

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Infra Developers Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of GMR Infra Developers Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows 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 "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2017, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements


1. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes 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 statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder;
 - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 A"; and



(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 has no pending litigations;
- ii. the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
- iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
- iv. the Company has provided requisite disclosures in its standalone Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 001109C


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 403788



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2017

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GMR Infra Developers Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 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 ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

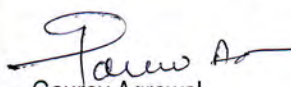
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls 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 Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 001109C


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 403788



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2017

GMR Infra Developers Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

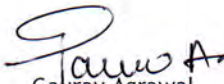
	Notes	Amount in Rs Ind AS March 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1	500,000
TOTAL ASSETS		500,000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share capital	2	500,000
Other equity	3	(11,500)
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Other current liabilities	4	11,500
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		500,000
Significant accounting policies	B	

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

As per our report of even date attached

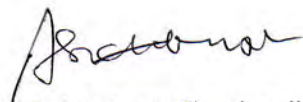
For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001109C

For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no.: 403788




Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN:02734169


Adi Seshavataram Cherukupalli
Director
DIN:00062003

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26.05.2017

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26.05.2017

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26.05.2017



GMR Infra Developers Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

Notes	Amount in Rs	
	Ind AS March 31, 2017	
REVENUE		
Other Income	-	-
Total Income	-	-
EXPENSES		
Other expenses	5	11,500
Total Expenses		11,500
Loss before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		(11,500)
Exceptional items		-
Loss before and tax from continuing operations		(11,500)
(1) Current tax		-
(2) Deferred tax		-
Income tax expense		-
Loss before and tax from continuing operations		(11,500)
Loss for the year		(11,500)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
A. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-
B. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(11,500)
Earnings per share for continuing operations		
(1) Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		(0.23)
(2) Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		(0.23)

Significant accounting policies

B

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


As per our report of even date attached

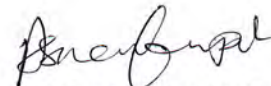
For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001109C

For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited


Gautav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 403788




Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN:02734169


Adi Seshavataram Cherukupalli
Director
DIN:00062003

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26.05.2017

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26.05.2017

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26.05.2017



GMR Infra Developers Limited

A Corporate information

GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL' or 'the Company') is a Public unlisted 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 Infrastructure limited. The Company has been incorporated with the objective of participation in various infrastructure related projects.

The registered office of the company is located at Naman Center, 7th Floor, G-Block, BKC, Bandra, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400 051, India.

B 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 12 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 Rs.

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.

2 Property, plant & equipment

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

3 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

4 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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



Subsequent measurement

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

- a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d. 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:

- 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.

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. For more information on 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 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.

Derecognition

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

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b. 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.

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



Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts: Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or 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.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

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

5 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.



6 Revenue recognition

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

7 Taxes on income

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.

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

8 Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

There is no CSR expenditure during the year.



	Amount in Rs Ind AS March 31, 2017
1 Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Balances with banks:	
- On current accounts	500,000
	<u>500,000</u>

	Equity shares	
	Number	Rs.
2 Share capital		
Authorized shares		
At 1 April 2016	-	-
50,000 (March 2016: Nil) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each		
Increase during the year	50,000	500,000
At 31 March 2017	<u>50,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares

	Ind AS Balance
At 1 April 2016	-
Add: Issued during the year	500,000
Less: forfeited during the year	-
At 31 March 2017	<u>500,000</u>

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

Equity Shares	March 31, 2017	
	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Issued during the reporting period	50,000	500,000
Outstanding at the end of the period	<u>50,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

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.

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

Equity Shares	March 31, 2017	
	No of Shares	Amount
GMR Infrastructure Limited	49,994	99.99%

Amount in Rs
Ind AS
March 31, 2017

3 Other equity	
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
At 1 April 2016	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(11,500)
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss as at 31st March, 2017	<u>(11,500)</u>

4 Other current liabilities	
Non trade payables	11,500
	<u>11,500</u>

5 Other expenses	
Contract retention expense	-
Payment to auditors* (refer details below)	11,500
	<u>11,500</u>

Payment to auditors

As auditor:	
Audit fee	11,500
In other capacity:	
Other services (certification fees)	-
	<u>11,500</u>



6. Statement of changes in equity

a. Equity share capital:
50,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each

	No of Shares	Rs.
At 1 April 2015	-	-
At 31 March 2016	-	-
At 31 March 2017	50,000	500,000

Particulars	Amount in Rs.										
	Share Application pending allotment	Equity component of other financial instruments	General reserve	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	Capital reserve	FCTR	Money received against share warrants	Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total equity
For the year ended 31 March, 2017											
As at 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,500)	-	(11,500)
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,500)	-	(11,500)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deemed dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,500)	-	(11,500)

7. Other equity

Surplus/(deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	
Balance as per last financial statements	-
Add: Net loss for the year	(11,500)
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	(11,500)
Other items of Comprehensive Income	
Actuarial gain or losses	-
<u>Total reserves and surplus</u>	<u>(11,500)</u>



8. 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

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.

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, contractor, land access 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.

9. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

	March
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	(11,500)
Continuing operations	-
Discontinued operation	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	(11,500)
Interest on convertible preference shares	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	(11,500)
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic)	50,000
Effect of dilution:	-
Convertible preference shares	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	50,000
Earning Per Share (Basic) (Rs)	(0.23)
Earning Per Share (Diluted) (Rs)	(0.23)
Face value per share (Rs)	10



10. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. 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. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- ▶ The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2017.
- ▶ The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges at 31 March 2017 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company's policy is to keep between 90% and 100% of its borrowings at fixed rates of interest, excluding borrowings that relate to discontinued operations.

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, after the impact of hedge accounting. 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		Amt in lacs
	+50	0
	-50	0
31-Mar-16		
	+50	-
	-50	-

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

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.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Company to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels



11. 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. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 50% and 70%. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Amounts in Rs.	
At 31 March 2017	
Borrowings	-
Net debts	-
Capital Components	
Share capital	500,000.00
Reserves & surplus	(11,500.00)
General reserve	-
Total capital	488,500.00
Capital and net debt	488,500.00
Gearing ratio (%)	0.00%

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.

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

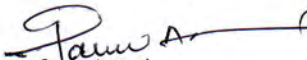
12. First time adoption of Ind AS

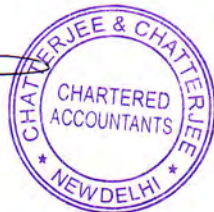
These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Accordingly, the company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017.

13. Since the Company has been incorporated in the current year. So, the previous year's figures are not available for comparison.

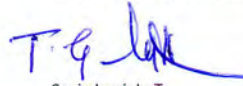
As per our report of even date

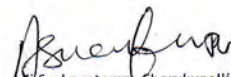
For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001109C


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no.: 403788



For and on
GMR Infra Developers Limited


Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN:02734169


Sri Seshavataram Cherukupalli
Director
DIN:00062003

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26.05.2017

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26.05.2017

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26.05.2017

