
Other current assets	5	0.71	0.71	0.71
		78.46	**12.50**	**7.87**
Total Assets		**1,37,162.92**	**1,39,879.55**	**1,37,331.98**
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				
Capital Fund				
Capital Contribution	6	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,09,540.90
Partners Current Account	7	1,04,540.90	1,04,540.90	-
Other Equity	8	945.76	6,488.80	10,032.09
Total Capital Contribution		**1,10,486.66**	**1,16,029.70**	**1,19,572.99**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	9	25,827.29	18,619.61	13,209.22
		25,827.29	**18,619.61**	**13,209.22**
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	10	0.08	0.08	0.08
Other financial liabilities	11	758.21	5,000.59	4,335.47
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	90.68	229.57	214.22
		848.97	**5,230.24**	**4,549.77**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,37,162.92**	**1,39,879.55**	**1,37,331.98**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements	2			

As Per Our Report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 004614S

S. Venkatadri & Co. * Chartered Accountants * Firm Reg. No. 004614S HYD

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
M.No. 201470

For and on behalf of GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

Ch. Srinivasa Rao

Chakka Srinivasa Rao
Nominee of Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt Ltd
DIN : 03497034

Ravi Majeti
Nominee of GMR Infratech Pvt. Ltd
DIN : 07106220

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th September'2020

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP *

GMR Business and Consultancy LLP

[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].

3rd Floor, Old. No.248/ New No. 114, Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014

Statement of profit and loss for the Year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations			
Other income	13	20.94	4.08
Total Income		**20.94**	**4.08**
Finance costs	14	3,053.99	2,617.85
Other expenses	15	4.52	4.98
Total Expenses		**3,058.51**	**2,622.83**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**(3,037.57)**	**(2,618.75)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before and tax from continuing operations		**(3,037.57)**	**(2,618.75)**
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
(3) Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**(3,037.57)**	**(2,618.75)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (specify items and amounts)			
(a) Remeasurements gain/(loss) of the defined benefit plans			
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income including sale of investments		(2,505.47)	(924.54)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
Other Comprehensive Income		(2,505.47)	(924.54)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(5,543.04)**	**(3,543.29)**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements	2		

As Per Our Report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 004614S

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD. Chartered Accountants

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
M.No. 201470

For and on behalf of GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

Ch. Srinivasa Rao

Chakka Srinivasa Rao
Nominee of Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt Ltd
DIN : 03497034

Ravi Majeti
Nominee of GMR Infratech Pvt. Ltd
DIN : 07106220

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th September'2020

GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].
3rd Floor, Old. No.248/ New No. 114, Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars		31st March 2020	31st March 2019
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Profit before Taxation & Extraordinary Items		(5,543.04)	(3,543.29)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation			
Interest & Financial Charges		3,053.99	2,617.85
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(2,489.05)**	**(925.44)**
(+) Changes in current liabilities		(4,242.38)	665.12
		(6,731.43)	(260.34)
(-) Taxes paid		-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		**(6,731.43)**	**(260.34)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
(Increase)/Decrease in Investments		2,782.59	(2,542.95)
(Increase)/Decrease in non Current Assets		(138.90)	15.38
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		**2,643.69**	**(2,527.57)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Decrease) in Secured Loans		7,207.68	5,410.39
Interest & Financial Charges		(3,053.99)	(2,617.85)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		**4,153.69**	**2,792.54**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**65.95**	**4.63**
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		11.79	7.16
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		**77.74**	**11.79**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements: 1-23

Note:

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

2. The above cashflow statement has been compiled from and is based on the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 and the related statement of profit and loss for the year ended on that date.

As Per Our Report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 004614S

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No. 004614S HYD. Chartered Accountants

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
M.No. 201470
Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th September'2020

For and on behalf of GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

Ch. Srinivasa Rao

Chakka Srinivasa Rao
Nominee of Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt Ltd
DIN : 03497034

Ravi Majeti
Nominee of GMR Infratech Pvt. Ltd
DIN : 07106220

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

GMR Business and Consultancy LLP
[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].
3rd Floor, Old. No.248/ New No. 114, Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars		No of Shares	Face Value	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
3	**Investments**					
	At Fair value through OCI					
	Equity Instruments					
	Quoted					
	i) GMR Infrastructure Ltd	80,56,35,166	1	1,35,749.53	1,35,749.53	1,35,749.53
	ii) Bharat Road Network Ltd	40,05,272	10	1,334.93	4,117.52	1,574.58
	Total			1,37,084.46	1,39,867.05	1,37,324.11
4	**Cash and cash equivalents:**					
	i) Balances with banks			77.75	11.79	7.16
	ii) Cash In Hand			-	-	-
	Total			77.75	11.79	7.16
5	**Other financial assets**					
	i) Rent Deposit			0.71	0.71	0.71
	Total			0.71	0.71	0.71
6	**Capital Contribution:**					
	Capital Contribution			5,000.00	5,000.00	1,09,540.90
				5,000.00	5,000.00	1,09,540.90
	Other Information					
	At the beginning of the reporting period			5,000.00	5,000.00	1,09,540.90
	Additional capital during the reporting period			-	-	-
	Withdraw during the reporting period			-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the year			5,000.00	5,000.00	1,09,540.90

Other Information

	Capital	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
a.	Kotavalsa Infraventures Pvt Ltd	49,99,99,990	-	-
b.	GMR Enterprises Pvt Ltd	-	49,99,99,990	10,95,40,89,905
c.	GMR Infratech Pvt. Ltd (Successor of Ideaspace Solutions Pvt. Ltd)	10	10	10

Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No 004614S HYD

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].

3rd Floor, Old. No.248/ New No. 114, Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai – 600014

Statement on Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts

1. LLP Information

GMR Business and Consultancy LLP ('GBLLP or the LLP') was incorporated on August 28, 2014 as Limited Liability Partnership. The LLP Company holds majority of its investments in Group Companies with the objective to consolidate and expand in infrastructure projects mainly through its subsidiaries.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The LLP's financial statements upto and for the year ended 31 March 2019 were prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (IGAAP) under the historical cost convention as a going concern and on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated, and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (as amended), prudential norms for income recognition, assets classification and provisioning for non-performing assets as well as contingency provision for standard assets as prescribed by The RBI for NBFCs to the extent applicable, collectively referred as "Previous GAAP"

These are the LLP's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS). The LLP has applied Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards for transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS. An explanation of how transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flow of the Company is provided in Note 4.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR' or 'Rs.') which is also the LLP's functional currency. All amounts are rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

Chartered Accountants

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

2.2. Fair value measurement

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

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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 LLP 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

Chartered Acco

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the LLP 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.

2.3. Revenue from Contract with Customers

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP 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.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount of outstanding and the rate applicable

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the EIR, the LLP estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The LLP recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the LLP's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Fees and commission

Fee based income are recognised when they become measurable and when it is probable to expect their ultimate collection.

Commission and brokerage income earned for the services rendered are recognised as and when they are due.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

2.4. Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The LLP's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred assets are only recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

2.5. Property, plant and equipment

LLP does not have any assets

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No. 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

2.6. Finance Costs

Finance costs represents Interest expense recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as FVTPL.

The EIR in case of a financial liability is computed:

a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the amortised cost of a financial liability.
b. By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows.
c. Including all fees paid between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

Interest expense includes issue costs that are initially recognised as part of the carrying value of the financial liability and amortised over the expected life using the effective interest method.

2.7. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount, which is the higher of its value in use or its fair value less costs of disposal, of the asset or cash-generating unit, as the case may be, is estimated and impairment loss (if any) is recognised and the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. In assessing the 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. When an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but upto the amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognised for that asset or cash-generating unit. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the LLP 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 LLP 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.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the LLP from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 004614S HYD

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the LLP or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The LLP does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

2.9. Retirement and other employee benefits

Company does not have any employees on its rolls

2.10. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the LLP becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment.

Investment in preference shares/debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Regn No. 004614S HYD. Chartered Accountants

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

Financial assets

i. **Financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. **Financial assets measured at fair value**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The LLP in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the LLP on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the shorter maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through the statement of profit of loss.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No. 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

The company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 - Impairment loss on investments. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

iii. De-recognition of financial assets

The LLP de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

If the LLP neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the LLP recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the LLP retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the LLP continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amounts measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Trade Receivables and Loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method net of any Expected Credit Losses ("ECL"). The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

i. Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the LLP are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

ii. Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the LLP after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

iii. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iv. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the LLP 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.

v. De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition 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 and loss.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No 004614S HYD

GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

2.11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the standalone 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.

2.12. Statement of Cash Flow

The Statement of Cash Flow is reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The Statement of Cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the LLP are segregated.

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 LLP's cash management.

2.15. The LLP operates in a single segment i.e. Non-banking financial activity and hence there are no reportable segments as per the requirements of Accounting Standard 17 "Segment Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No 004614S HYD

GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

GMR Business and Consultancy LLP
[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].
3rd Floor, Old. No.248/ New No. 114, Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 **(Rupees in lakhs)**

	Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
7	**Partner's Current Account**			
	Partner's Current Account	1,04,540.90	1,04,540.90	-
		1,04,540.90	**1,04,540.90**	-
	Other Information:	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**	**April 01, 2018**
	Partners Current Account			
	Kotavalsa Infraventures Pvt Ltd	**1,04,540.90**	-	-
	GMR Enterprises Pvt Ltd	-	1,04,540.90	-
	Total	**1,04,540.90**	**1,04,540.90**	-
8	**Other Equity**			
	(i) Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	**12,899.55**	13,824.09	13,824.09
	Add : For the year	**(2,505.47)**	(924.54)	-
	(A)	**10,394.08**	**12,899.55**	**13,824.09**
	(ii) **Surplus i.e. balance in Statement of Profit & Loss**			
	Opening Balance	**(6,410.75)**	(3,792.00)	(3,792.00)
	Add : Transferred from/to Profit & Loss Account	**(3,037.57)**	(2,618.75)	-
	(B)	**(9,448.32)**	**(6,410.75)**	**(3,792.00)**
	Total (A+B)	**945.76**	**6,488.80**	**10,032.09**
9	**Borrowings (other than debt securities)**			
	i) Loans from Financial Institutions	-	8,421.60	11,228.80
	ii) Loans from Group Companies	**25,827.29**	10,198.01	1,980.42
	Total	**25,827.29**	**18,619.61**	**13,209.22**

Unsecured loan availed from the holding company Rs. 25,765.57 Lakhs with 9.50% rate of interest and the loan is repayable in March' 2022

Unsecured loan availed from the Group company Rs. 61.72 Lakhs with 9.50% rate of interest and the loan is repayable in Nov' 2022

	Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
10	**Trade Payables**	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**	**April 01, 2018**
	i) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**0.08**	0.08	0.08
	Total	**0.08**	**0.08**	**0.08**
11	**Other Financial Liabilities**			
	i) Audit Fees Payable	**0.32**	0.32	0.32
	ii) Interest accrued and due on Loans	**757.89**	5,000.27	4,335.15
	Total	**758.21**	**5,000.59**	**4,335.47**
12	**Other Non Financial Liabilities**			
	i) TDS Payable	**90.68**	229.57	214.22
	Total	**90.68**	**229.57**	**214.22**

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

GMR Business Consultancy LLP

[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].

3rd Floor, Old. No.248/ New No. 114, Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
13 Dividend Income:		
i) From Shares	**20.94**	4.08
Total	**20.94**	**4.08**
14 Finance costs		
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
(i) Interest on borrowings	**3,037.91**	2,608.21
(ii) Interest on delayed remittance of tax	**16.08**	9.64
(iii) Bank Charges	-	-
Total	**3,053.99**	**2,617.85**
15 Other expenses		
i) Advertisement Expenses	**0.22**	0.00
ii) Demat expenses	**0.12**	0.00
iii) Loss on sale of shares	**0.02**	0.02
iv) Other expenses	**2.05**	0.02
v) Professional Charges	**0.02**	0.01
vi) Property Tax	**0.28**	0.05
vii) Rates & Taxes	**0.26**	4.53
viii) STT Paid	**0.28**	-
ix) Rent Charges	**0.92**	-
x) Audit Fee	**0.35**	0.35
		-
Total	**4.52**	**4.98**

Remunatation to Auditor

Particular	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Audit Fees	0.35	0.35
Total	**0.35**	**0.35**

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No 004614S HYD

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

16. Contingent Liabilities: Nil (2019 : Nil)

17. Frist -time adoption of IND AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2020, are the first financial statements the LLP has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2019, the LLP prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the LLP has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2020, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the LLP's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2018, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2018 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

a. Exemptions Applied

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

i. Estimates

The estimates at April 01, 2018 and March 31, 2019 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation.

Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

The estimates used by the LLP to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 01, 2018, the date of transition of Ind AS and as of 31 March' 2019.

ii) **Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities**

Under IGAAP the financial assets and liabilities were being carried at transaction value.

First time adopters may apply Ind AS to day-one gain or loss provision prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition of Ind AS. Further, unless a first time adopter elects to apply Ind AS 109 retrospectively to day one gain or loss, transactions that occurred prior to the date of transition to Ind AS do not need to be retrospectively restated.

The LLP has assessed its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost or fair value.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Regn No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

B. Reconciliation between previously reported Indian GAAP (IGAAP) and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 required an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from erstwhile Indian GAAP and Ind AS.

1) Reconciliation of the standalone financial results to those reported under the previous Indian GAAP for the full year ended March 31, 2019:

Sl No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019 (Amount in lakhs)
1	**Profit / (Loss) after Tax under previous Indian GAAP**	**(2,618.75)**
2	Add / (less)	
(i)	Fair value adjustment and income on investment in equity	(924.54)
3	**Profit / (Loss) after tax under Ind AS**	**(3,543.29)**
4	Other Comprehensive Income	-
5	**Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the period under Ind AS**	**(3,543.29)**

Reconciliation of Capital Contribution for the previous year

Sl No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019 (Amount in lakhs)
1	**Reserves and Surplus under previous Indian GAAP**	**(6,410.75)**
2	Add / (less)	
	Amortization of Investments in CCDs	-
(i)	Fair valuation of Investments	13,824.09
(ii)	Amortization of Investments	-
(iii)	Fair value of sale of Investments	(924.54)
(iv)	Others	-
3	**Other Equity under IND AS**	**6,488.80**

S. Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

GMR Business and Consultancy LLP
[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].
Regd.Office :Third Floor, Old No.248/New No.114,
Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600 014

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

18.. Related Party Transactions

(i)	Company that control the LLP	Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt Ltd
(ii)	Enterprises under common control **(Direct & Indirect) and others - Where transactions taken place**	
		GMR Enterprises Pvt Ltd
		Grandhi Enterprises Pvt Ltd

Summary of transactions with the above related parties:

A) Profit & Loss account during the year (Amount in Lakhs)

Transactions	2019-20	2018-19
Interest Paid		
GMR Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	**1,388.11**	458.73
Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt. Ltd	**834.80**	4.95
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	**2.35**	-

b) Other transactions during the year/ outstanding balances as on balance sheet date.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Transactions	2019-20	2018-19	1April'2018
Loans Taken			
GMR Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	**14,870.27**	**4.744.59**	-
Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt. Ltd	**23,292.57**	**3,473.00**	-
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	**61.72**	-	
Loans Repaid			
GMR Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	**21,595.28**		
Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt. Ltd	**1,000.00**		
Loans Taken Closing Balance			
GMR Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	-	6,725.01	1,980.41
Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt. Ltd	**25,765.57**	3,473.00	-
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	**61.72**	-	-
Interest Payable			
GMR Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	-	543.75	99.61
Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt. Ltd	**755.78**	4.45	-
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	**2.11**	-	-

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No. 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP

GMR Business and Consultancy LLP
[Registered as LLP on 28-08-2014 vide LLPIN:AAC-6471 with limited liability].
Regd.Office :Third Floor, Old No.248/New No.114,
Royapettah High Road, Royapettah, Chennai - 600 014

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

19. Deferred Tax asset is not considered as a matter of prudence.

20. Other Information:

a.) Remuneration to Auditors

(Rs In Lakhs)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Audit fees	0.35	0.35
Total	0.35	0.35

b.) **Expenditure in Foreign Currency: Nil (2019: Nil)**

21. The following long term investments included in Note No 3 have been pledged by the LLP towards borrowings Group Companies.

S.No	Name of the Scrip	2019-2020		2018-2019	
		No. of Shares	Face Value (Rs.)	No. of Shares	Face Value (Rs.)
1	GMR Infrastructure Ltd	40,93,10,000	Rs. 1/- per share	40,93,10,000	Rs. 1/- per share

22. There are no dues to the creditors under Micro Small Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006.

23. The comparatives given in the financial statements have been compiled after making necessary Ind AS adjustments to the respective audited financial statements under previous GAAP to give a true and fair view in accordance with Ind AS.

As Per Our Report of even date attached

For S. Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004614S

K. Srinivasa Rao

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
M.No.201470

For and on behalf of the GMR Business & Consultancy LLP

Ch. Srinivasa Rao

Chakka Srinivasa Rao
Nominee of
Kothavalsa Infraventures Pvt Ltd
DIN : 03497034

Ravi Majeti
Nominee of
GMR Infratech Pvt Ltd
DIN : 07106220

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th Sept'2020

GMR BUSINESS & CONSULTANCY LLP