

**GMR BUSINESS
PROCESS AND
SERVICES PRIVATE
LIMITED**

**Statutory Audit Report
For the year 2019-20**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **M/s. GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

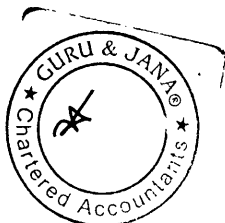
Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The annual report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

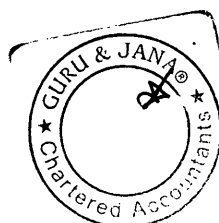
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit



evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charges with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B” to this report;
- g) The managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has not been paid by the Company to its directors.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has no pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Guru & Jana,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 0068268

Heena Kauser
Heena Kauser A

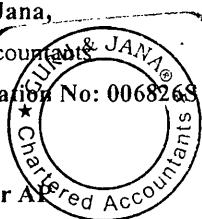
Partner

Membership No: 219971

UDIN: 20219971AAAA BH 4024

Place: Bangalore

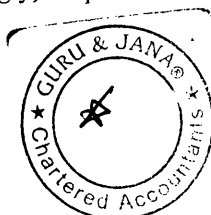
Date: 29/04/2020



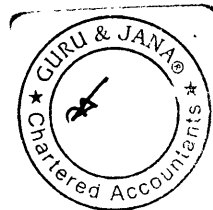
“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors Report

In terms of the information and explanation sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report the following:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. No physical verification of fixed assets is conducted during the period.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable property, hence clause 3(i)(c) is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not hold any inventory. Clause 3(ii) is therefore not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any loans, investments, guarantees, and securities. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (iv) of the order are not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- (vi) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the order are not applicable.



- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
- b) According to information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans and borrowings from any financial institution, bank or government, nor has it issued any debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management of the Company, the managerial remuneration has been paid in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section-197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.



- (xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as stipulated u/s 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For **Guru & Jana,**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006626S


Heena Kauser A.P.

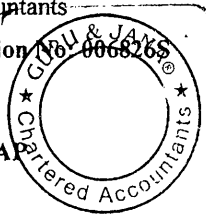
Partner

Membership No: 219971

UDIN: 20219971A A A A B H 4 0 2 4

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29/04/2020



“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditors Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s **GMR Business Process and Services Pvt Ltd (“the Company”)** as of March 31, 2020 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

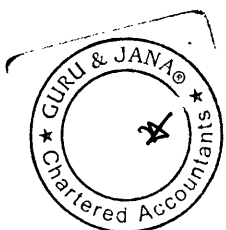
The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
3. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Guru & Jana,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 606826S

Heena Kauser

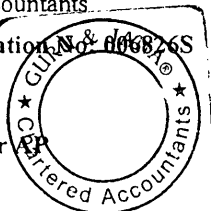
Partner

Membership No: 219971

UDIN: 20219971AAAABH4024

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29/04/2020



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited						
CIN : U74900KA2011PTC060052						
Statement of Standalone Financial Results for Quarter and Year ended March 31, 2020						
	Particulars	Quarter ended			(Amount in Lacs)	
		31-Mar-20	31-Dec-19	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
		(Refer Note 1)	Unaudited	(Refer Note 1)	Audited	Audited
A	Continuing Operations					
1	Revenue					
	a) Revenue from operations					
	i) Sales/income from operations					
	ii) Other operating income	51	787	16	935	50
	Total revenue	51	787	16	935	50
2	Expenses					
	(a) Finance costs	85	51	47	238	203
	(b) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	113	8	7	137	33
	(c) Other expenses	(97)	25	(220)	245	108
	Total expenses	161	84	(165)	620	344
3	Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before exceptional items and tax expense (3-4)	(49)	703	182	316	(294)
4	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-
5	Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax expenses (3 ± 4)	(49)	703	182	316	(294)
6	Tax expenses of continuing operations					
	(a) Current tax	(39)	39	-	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax	12	(4)	-	-	-
7	Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (5 ± 6)	(22)	668	182	316	(294)
B	Discontinued Operations					
8	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax expenses	-	-	-	-	-
9	Tax expenses of discontinued operations					
	(a) Current tax	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-
10	Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations (8 ± 9)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Profit/(loss) after tax for respective periods (7 + 10)	(22)	668	182	316	(294)
12	Other Comprehensive Income					
	(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
	(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total other comprehensive income, net of tax for the respective periods	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total comprehensive income for the respective periods (11 ± 13) [comprising Profit (loss) and Other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the respective periods]	(22)	668	182	316	(294)
15	Attributable to					
	a) Owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
16	Paid-up equity share capital (face value Rs.10 per share)	1	1	1	1	1
17	Weighted average number of shares used in computing Earnings per share	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
18	Earnings per equity share					
	i) Basic & diluted EPS	(224.68)	6,683.05	1,817.15	3,158.35	(2,943.88)
	ii) Basic & diluted EPS from continuing operations	(224.68)	6,683.05	1,817.15	3,158.35	(2,943.88)
	iii) Basic & diluted EPS from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1 -

The figures of the quarter ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the unaudited year to date figures upto the third quarter of the relevant financial years.

For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 006826S

Meena Kruser
Partner
Membership No: 219971
UDIN : 20219971 AAAA BH 4024

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2020

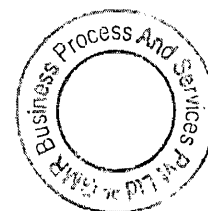
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A.
Director
DIN : 07815847

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN : 05201062

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : 29/04/2020



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
CIN : U74900KA2011PTC060052
Statement of standalone assets and liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in Lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2020 (Audited)	As at March 31, 2019 (Audited)
1 ASSETS		
a) Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	11	63
Right of use asset	703	-
Intangible Assets under Development	122	306
Other intangible assets	277	0
Financial assets		
Other Investments	864	1,107
Loans	11	10
Non-current tax assets (net)	24	15
	2,011	1,501
b) Current assets		
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	286	131
Cash and cash equivalents	1	3
Other current assets	76	11
	363	146
TOTAL ASSETS (a+b)	2,375	1,647
2 EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
a) Equity		
Equity share capital	1	1
Other equity	(877)	(1,193)
Total equity	(876)	(1,192)
b) Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	1,895	1,895
Lease Liabilities	530	25
Provisions	22	-
	2,447	1,920
c) Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Lease Liabilities		
Trade payables	226	29
Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Due to others	173	22
Other current financial liabilities	237	830
Other current liabilities	150	39
Provisions	19	-
	804	919
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (a+b+c)	2,375	1,647

For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 0068265

Heena Kauser
Partner

Membership No: 21997

UDIN : 20219971 AAAABH4024

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2020

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

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN: 07815847

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN :05201062

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : 29/04/2020

Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2020

		(Amount in Lacs)	
	Notes	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Assets			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	11	63
Right-of-use asset	3	703	-
Intangible assets	3	277	0
Intangible Assets under Development	4	122	306
Financial assets			
Investments	5	864	1,107
Loans	6	11	10
Non-current tax assets (net)		24	15
		<u>2,011</u>	<u>1,501</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	786	1,11
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2	3
Other current assets	9	76	11
		<u>364</u>	<u>146</u>
Total assets		<u>2,375</u>	<u>1,647</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1	1
Other equity	11	(877)	(1,193)
Total equity		<u>(876)</u>	<u>(1,192)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	1,895	1,895
Lease liability		530	25
Provisions	15	22	-
		<u>2,447</u>	<u>1,920</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liability		226	29
Trade payables	13	173	22
Other financial liabilities	14	237	830
Other current liabilities	16	150	39
Provisions	15	19	-
		<u>804</u>	<u>919</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,252</u>	<u>2,839</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,375</u>	<u>1,647</u>

Corporate information about the Company 1
Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 006826S

Heena Kaur
Partner
Membership No: 219971
UDIN : 20219971AAAA BH4024

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2020

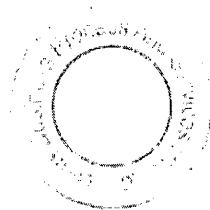
For and on behalf of the board of directors of
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director
DIN : 7815847

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2020

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN : 05201062

Place : Mumbai
Date : 29/04/2020



Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

		(Amount in Lacs)	
	Notes	Year Ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Continuing Operations			
Income			
Other income	17	935	50
Total income		<u>935</u>	<u>50</u>
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortization	18	137	33
Other expenses	20	245	108
Finance cost	19	238	203
Total expenses		<u>620</u>	<u>344</u>
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations		<u>316</u>	<u>(294)</u>
Tax expenses of continuing operations		-	-
Current tax		-	-
(Loss) / profit for the year		<u>316</u>	<u>(294)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		316	(294)
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) from continuing operations			
Basic, computed on the basis of profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of Rs.10 each)	22	3,160.00	(2,943.88)
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) from continuing operations			
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of Rs.10 each)	22	3,160.00	(2,943.88)
Corporate information about the Company	1		
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For Guru & Jana

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 0068208

Heena Kauser

Partner

Membership No: 219971

UDIN : 20219971 A AAA BH4024

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A

Director

DIN: 7815847

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020

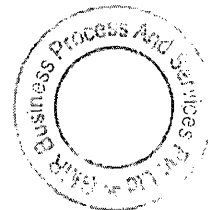
Suresh Bagrodia

Director

DIN :05201062

Place : Mumbai

Date : 29/04/2020



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	Year ended 31-Mar-20	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	316	(294)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	137	33
Fair value change in financial instruments	243	98
Finance costs	237	203
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(155)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in loans	(1)	18
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(65)	(7)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables	(640)	268
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	41	-
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(11)	(5)
Income tax paid (net of refund)	103	314
Net cash flows from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	94	300
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	(9)	(94)
Net cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(9)	(94)
Financing activities		
Payments of interest portion of lease liabilities	(40)	-
Payments of principal portion of lease liabilities	(47)	-
Interest paid (gross)	-	(203)
Net cash flows from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	(86)	(203)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1)	2
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3	1
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2	3
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with scheduled banks:		
In current accounts	2	3
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	2	3

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date

For Guru & Jana

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 006826S

Heena Kauser
Partner

Membership No: 219971

UDIN: 20219971AAAA BH4024

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A.

Director

DIN: 7815847

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020

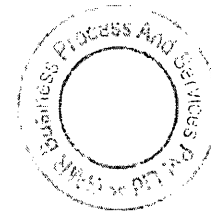
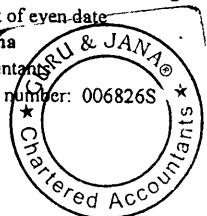
Suresh Bagrodia

Director

DIN :05201062

Place : Mumbai

Date : 29/04/2020



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders		(Amount in Lacs)
	Equity Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
For the period ended March 31, 2020			
As at April 01, 2019	1	(1,193)	(1,192)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	316	316
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(877)	(876)
Movement during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1	(877)	(876)

For the period ended March 31, 2019			
As at April 01, 2018	1	(899)	(898)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(294)	(294)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(1,193)	(1,192)
Movement during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	1	(1,193)	(1,192)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

For Guru & Jana

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 006826S



Heena Kauser
 Partner

Membership No: 219971

UDIN: 20219971A A A B H 4 0 2 4

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited



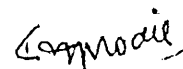
Thandaveswaran N.A

Director

DIN: 7815847

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020



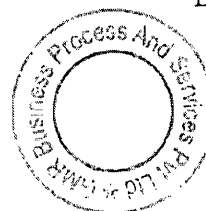
Suresh Bagrodia

Director

DIN :05201062

Place : Mumbai

Date : 29/04/2020



1 Corporate Information

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

These financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in board meeting held on April 29, 2020.

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 Lacs (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) Leases

The Company has implemented new standard Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective April 1, 2019 using modified retrospective method. For arrangements entered into prior to the date of transition to Ind AS, i.e., April 1, 2019, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

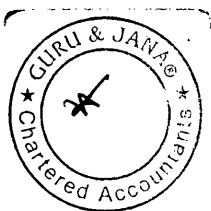
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Plant and machinery 3 years to 10 years
- Motor vehicles and other equipment 3 years to 10 years

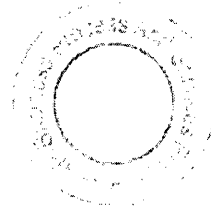
If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.



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iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. 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.

b Property, Plant and Equipments

Recognition:

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Fixed Assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Such cost includes the expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

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

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

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

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.

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

Depreciation charges for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment properties, intangible assets and investments in associates and joint ventures determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

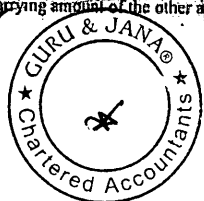
Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

- (i) in case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and
- (ii) in case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

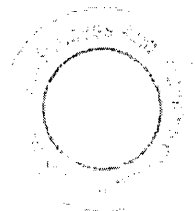
(The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognised in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis.



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When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

e) 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."

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 Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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

f) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company 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. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

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

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.

a) Financial Assets

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.

Financial Assets measured at fair value

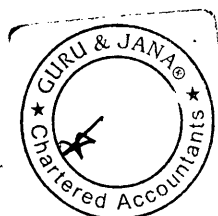
"Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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."

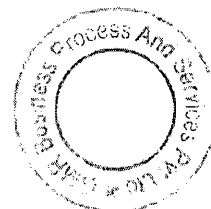
Impairment of financial assets

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

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."



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De-recognition of financial assets

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

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company 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 amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

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

b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

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.

a. 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.

b. 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.

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

g) 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.

h) Fair Value Measurement

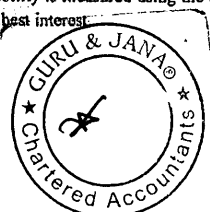
The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

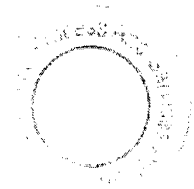
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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.



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"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.

i) Revenue Recognition

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time from April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be 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.

In current financial year, Company does not have any revenue arising from contract with customers and thus there is no impact on the financial statements of the company on account this new revenue recognition standard.

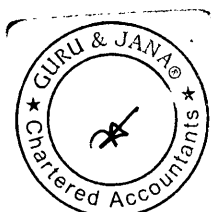
Interest Income

"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.

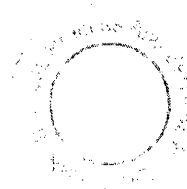
Other interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable."

Dividends

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



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i) 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 the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the consolidated 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 tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits 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.

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.

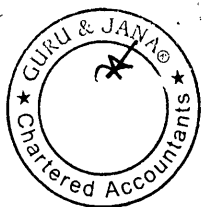
Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") paid in accordance with the tax law in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in balance sheet when the assets can be measured reliably and it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the assets will be realised.

k) Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") expenditure

The Company charges its CSR expenditure, if any, during the year to the statement of profit and loss



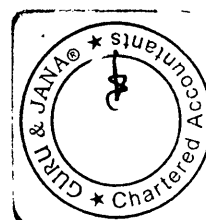
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GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements as at March 31, 2020

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Electrical fittings	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Leasehold improvements	Finance leased asset	Property, Plant and Equipment Total	Right-of-Use Asset	Computer Software	Intangibles Assets Total
(Amount in Lacs)										
Cost or valuation										
As at March 31, 2018	8.48	6.80	18.16	1.74	13.88	-	49.07	-	60.43	60.43
Additions	-	-	-	0.56	-	86.40	86.96	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	8.48	6.80	18.16	2.31	13.88	86.40	136.03	-	60.43	60.43
Additions	-	-	-	9.17	-	-	9.17	903.31	306.29	306.29
Adjustment for change in Accounting policy (refer note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	-86.40	-86.40	86.40	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	8.48	6.80	18.16	11.47	13.88	-	58.80	989.72	366.72	366.72
Accumulated Amortization										
As at March 31, 2018	3.76	6.80	18.16	1.74	13.88	-	44.35	-	56.23	56.23
Charge for the period	1.25	-	-	0.22	-	27.67	29.14	-	4.10	4.10
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	5.02	6.80	18.16	1.96	13.88	27.67	73.49	-	60.33	60.33
Adjustment for change in Accounting policy (refer note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	-27.67	-0.00	27.67	-	-
Charge for the period	1.25	-	0.00	0.86	0.00	-	2.11	259.34	29.11	29.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	6.27	6.80	18.16	2.82	13.88	-	47.93	287.00	89.44	89.44
Net Book value										
At 31 March 2020	2.21	-	-	8.65	-	-	11.00	702.71	277.28	277.28
At 31 March 2019	3.46	-	0.00	0.35	0.00	58.73	62.55	-	0.10	0.10



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4 Capital work in progress

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening balance		
- Additions (subsequent expenditure)	306.29	798.87
- Capitalised during the year	121.67	7.47
Closing balance	306.29	-
	121.67	306.29

Financials Asset

5 Investment

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Investment in Venture Capital Fund		
(Purchased 15,90,022 units of IPDF of Srei Alternative Investment Managers Limited, NAV as on 31 Mar 2020 - Rs.54.36/- per Unit)	864.34	1,107.45
[as at 31 Mar 2019 - 15,90,022 units valued at NAV Rs. 69.65/- per unit]		
Closing balance	864.34	1,107.45
Aggregate value of investment -Unquoted	864.34	1,107.45

The above investment is subject to lock in period of 10 years from the date of investment.

6 Loans

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Unsecured, considered good				
Balance Statutory with Authority	-	-	-	-
Security deposit - Others	10.75	9.58	-	-
Total	10.75	9.58	-	-

7 Trade receivables

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-18
Trade Receivables -From Related party	-	-	285.99	131.08
Total	-	-	285.99	131.08

8 Cash and cash equivalents

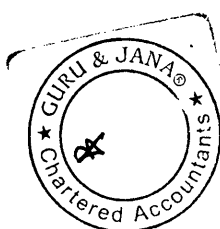
	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Balances with banks:				
- On current accounts	-	-	1.95	3.16
Total	-	-	1.95	3.16

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

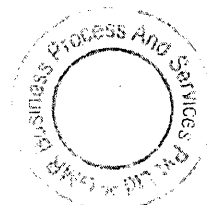
	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	1.95	3.16
	1.95	3.16

9 Other current assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	70.74	3.01
Deferred lease expense	-	-	1.21	2.39
Advance to Suppliers	-	-	-	1.34
Prepaid gratuity	-	-	2.90	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	0.04	0.63
Other Advances	-	-	1.05	0.05
Other Receivable	-	-	-	4.02
	-	-	76.00	11.43



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GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements as at March 31, 2020

10 Share Capital

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Authorised shares		
30,00,000 (March 31, 2019: 30,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	300.00	300.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares	-	-
10,000 (March 31, 2019: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00	1.00
	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	No of Shares in Units	(Amount in Lacs)	No of Shares in Units	(Amount in Lacs)
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1.00</u>

(b) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Out of the equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited, the holding company		
10,000 (March 2019: 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up				
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited, the holding company	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

Note : As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent beneficial ownership of shares, however two shares has been held by Dhruvi Securities Private limited and GMR Aero Structures Limited each share.

11 Other equity

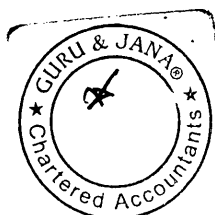
	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,193.15)	(898.76)
Profit/(loss) for the year	316.00	(294.39)
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	<u>(877.15)</u>	<u>(1,193.15)</u>
Total other equity	<u>(877.15)</u>	<u>(1,193.15)</u>

Financial Liabilities

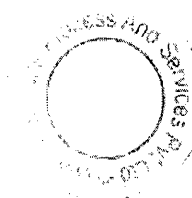
12 Borrowings

	(Amount in Lacs)			
	Non Current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Unsecured				
From Related Party*	1,895.00	1,895.00	-	-
	<u>1,895.00</u>	<u>1,895.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

*Loan from related party carries an interest rate of 12.25% of an amount of 18.95Cr (PY: 18.95Cr)



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13 Trade payables

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Related parties	-	-	156.12	22.11
Other than Related Parties	-	-	16.44	-
	-	-	172.56	22.11

14 Other financial liabilities

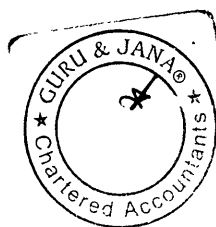
	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Retention Money	-	-	3.39	0.41
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	232.48	757.67
Non-trade payables	-	-	1.00	71.54
	-	-	236.87	829.61

15 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Provision for employee benefits.	-	-	-	-
Provision for gratuity	-	-	-	-
Provision for leave benefits	22.15	-	2.46	-
Provision for Other employee benefits	-	-	0.37	-
Provision for Bonus	-	-	16.26	-
	22.15	-	19.09	-

16 Other liabilities

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Provision for expenses	124.66	26.72
Other statutory dues	24.86	12.07
	149.52	38.80



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GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

17 Other income (Amount in Lacs)

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Services Rendered	66.34	40.99
Interest written back	757.67	-
Rental Income	111.47	8.98
	935.47	49.96

18 Depreciation and amortization expense

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Depreciation of PPE (including Right-of-Use Asset)	111	20.14
Depreciation of Right of Use Asset	105.78	-
Amortization of intangible assets	29.11	4.10
	137.00	33.24

19 Finance cost

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Interest cost	238.08	203.37
Bank charges	-	0.01
	238.08	203.37

* Finance cost is net of RS 3,549,949 cross charged to GMR infrastructure limited.

20 Other expenses

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Fair value loss on financial instruments	243.11	97.79
Rent	-	8.98
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	1.00	0.75
Rates and taxes	0.41	0.16
Office Expenses	-	0.04
Legal and professional fees	0.03	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.00	0.02
	244.56	107.73

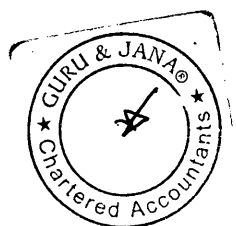
* Employee benefit expenses are net of RS 191.58 lakhs cross charged to GMR infrastructure limited.

* Other expenses are net of RS 517.98 lakhs cross charged to GMR infrastructure limited.

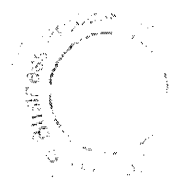
Payment to auditors

As auditor:

Audit fee	0.75	0.50
Tax Audit Fee	0.25	0.25
	1.00	0.75



25



21 Income tax expenses in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following:

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Tax expenses		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total taxes	-	-

The tax expense can be reconciled for the period to the accounting profit as follows:

	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Profit Before Tax	316.00	(294.39)
Carry forwarded losses utilised	(316.00)	-
Profit Before Tax	-	(294.39)
Applicable tax rate	25.75%	0.26
Computed tax expense	-	(75.80)
Deferred tax**	-	75.80

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 it will be adjusted.

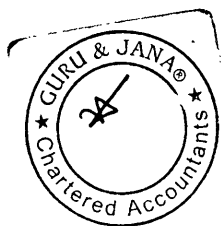
22 Earnings per share ['EPS']

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders of the parent (Amount in Lacs)		
Continuing operations (Amount in Lacs)	316.00	(294.39)
Discontinued operations (Amount in Lacs)	-	-
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent for basic/diluted earnings per share (Amount in Lacs)	316.00	(294.39)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10 each outstanding during the period used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (No of Shares in units)	0.10	0
Earnings per share for continuing operations -Basic (Rs. in units)	3,160.00	(2,943.88)
Earnings per share for continuing operations -Diluted (Rs. in units)	3,160.00	(2,943.88)



25/3/20

23 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.

A. 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 sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

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 2020 and 31 March 2019.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. Credit risk

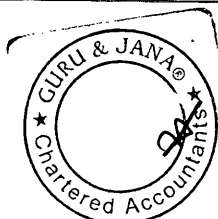
Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

E. Liquidity risk

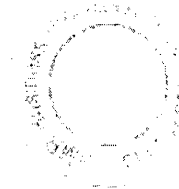
Maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as on 31st March 2020

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2020				
Borrowings		1,895		1,895
Trade and other payables	173			173
Other financial liabilities	237			237
Total	409	1,895	-	2,304
Year ended March 31, 2019				
Borrowings	-	1,895		1,895
Trade and other payables	780			780
Other financial liabilities	125			125
Total	905	1,895	-	2,800

(Amount in Lacs)



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24 Fair Value Measurements

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	Amortised cost	Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	864			1,107		
Loans			11			10
Trade receivables			286			131
Cash and cash equivalents			2			3
Total	864	-	299	1,107	-	144
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings			1,895			1,895
Lease Liability			756			53
Trade payables			173			22
Other financial liabilities			237			830
Total	-	-	3,061	-	-	2,800

25 Fair Value hierarchy

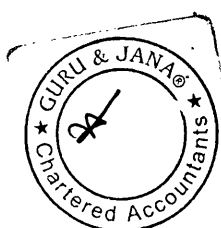
The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020				As at March 31, 2019			
	Carrying amount	Fair Value			Carrying amount	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets								
Investments	864		864		1,107		1,107	
Total	864	-	864	-	1,107	-	1,107	-



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26 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

Particulars	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19

Defined Benefit Plan

Non Current
Current

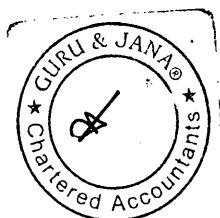
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The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan (funded). The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

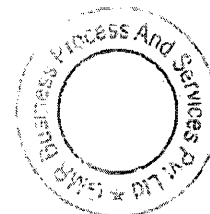
The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Changes in the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement (gains/losses) in other comprehensive income					(Amount in Lacs)	
	1-Apr-19	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	31-Mar-20
Defined benefit obligation	-	-1	(0.54)	-2	-	(0.84)	(1.91)	1.61	(1.14)	6.05	3
Transfer to / from the group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	-	-1	-1	-2	-	(0.84)	(1.91)	1.61	(1.14)	6.05	3



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Changes in the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2019 :

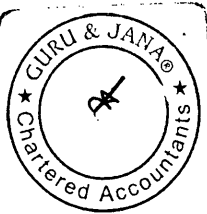
Particulars	Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income						31-Mar-19
	1-Apr-18	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	
Defined benefit obligation											
Benefit liability											

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Group's plans are shown below:

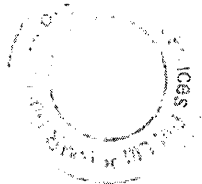
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Discount rate		
Future salary increases	6.80%	NA
	6%	NA

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	(Amount in Lacs)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Within the next 12 months		1
Between 2 and 5 years		8
Beyond 5 years		32
Total expected payments		41



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GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

27 Disclosures in respect of leases

As a lessee:

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases effective from 1 April 2019. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application.

The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

The Company has entered into agreements for taking its office premises and computer equipments under lease arrangements. These agreements are for tenures between 3 years and 5 years and majority of the agreements are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms, lease rentals have an escalation of 15% for Building lease on completion of third year.

Nature and effect of adoption of Ind AS 116

The Company has lease contracts for various items of building space, computer equipments. Before the adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which has been applied by the Company.

Leases previously classified as finance leases

The Company did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under Ind AS 17). The requirements of Ind AS 116 was applied to these leases from 1 April 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

Right of Use Assets

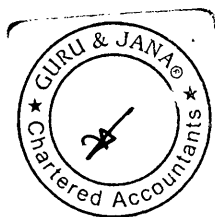
Particulars	Buildings	Computers	Total
Cost			
As at April 01, 2019	-	86	86
Additions	903	-	903.31
As at March 31, 2020	903	86	990
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance		28	28
Depreciation/amortisation during the year	231	29	259
As at March 31, 2020	231	56	287
Net carrying value as at	673	30	703

Lease Liability

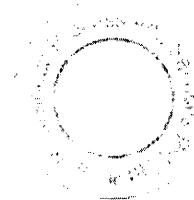
Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2019	53
Additions	903
Interest for the year	108
Repayment made during the year	309
As at March 31, 2020	756

Disclosed as:

Non - current	530
Current	226



nm



Maturity profile of lease liability

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

Year ended 31 March 2020

Lease liabilities	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	307	593	-	900

Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account

Particulars	Amount
Depreciation/amortisation on right to use asset	106
Interest on lease liability	40
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account*	146

*Net of Gross charge to GMR Infrastructure Limited

The Company has total cash outflow of leases Rs. 86,42,182. The Company also had non cash additions in right of use assets and lease liability Rs. 49,18,111 (net of gross charge).

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term:

Particulars	0-1 Year	1-5 Year	More than 5 year
Extension option expected not to be exercised	278	1,309	-
Termination option expected to be exercised	-	-	-
	278	1,309	-

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

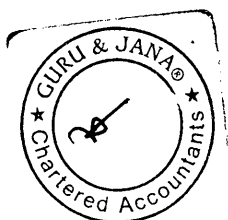
The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of plant and machinery with shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., three to five years). The Company typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available. The renewal periods for leases of plant and machinery with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 10 to 15 years) are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

As Lessor

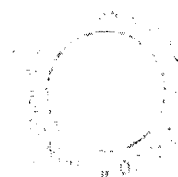
The Group has sub-leased certain assets to various parties under operating leases having a term of one year. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of leases are renegotiable.

The lease rentals received during the year included in Note 17 and the future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Income received during the year	111	9
Receivables on non- cancellable leases		
Not later than one year	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five year	-	-
Later than five year	-	-



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23 Related Party Disclosure

a List of Related Party with whom transactions has taken place

Disclosures in respect of related parties as defined in Ind AS24, with whom transactions have taken place during the year are given below:

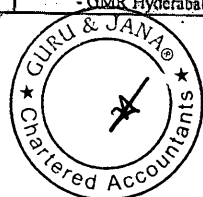
List of Related Parties:

Name of the Company	Nature of Relationship
GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	Ultimate Holding Company
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd (GHIAL)	Fellow Subsidiary
Raxa Security Services Limited (RAXA)	Fellow Subsidiary
GMR Airports Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Geokno India Private Limited	Enterprises where key management personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence

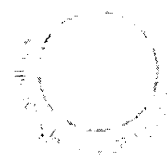
Details relating to Key Management Personnel

Mr. Tandavesshwaran Nelayi Ananth Krishna
Mr. Aniruddha Ganguly (Resigned w.e.f - 10/12/2019)
Mr. Ashish Jain
Mr. Suresh Bagrodia
Mr. George Thomas Fanthome

		(Amount in Lacs)	
Sl.No.	Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
(A)	Transactions during the year		
1	Security Charges		
	- Raxa Security Services Limited	42	34
2	Interest on group company loans		
	- GMR Infrastructure Limited	233	231
3	Depreciation on ROU asset		
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	231	
3	Interest on ROU asset		
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	103	
4	Electricity, IT & Communication Charges		
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	54	46
5	Office Maintenance & Water Charges		
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	4	5
6	Re-imbursement of Expenses by		
	- GMR Infrastructure Limited	745	658
7	Rent Received		
	- Geokno India Private Limited	79	-
8	Rent Received		
	- GMR Airports Limited	32	9
9	Interest Written back		
	- GMR Infrastructure Limited	758	-
(B)	Outstanding balances at the year Ended		
1	Issued Capital		
	- GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	1	1
2	Loan from Group Companies		
	- GMR Infrastructure Limited	1,895	1,895
3	Creditors/Payable		
	- GMR Infrastructure Limited	232	758
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	156	-
	- GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited	0	-
	- GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	0	-
	- Raxa Security Services Limited	-	27
4	Debtors/Receivable		
	- GMR Infrastructure Limited	185	131
	- GMR Airports Limited	10	-
	- Geokno India Private Limited	92	-
5	Right-of-Use Asset		
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	673	-
6	Lease Liability		
	- GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	730	-



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28 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and 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 net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

		(Amount in Lacs)	
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Borrowings (refer note 12)		1,895	1,895
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8)		(2)	(3)
Net debt	(i)	1,893	1,892
Share Capital		1	1
Other Equity		(877)	(1,193)
Total capital	(ii)	(876)	(1,192)
Capital and net debt	(iii= i+ii)	1,017	700
Gearing ratio (%)	(i/iii)	186.16%	270.38%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lender to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period.

29 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the operations of the Company primarily as a business of providing business outsourcing services, which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the management. Hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided under IND AS 108 'Operating Segments'.

30 Capital commitments

During the year, the Board approved a resolution to become a member of GMR Corporate Centre Limited, a Company Limited by Guarantee where amount to the extent of Rs.10,00,000/- is agreed to be contributed in case of winding up.

31 Pending litigations

The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

32 Foreseeable losses

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

33 Previous year figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to confirm to the current year's classification.

34 MSME Dues

There are no micro and small enterprises to which the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March 31, 2020. This information, as required to be disclosed under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

As per our report of even date

For Guru & JANA & JANA
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 0068285

Heena Kauser
Partner

Membership No: 219971

UDIN: 20219971 AAAABH4024

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Thandaveswaran N.A
Director

DIN: 7815847

Place : Bangalore

Date : 29/04/2020

Suresh Bagrodia
Director

DIN : 05201062

Place : Mumbai

Date : 29/04/2020

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Year Completed	Year Closed	Project Description	EC Code	Subtotal	Year Total	ECES Amount	Percentage of Early works in previous year/ percentage total	Number of projects in ECES	Total cost of all activities
1971									
1972									
1973									
1974									
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Year Completed	Year Closed	Project Description	EC Code	Subtotal	Year Total	ECES Amount	Percentage of Early works in previous year/ percentage total	Number of projects in ECES	Total cost of all activities
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Date: 21/04/2020

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Date: 29/04/2023

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R. Z. Shapiro (Producing Director) said: