GMR Highways Projects Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2011PTC225560

Balance Sheet as at March 25, 2017

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Note	As At March 25, 2017	As At March 31, 2016	As At March 31, 2015
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	-	0.87	2.00
Total Current Assets		-	**0.87**	**2.00**
TOTAL ASSETS		-	**0.87**	**2.00**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Share Capital	4	2.00	2.00	2.00
(b) Other Equity	5	(2.00)	(1.89)	(1.42)
Total Equity		-	**0.11**	**0.58**
Liabilities				
(a) Other current liabilities	6	-	0.75	1.42
Total Current Liabilities		-	**0.75**	**1.42**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		-	**0.87**	**2.00**
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-19			

In terms of our report attached
For **Girish Murthy & Kumar**
Chartered Accountants
Reg. No. 0934S

A. V. Satish Kumar

A.V. Satish Kumar
Partner
(M.No.26526)
Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25/03/2017

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

For and on behalf of
GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

K Sreemannarayana

K Sreemannarayana
Director
DIN:018764012
Place: New Delhi

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN.02281905
Place: New Delhi

GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

GMR Highways Projects Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2011PTC225560

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended March 25, 2017 **Rs. In Lakhs**

	Note	As At March 25, 2017	As At March 31, 2016
Other Income	7	0.53	-
Total Income		**0.53**	**-**
Expenses			
Other expenses	8	0.64	0.46
Total Expenses		**0.64**	**0.46**
Profit for the year before taxation		**(0.11)**	**(0.46)**
Tax Expense:			
(1) Current Tax		-	-
(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
		-	-
Profit for the year after tax		(0.11)	(0.46)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Actuarial (gain)/loss in respect of defined benefit plan		-	-
		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(0.11)**	**(0.46)**
Profit for the period attributable to;			
-Owners of the Company		(0.11)	(0.46)
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(0.11)	**(0.46)**
Other comprehensive income for the period attributable to			
-Owners of the Company		-	-
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to			
-Owners of the Company		(0.11)	(0.46)
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(0.11)	**(0.46)**
Earning per Equity Share:			
- Basic	9	(0.57)	(2.31)
- Diluted	9	(0.57)	(2.31)
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-19		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For **Girish Murthy & Kumar**
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Reg. No. 0934S

A.V. Satish Kumar
Partner
(M.No.26526)
Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25/03/2017

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

For and on behalf of
GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

K Sreemannarayana	**Arun Kumar Sharma**
Director	Director
DIN:018764012	DIN.02281905
Place: New Delhi	**Place: New Delhi**

GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

CIN: U45203DL2011PTC225560

Rs. in Lakhs

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 25, 2017

	Particulars	Period ended 25-Mar-17	Year ended March 31, 2016
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Profit / (Loss) for the period	(0.11)	(0.46)
	Adjustments :	-	-
		(0.11)	(0.46)
	Adjustments for Movement in Working Capital:		
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liablities	(0.75)	(0.67)
	Cash From/(Used In) Operating activities	**(0.87)**	**(1.13)**
	Tax (Paid)/Refund	-	-
	Net Cash From/(Used In) Operating activities	**(0.87)**	**(1.13)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**	-	-
	Cash From/(Used In) Investing Activities	-	-
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**	-	-
	Cash From/(Used In) Financing Activities	-	-
	Net Increase /Decrese in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(0.87)	(1.13)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at beginning of the period	0.87	2.00
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at end of the period	-	**0.87**
	Components of Cash and Cash Equivelants as at:	**25-Mar-17**	**March 31, 2016**
	Cash in hand	-	-
	Balances with the scheduled banks:		
	- In Current accounts	-	0.87
		-	**0.87**

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For **Girish Murthy & Kumar**
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Reg. No. 0934S

A.V. Satish Kumar

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Partner
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Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25/03/2017

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Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN.02281905
Place: New Delhi

GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

CIN: U45203DL2011PTC225560

Statement of Change in Equity for the period ended ended March 25, 2017

Rs. in Lakhs

	Share capital Rs.	Retained Earning Rs.	Equity Rs.
As at 1 April 2015	**2.00**	**(1.42)**	**0.58**
Net Profit/(Loss)	-	(0.46)	(0.46)
As at March 31,2016	**2.00**	**(1.89)**	**0.11**
Net Profit	-	(0.11)	(0.11)
As at March 25,2017	**2.00**	**(2.00)**	-

In terms of our report attached
For **Girish Murthy & Kumar**
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Reg. No. 0934S

A.V. Satish Kumar
Partner
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Date: 25/03/2017

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GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

CIN: U45203DL2011PTC225560

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements For the period ended March 25, 2017

1 **Corporate information**

GMR Highways Projects Private Limited (Formerly GMR Kishangarh Ahmedabad Expressways Private Limited) ('the Company'), was incorporated on 27th September 2011. The main objects of the Company is to do the business of Constructing, Improving, developing, strengthening, widening, operating, maintaining of roads, culverts, highways, expressways and all other type of roads, commercial complexes, restaurants, amusement parks, and all other integral part of the highway project(s).

2 **Significant accounting policies**

2.1 **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 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance 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 2016 are the first the Company's has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 26 for information on how the Company's adopted Ind AS.

The 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).

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Thousand (INR 000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 **Summary of significant accounting policies**

a) **Current versus non-current classification**

Assets and Liabilities in the balance sheet have been classified as either current or non–current based upon the requirements of Schedule III notified under the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset has been classified as current if

(a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle; or

(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or

(c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or

(d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non–current.

A liability has been classified as current when

(a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; or

(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or

(c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or

(d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non–current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company's has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

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GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

b) Foreign currency and derivative transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the respective transactions between the functional currency and the foreign currency.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on that date. Gains / losses arising on account of realisation / settlement of foreign currency transactions and on translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting 's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

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

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(a) Any gains or losses arising due to differences in exchange rates at the time of translation or settlement are accounted for in the Statement of Profit & Loss either under the head foreign exchange fluctuation or interest cost, as the case may be, except those relating to long-term foreign currency monetary items.

(b) **Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or before 31 March 2016:**

Exchange differences on long-term foreign currency monetary items relating to acquisition of depreciable assets are adjusted to the carrying cost of the assets and depreciated over the balance life of the assets . In other cases, exchange differences are accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized over the balance period of such long-term foreign currency monetary item by recognition as income or expense in each of such periods.

Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or after 1 April 2016:

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

c) Fair value measurement

The Company's 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:

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company's

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's 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 prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — 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)

Level 3 — Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company's 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

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GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

d) Revenue Recognition

i. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

ii. Interest Income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest Income is included under the head "other operating income" in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. On disposal of current investments, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss. Such income is included under the head "other operating income" in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Tangible Assets

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
When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.
The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to note xx and xx regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

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

Further, When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.
Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

Machinery spares which are specific to a particular item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalized as fixed assets.
Spare parts are capitalized when they meet the definition of PPE, i.e., when the company intends to use these during more than a period of 12 months.
Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on straight line method, up to the cost of the asset (net of residual value, in accordance with the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which are as below:

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

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

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.

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GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

f) Intangible assets

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.

h) Taxes

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. 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 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 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 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.

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 relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or 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.

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing Cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition. construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

j) Inventories

Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value on First In First Out basis.

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

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GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

k) **Lease**

Finance Leases:

Where the Company is the lessee

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.- Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.d on an accrual basis as per the terms of agreements entered into with lessees.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalized asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Operating Leases:

Where the Company is the lessee

Lease rentals are recognized as an expenses on a straight line basis with reference to lease terms and other considerations except where-

(i) Another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefit derived from the asset taken or given on lease.; or

(ii) The payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases

Lands obtained on leases, where there is no reasonable certainity that the Company will obtain ownershp by the end of the lease term shall generally be classified as finance leases. The minimum lease pyayments include upfront premium paid plus any annual recurring lease rental which is amortized over the lease term.

l) **Impairment**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's orcashgenerating units' (CGUs) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre—tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the company's cash generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for previously revalued tangible fixed assets, where the revaluation was taken to revaluation reserve. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in the revaluation reserve up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversai 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 recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revaiued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

m) **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets And Capital Commitments**

Contingent Liabilities

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company's 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's 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.

n) **Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

Short term employee benefits and defined contribution plans.

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

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

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

Compensated absences

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

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

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

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

The company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow . of resources embodying economic benefits witl be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market ' yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

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Remeasurements

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

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

▶ The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

▶ The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

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

o) **Financial Instruments**

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are only classified as Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company's of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

▶ The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

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 guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

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:

▶ 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

▶ 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:

▶Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: 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.

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, 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 etc.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and borrowings

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 and security deposits recieved.

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.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity periods of three months or less.

q) Earning per share

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

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

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GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

CIN: U45203DL2011PTC225560

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 25, 2017

Rs. in Lakhs

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	As At March 31, 2017	As At March 31, 2016	As At March 31, 2015
(i) Balances with Local banks - In Current Account	-	0.87	2.00
	-	**0.87**	**2.00**

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 25, 2017

Rs. In Lakhs

4. Share capital

	As At March 25, 2017	As At March 31, 2016	As At March 31, 2015
Authorised 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2016: 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each) (March 31, 2015: 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	10.00	10.00	10.00
	10.00	**10.00**	**10.00**
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-Up 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up (March 31, 2016: 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up) (March 31, 2015: 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up)	2.00	2.00	2.00
	2.00	**2.00**	**2.00**

NOTES :

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

Numbers In Lakhs

	As At March 25, 2017		As At March 31, 2016		As At March 31, 2015	
GMR Highways Limited, the holding company	0.20	100.00%	0.20	100.00%	0.20	100.00%

(ii) Reconcilation of the share outstanding at beginning and at end of the year

Numbers & Rupees In Lakhs

	As At March 25, 2017		As At March 31, 2016		As At March 31, 2015	
	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the	0.20	2.00	0.20	2.00	0.20	2.00
Shares Issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	0.20	2.00	0.20	2.00	0.20	2.00

(iii) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pay dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of director is subject to the approval of the shareholder in ensuing Annual General meeting.

(iv) **Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates**
Out of equity and preference shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/

Numbers & Rupees In Lakhs

	As At March 25, 2017		As At March 31, 2016		As At March 31, 2015	
	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees
GMR Highways Limited, the holding company	0.20	2.00	0.20	2.00	0.20	2.00

Rs. In Lakhs

5. Other Equity

	As At March 25, 2017		As At March 31, 2016	
(i) **Profit & Loss Account (Debit Balance)**				
Opening Balance	(1.89)		(1.42)	
Add : Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(0.11)	(2.00)	(0.46)	(1.89)
		(2.00)		**(1.89)**

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 25, 2017

Rs. in Lakhs

6. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As At March 25, 2017	As At March 31, 2016	As At March 31, 2015
Non trade payables	-	0.75	1.42
	-	**0.75**	**1.42**

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 25, 2017

Rs. in Lakhs

7. Other income

Particulars	Period ended March 25,2017	Year ended March 31,2016
Excess provision written back	0.53	-
	0.53	-

Rs. in Lakhs

8. Other expenses

Particulars	Period ended March 25,2017	Year ended March 31,2016
Rates and taxes	0.01	0.00
Legal and professional fees	0.51	0.23
Payment to auditor	0.12	0.23
Bank Charges	-	0.00
	0.64	**0.46**

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 25, 2017

Numbers & Rupees In Lakhs

9 Earning/ (Loss) Per Share

		Period ended 25-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
A	Number of Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up at the beginning of the period	0.20	0.20
B	Number of Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up at the period end	0.20	0.20
C	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period	0.20	0.20
D	Net Profit for the period (Rs.)	(0.11)	(0.46)
E	**Basic / Diluted Profit per Share (Rs.)**	**(0.57)**	**(2.31)**
F	Nominal value of Equity Share (Rs.)	10	10

10 Capital Commitments
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as on 25th March,2017 is Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs. NIL).

11 Contingent Liabilities
The Contingent Liabilities as on 25th March 2017 is Nil (31 March 2016: Nil).

12 As of March 25, 2017, as the Company is yet to commence the commercial operations and in the absence of virtual certainty no deferred tax assets/liablity has been accounted for in the books in respect of timing difference.

13 Based on information available with the Company, there are no suppliers who are registered as micro, small or medium enterprises under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" as at March 31,2017 which has been relied upon by the auditors.

14 No Employees in the Company as on 25 March, 2017.

15 List of Related parties and Transactions / Outstanding Balances:

a) Name of Related Parties and description of relationship:

Enterprises that control the Company / excercie significant influence	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL) GMR Highways Limited (GHWL)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Arun Kumar Sharma-Director Mr. K Sreemannarayan

b) Summary of transactions with above related parties are as follows:

Rupees In Lakhs

Particulars	Name of Entity	For the period ended March 25, 2017	For the Year ended March 31, 2016
Balances at the end of the Period:			
Equity Shares Outstanding	GHWL	2.00	2.00

16 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies
The Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are aimed at procuring funding for the construction of the bridge and additional links and to provide working capital to operate the bridge. The Group manages its financial risk by securing cost effective funding for the Group's operations and minimizing the adverse effects of fluctuations in the financial markets on the value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, on reported profitability and on the cash flows of the Group. The principal financial instruments comprise deep discount bonds, term loans from banks and other financial institutions, current accounts with banks, cash and short-term investments. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risk arising from the Group's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing these risks as summarised below.

Cash flow interest rate risk
The Group's exposure to the risk for changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long term debt obligations. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using only fixed rate debts or step up rates with fixed year for related party debts.

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Liquidity risk
The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of term loans with banks and other financial institutions, and other loan instruments. The Group has in the past undertaken necessary restructuring of its loans and obligations to ensure its ability to service interest and debt repayments effectively.

Credit risk
The Group trades only with recognised creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances and available-for-sale financial assets, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Since the Group trades only with recognised third parties, there is no requirement for collateral. However wherever management feels adequate, obtain collateral in the form of bank guarantees or security deposits from the third parties.

16A Specified Bank Notes Disclosure (SBN's)
During the year, the Company did not had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 31, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December, 30 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	SBNs	Total
Closing cash on hand as on 08 Nov 2016	-	-
(+) Non Permitted receipts	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts -	-	-
(-) Permitted payments -	-	-
(-) Amounts Deposited in Banks	-	-
Closing cash on hand as on 30 Dec 2016		

16B Litigation
The Pending Litigation as on March 31, 2017 is NIL. (March 31, 2016: NIL).

16C Foreseeable losses
The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2017 (March 2016 - ` Nil)

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17 Financial Instruments

Fair Values

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities are representatives of their fair values at respective balance sheet date.

Credit risk

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

18 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of Construction, Operation & Maintenance of Highways. This being the only segment, the reporting under the provisions of AS 17 (Segment Reporting) does not arise.

19 Previous Year's Comparatives:

Corresponding period figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to the current period

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For **Girish Murthy & Kumar**
Chartered Accountants
Reg. No. 0934S

A.V. Satish Kumar
Partner
(M.No.26526)
Place: Bengaluru

GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

K Sreemannarayana
Director
DIN:018764012
Place: New Delhi

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN.02281905
Place: New Delhi

Date: 25/03/2017

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

GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.

GMR Highways Projects Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2011PTC225560

Rupees in Lakhs

Statement of Audited Financial Results for the period ended 25th March 2017			
	Particulars	Year ended	
		25-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
		Audited	Audited
1	**Income from operations**		
	(a) Sales/income from operations	-	-
	(b) Other operating income	-	-
	Total income from operations	-	-
2	**Expenses**		
	(a) Sub-contracting expesnes		
	(b) Employee benefits expense	-	-
	(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-
	(d) Other expenses	0.64	0.46
	Total expenses	0.64	0.46
3	**Profit / (Loss) from operations before other income, finance costs a exceptional items (1-2)**	(0.64)	(0.46)
4	Other income	0.53	-
5	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before finance costs and exceptional items (3 ± 4)**	(0.11)	(0.46)
6	Finance costs	-	-
7	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after finance costs but befor exceptional items (5 ± 6)**	(0.11)	(0.46)
8	Exceptional items	-	-
9	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax (7 ± 8)**	(0.11)	(0.46)
10	Tax expense / (credit)	-	-
11	**Net Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after tax (9 ± 10)**	(0.11)	(0.46)
12	Other Comprehensive Income/ (expenses) (net of tax)	-	-
13	**Total Comprehensive income for the period (11 ± 12)**	(0.11)	(0.46)

In terms of our report attached
For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 0934S

A.V. Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 26526
Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25/03/2017

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

For and on behalf of
GMR Highways Projects Private Limited

K Sreemannarayana

K Sreemannarayana
Director
DIN:018764012
Place : New Delhi

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN.02281905
Place : New Delhi

GMR Highways Projects Pvt. Ltd.