

To
The Members,
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

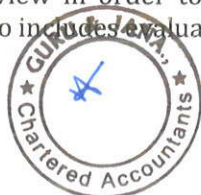
2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes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

Auditors Responsibility

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

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

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



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

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

Opinion

4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2017, and its loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

5. As the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section 11 of section 143 of the Act is not applicable to the company, since the company satisfies all the conditions mentioned in the above said order regarding the non-applicability of the order, we are not reporting the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
6. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure"



- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations to be disclosed on its financial position in its Ind AS 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.
 - iv. The IND AS Financial Statements contain all the requisite disclosures as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on the audit procedures and relying on the management representation we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the Books of accounts maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management.

For **Guru & Jana,**
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 006826S

Heena Kauser

Heena Kauser A P

Partner

Membership No: 219771



Place: Bangalore

Date: 24th April, 2017

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited** as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

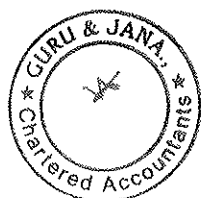
The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Guru & Jana,**
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 006826S


Heena Kauser A P
Partner

Membership No: 219971




Place: Bangalore
Date: 24th April, 2017

	Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
I	ASSETS				
(1)	Non-current assets				
	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	963,873	2,501,575	4,226,821
	Capital work-in-progress	3	23,352,135	-	-
	Other Intangible Assets	4	1,399,510	2,379,058	3,358,606
	Financial Assets				
	(i) Loans		-	-	-
	(ii) Investment	5	121,159,676	165,250,986	-
(2)	Current assets				
	Financial Assets				
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	121,079	491,872	69,445
	(iii) Loans	5	11,562,254	25,686,935	11,858,138
	(iv) Others		-	-	-
	Other current assets	7	868,238	398,382	867,594
	Current Tax Assets (Net)		201	1,549,195	1,475,983
	Total Assets		159,426,966	198,258,003	21,856,587
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1)	Equity				
	Equity Share capital	8	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Other Equity	9	-69,525,555	-5,671,972	-8,258,547
(2)	LIABILITIES				
	Current liabilities				
	Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	10	189,500,000	189,500,000	28,900,000
	(ii) Trade Payables	11	34,107,709	13,747,491	1,048,461
	(iii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in item (c))		-	-	-
	Other current liabilities	12	5,244,812	582,484	66,673
	Total Equity and Liabilities		159,426,966	198,258,003	21,856,587

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 No: 0068265


Heena Kauser A.P.
Partner
Membership No: 219971

Place : Bangalore
Date : 26/04/2017



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Anirudha Ganguly
Director
DIN 06425757


P. M. Kumar
Director
DIN 01069880



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017

Amounts in INR

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
I REVENUE			
Revenue From Operations	13	2,517,248	2,704,796
Other Income	14	98,495	5,390,878
Total Revenue (I)		2,615,743	8,095,674
II EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	15	19,673,500	2,717,553
Depreciation and amortization expense	16	2,517,249	2,704,796
Other Expenses	17	44,278,577	86,750
Total expenses (II)		66,469,326	5,509,099
III Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
IV Exceptional Items		-	-
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
VI Tax expense:			
(1) Current Tax		-	-
(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
A Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
B Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)			
X Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic	18	(6,385)	259
(2) Diluted		(6,385)	259

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of evn date

for Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 006826S

Heena Kauser A.P.
Partner
Membership No: 219971

Place : Bangalore
Date : 26/04/2017



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anirudha Ganguly
Director
DIN 06425757

P. M. Kumar
Director
DIN 01069880



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017

Amounts in INR

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
I REVENUE			
Revenue From Operations	13	2,517,248	2,704,796
Other Income	14	98,495	5,390,878
Total Revenue (I)		2,615,743	8,095,674
II EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	15	19,673,500	2,717,553
Depreciation and amortization expense	16	2,517,249	2,704,796
Other Expenses	17	44,278,577	86,750
Total expenses (II)		66,469,326	5,509,099
III Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
IV Exceptional Items		-	-
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
VI Tax expense:			
(1) Current Tax		-	-
(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
A Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
B Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII)		(63,853,583)	2,586,575
(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)			
X Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic	18	(6,385)	259
(2) Diluted		(6,385)	259

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of evn date

for Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 006826S

Heena Kauser A.P.
Partner
Membership No: 219971

Place : Bangalore
Date : 24/04/2017



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anirudha Ganguly
Director
DIN 06425757

P. M. Kumar
Director
DIN 01069880



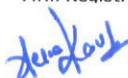
Particulars		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
A	Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
	Profit / (loss) before tax	(63,853,583)	(61,687)
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortisation	2,517,249	2,704,796
		2,517,249	2,704,796
	Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	(61,336,334)	2,643,109
	Movements in working capital :		
	(Excluding Cash & Bank Balances)		
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	20,360,218	12,699,030
	Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		
	Increase / (Decrease) in short terms loans & Adv	15,203,819	(15,418,238)
	(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	4,662,328	490,748
	(Increase)/Decrease in other current liab	44,091,310	
	Decrease / (increase) in other receivables		
		84,317,675	(2,228,460)
	Cash Generated From Operations	22,981,341	414,649
	Less : Direct Tax paid (net of refunds)		
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	22,981,341	414,649
B	Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
	Purchase of fixed assets, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances	(23,352,135)	(160,592,222)
	Interest income		
	Redemption/maturity of fixed deposits (not forming part of cash and cash equivalents)		
	Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(23,352,135)	(160,592,222)
C	Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities:		
	Proceeds from equity shares	-	-
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	-
	Repayment of long term borrowings		160,600,000.00
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
	Interest paid	-	-
	Net cash flow (used in) in financing activities (C)	-	160,600,000.00
D	Net (decrease) / In cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(370,794)	422,427
	Cash and cash equivalents (Opening)	491,872	69,445
	Cash and cash equivalents (Closing)	121,078	491,872

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

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks	-	-
- on current accounts	-	-
- deposit accounts	121,079.00	491,872.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	121,079.00	491,872.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of evn date
for **Guru & Jana**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0068265

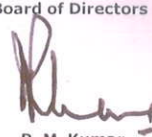

Heena Kauser A.P.
Partner
Membership No: 219971



Place : Bangalore
Date : 26/04/2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Anirudha Ganguly
Director
DIN 06425757


P. M. Kumar
Director
DIN 01069880



1 Corporate information

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

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

2 Significant Accounting Policies

1 Basis of preparation

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

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2015, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financials, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 25 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

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

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

2 Fixed Assets

2.1 Tangible assets

The Company regards the previous GAAP (Indin GAAP) carrying value as the deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

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

Recognition:

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

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

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposable proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on straight line method, up to the cost of the asset (net of residual value, in accordance with the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which are as below:

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

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

Annual Review

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

2.2 Intangible assets and amortisation

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite

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

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

Computer software is being amortized over a period of 6 years on a straight line basis.

The above periods also represent the management estimated economic useful life of the respective intangible assets.



3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - 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 expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

4 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

5 Contingent Liabilities

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

6 Provisions

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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

7 Financial Instruments

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

7.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

SFS Ind AS Policies

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.



Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SFS Ind AS Policies

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- f) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

- a) Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- b) All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- a) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- b) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- c) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

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

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

7.2

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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



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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

8 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.

9 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

10 Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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



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

11 Taxes on income

11.1 Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

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

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

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

11.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

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

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

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

12 Earning per share

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

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



9



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2017

3. Property, plant and equipment

Amount in INR

Particulars	Land- Leasehold Improvements *	Electrical Fittings (owned)	Furniture & fixtures**	Office equipment	Computers	Total	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost								
Deemed cost as at 01.04.2015	2,843,753	1,089,474	680,000	2,933,919	9,846,790	17,393,936	-	17,393,936
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2016	2,843,753	1,089,474	680,000	2,933,919	9,846,790	17,393,936	23,352,135	17,393,936
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	2,843,753	1,089,474	680,000	2,933,919	9,846,790	17,393,936	23,352,135	40,746,071
Depreciation								
As at 01.04.2015	1,455,588	241,415	680,000	1,117,625	9,672,487	13,167,115	-	13,167,115
Charge for the year	568,751	125,473	-	856,726	174,298	1,725,248	-	1,725,248
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2016	2,024,339	366,888	680,000	1,974,351	9,846,784	14,892,362	1,537,701	14,892,362
Charge for the year	568,751	125,473	-	843,477	-	1,537,701	-	1,537,701
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	2,593,090	492,361	680,000	2,817,828	9,846,784	16,430,063	-	16,430,063

Net block								
As at 31.03.2017	250,664	597,112	-	116,091	6	963,873	23,352,135	24,316,008
As at 31.03.2016	819,416	722,585	-	959,568	6	2,501,575	-	2,501,575
As at 31.03.2015	1,388,165	848,058	-	1,816,295	174,303	4,226,821	-	4,226,821



B

GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2017

4. Intangible Assets

Amounts in INR

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1.04.2016	6,042,864	6,042,864
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	6,042,864	6,042,864
Amortization		
As at 1.04.2016	3,663,806	3,663,806
Charge for the year	979,548	979,548
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2017	4,643,354	4,643,354
Net block		
As at 31.03.2017	1,399,510	1,399,510
As at 31.03.2016	2,379,058	2,379,058

Amounts in INR

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1.04.2015	6,042,864	6,042,864
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2016	6,042,864	6,042,864
Amortization		
As at 1.04.2015	2,684,258	2,684,258
Charge for the year	979,548	979,548
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2016	3,663,806	3,663,806
Net block		
As at 31.03.2016	2,379,058	2,379,058
As at 31.03.2015	3,358,606	3,358,606



Handwritten signature



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2017

5. Financial assets
Investments

Amounts in INR

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Investments at cost				
<i>Unquoted equity shares</i>				
Investment in others <i>Unquoted Investment</i>	121,159,676	165,250,986	-	-
Total Investments	121,159,676	165,250,986	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	121,159,676	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-	-

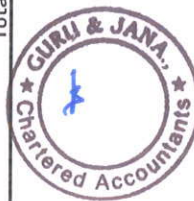
Impairment on Unquoted investments

In the current year, the Company has identified an impairment of INR 4,40,91,310 (31 March 2016 - 46,58,764 (Profit), 1st April 2015- NIL) on unquoted investments. The impairment on Unquoted Investments is recognised in a separate line item in the statement of Profit or Loss Account.

Loans & Advance

Amounts in INR

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Carried at amortised cost				
Loans & Advance				
Advance Recoverable in Cash OR Kind Unsecured, considered good, to other parties	-	-	11,562,254	25,686,935
Total	-	-	11,562,254	25,686,935
				11,858,138



8. Share Capital

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Authorised :			
10000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	100,000	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000	100,000
Issued :			
10,000(31st March 2016: 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each Fully paid	100,000	100,000	100,000
Subscribed and Paid-up			
10,000(31st March 2016: 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each Fully paid	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	100,000	100,000	100,000

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

Equity Shares	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
	In Numbers	Amounts in INR	In Numbers	Amounts in INR	In Numbers	Amounts in INR
At the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000.00	10,000	100,000.00	10,000	100,000.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000.00	10,000	100,000.00	10,000	100,000.00

b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
	No. of Shares held	Amount	No. of Shares held	Amount	No. of Shares held	Amount
GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt Ltd.	10,000	100,000.00	10,000	100,000.00	10,000	100,000.00

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

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class
GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt Ltd.	10,000	1	10,000	1	10,000	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10,000	1	10,000	1	10,000	1

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



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2017

9 Other Equity

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss			
Balance as per last financial statements	(5,671,972)	(8,258,547)	(8,501,145)
Add: Net profit for the year	(63,853,583)	2,586,575	242,598
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(69,525,555)	(5,671,972)	(8,258,547)
Other items of Comprehensive Income			
Actuarial gain or losses	-	-	-
Total reserves and surplus	(69,525,555)	(5,671,972)	(8,258,547)

10 Financial liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	Non - Current			Current		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Unsecured Borrowings						
Short term loans	189,500,000	189,500,000	28,900,000	-	-	-
Total	189,500,000	189,500,000	28,900,000	-	-	-

The above loan includes the following

Unsecured borrowing was received from Ultimate Holding

11 Financial liabilities - Trade payables

Amounts in INR

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Trade Payable			
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises			
- Related parties	34,107,709	13,747,491	1,048,461
- Others			
TOTAL	34,107,709	13,747,491	1,048,461

12 Other Liabilities

Amounts in INR

	Non Current			Current		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Deferred income on security deposits received						
Advance from customer/ Non Trade Expense Payable	-	-	-	5,149,123	86,770	57,795
Statutory liabilities						
Provident fund payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service tax payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable	-	-	-	95,689	495,714	8,878
Excise duty payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	5,244,812	582,484	66,673



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2017

13. Revenue From Operations

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

Amounts in INR

Revenue from operations	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Revenue from Services	2,517,248	2,704,796
Grand Total	2,517,248	2,704,796

14 Other income

Amounts in INR

Other income	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Interest on: Bank deposits/Others	98,495	732,114
Fair Value Profit on Financial Instrument	-	4,658,764
	98,495	5,390,878

15 Finance Costs

Amounts in INR

Interest expense:	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	19,673,500	2,717,553
	19,673,500	2,717,553



GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2017

16. Depreciation and amortization expense

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 3)	1,537,701.00	1,725,248.00
Amortization of intangible assets (note 3)	979,548.00	979,548.00
	-	-
	2,517,249.00	2,704,796.00

17 Other expenses

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Rates and taxes	5,261	9,037
Legal and Professional fees	62,433	-
Payments to Auditors:	-	-
- Audit Fee	119,013	77,576
- Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
CSR expenditure (refer details below)	-	-
Fair Value loss on Financial Instrument	44,091,310	-
Miscellaneous expenses	560	137
Total	44,278,577	86,750

Amounts in INR

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)		
As Auditor		
Audit fee	90,450	50,000
Limited Review	28,563	27,576
In other capacity		
- Group reporting	-	-
Other services		
-Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	119,013	77,576



18. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding

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

Particulars	Amounts in INR	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Continuing operations	(63,853,583)	2,586,575
Discontinued operation	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	(63,853,583)	2,586,575
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	(63,853,583)	2,586,575
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic)	10,000	10,000
Effect of dilution:	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	10,000	10,000
Earning Per Share (Basic) (Rs)	(6,385)	259
Earning Per Share (Diluted) (Rs)	(6,385)	259
Face value per share (Rs)	10	10

19. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Contingencies

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets wherever possible. But where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 21 for further disclosures.



Handwritten signature or initials.

GMR BUSINESS PROCESS AND SERVICES PVT LTD
Notes to Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31st Mar 2017

20. Summary of Transaction with Related Parties

Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Enterprises that control the Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited
Enterprises that control the Company	GMR Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company of GCAPL)
Enterprises that control the Company	GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited (Holding company)
Fellow Subsidiaries	Dhruvi Securities Pvt Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries	Raxa Security Services Limited
Director & Key Managerial Personnel	Mr.P.M. Kumar
Director & Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Parmit Singh Chadha
Director & Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Aniruddha Ganguly

Related Party Transaction

The table below shows the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant

A. Loans Obtained and repayment thereof	Year Ended	Opening	Loan Taken	Repayment	Balance
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-17	189,500,000	-	-	189,500,000
	31-Mar-16	28,900,000	310,600,000	150,000,000	189,500,000

B. Receivables from ultimate holding company	Year Ended	Amount Owed Related Parties
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-17	10,903,352
Dhruvi Securities Pvt Ltd	31-Mar-17	658,902
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-16	25,686,935

C. Payable to Holding & Ultimate Holding Company	Year Ended	Amount Owed Related Parties
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-17	31,010,776
Raxa Security Services Limited	31-Mar-17	3,096,933
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-16	13,747,491

D. Share Capital	Year Ended	Amount Owed Related Parties
GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt Ltd	31-Mar-17	100,000
	31-Mar-16	100,000

E. Interest	Year Ended	Amount Owed Related Parties
Dhruvi Securities Pvt Ltd	31-Mar-17	-
	31-Mar-16	732,114

F. Interest Expenditure	Year Ended	Amount Owed Related Parties
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-17	19,673,500
	31-Mar-16	2,717,553



Handwritten signature

21. Fair values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities appearing in the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values.

22 Fair Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2017:

	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value At FVTPL					
Unquoted Investments	31-Mar-17	121,159,676	-	-	121,159,676

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2016:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value At FVTPL					
Financial assets at fair value At FVTPL					
Unquoted Investments	01-Apr-15	-	-	-	-



23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL investments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

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 and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTPL investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the

Interest rate risk

Interest rate sensitivity

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

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-17		Arnt in INR
INR	+50	(947,500)
31-Mar-17		
INR	-50	947,500

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables- Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are Companyed into homogenous Companies and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 5.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 9 except for financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial guarantees and financial derivative instruments is noted in note 42 and the liquidity table below

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

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

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Year ended						
31-Mar-17						
Borrowings				189,500,000		189,500,000
Trade and other payables	34,107,709					34,107,709
	34,107,709	-	-	189,500,000	-	223,607,709
Year ended						
31-Mar-16						
Borrowings				189,500,000		189,500,000
Trade and other payables	13,747,491					13,747,491
	13,747,491	-	-	189,500,000	-	203,247,491
As at						
01-Apr-15						
Borrowings				28,900,000		28,900,000
Trade and other payables	1,048,461					1,048,461
	1,048,461	-	-	28,900,000	-	29,948,461



[Handwritten signature]

24 Capital management

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

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

Amounts in INR

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016	At 1 April 2015
Borrowings	189,500,000	189,500,000	28,900,000
Trade payables	34,107,709	13,747,491	1,048,461
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	121,079	491,872	69,445
Net debts	223,486,630	202,755,619	29,879,016
Capital Components			
share Capital	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reserves & Surplus	(69,525,555)	(5,671,972)	(8,258,547)
Total Capital	(69,425,555)	(5,571,972)	(8,158,547)
Capital and net debt	154,061,075	197,183,647	21,720,469
Gearing ratio (%)	145%	103%	138%

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 bank 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 years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

25 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first, the company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2015, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017.

Exemptions applied:-

I Mandatory exemptions:

Estimates

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

Classification and measurement of Financial assets

The Company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

II Optional exemptions:

Deemed cost-Previous GAAP carrying amount: (PPE and Intangible Assets) (Ind AS 101.D7AA)

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE and intangible assets as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date.

Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities (Ind AS 101.D20)

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

As per our report of evn date
for Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 006826S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Heena Kauser A.P.
Partner
Membership No: 219971



Anirudha Ganguly
Director
DIN 06425757

P. M. Kumar
Director
DIN 01069880

Place : Bangalore
Date : 28/04/2017

