

EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2016-2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

M/s East Hyderabad Expressway Limited

I) Report on the Special Purpose Financial Statements, Hyperion Package and other deliverables as per the referral instructions

We have audited the accompanying (a) special purpose financial statements of M/s East Hyderabad Expressway Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) reconciliation with SCA financial statements; and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and (b) Hyperion Package, including all the appendices and other deliverables as listed in the referral instructions (GRI) (referred to as the "Reporting Package"). The special purpose financial statements and Reporting Package have been prepared by the Management of the Company based on the Group Referral Instructions (GRI) dated April 14, 2017 issued by the Management of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited (ITNL) ("Parent Company").

II) Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements and the Reporting Package

- 1) 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 special purpose financial statements and the Reporting Package that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income and 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, as applicable and the accounting policies as mentioned in the GRI and in accordance with the format of special purpose financial statements and the Reporting Package as given in the GRI and Hyperion System.
- 2) 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; application of appropriate accounting policies as mentioned in GRI; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the Reporting Package that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

III) Auditor's Responsibility

- 1) Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements and the reporting package based on our audit.



- 2) 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 as per the format given by the parent company's auditor.
- 3) We conducted our audit of the special purpose financial statements and the Reporting Package in accordance with the GRI issued by ITNL, Referral Instructions issued by Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP and S R B C & CO LLP, parent company joint auditors and in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act and in accordance with the materiality of Rs. 2 Million which is consistent with the materiality mentioned in "Appendix A – Acknowledgement of Referral Instructions" dated April 20, 2017 issued to the auditor's parent company. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and Reporting Package are free from material misstatement
- 4) An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements and reporting package. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and reporting package, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements and reporting package 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 financial statements and reporting package.
- 5) We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the special purpose financial statements and reporting package.

IV) Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements and the reporting package 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder, as applicable and the accounting policies as mentioned in the GRI, of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended.

V) Emphasis of Matter(s)

As per ITNL policy, the rate considered for recognizing Finance Income (EIR) and fair valuation of the Receivable under SCA will be finalised on achievement of PCOD / CoD for the Project. Thereafter this rate will remain constant during the balance concession period however the Company policy is different which is, the rate considered for recognizing Finance Income (EIR) and fair valuation of the Receivable under SCA is revised on revision of projected cost and timing thereof and receipt of annuity.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this/ these matter(s).



VI) Restriction on Distribution and Use

The special purpose financial statements, reporting package and our report is intended solely for the Company, the Parent Company and the auditors of the Parent Company for their consideration into the audit of Consolidated Financial Statements and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company, the Parent Company and the auditors of the Parent Company.

VII) Other Matter(s)

The Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act on which we have issued a separate Auditor's Report to the members of the Company dated 10th May, 2017.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this/these matter(s).

VIII) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we also 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 (including other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement 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 special purpose financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder, as applicable.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Appendix P". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- 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 disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in



its financial statement- Refer note 35(b) to financial statements.

- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. Based on audit procedures and relying on the management representation we report that the disclosures are in accordance with books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management – Refer Note 37 to the Special Purpose financial statements.

For Luthra & Luthra
Chartered Accountants
Reg. No. 002081N


Akhilesh Gupta

Partner
(M. No. 89909)
Date: May 10, 2017
Place: Mumbai



SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Rupees					
		As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
ASSETS							
Non-current Assets							
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5		41,584		99,806		2,51,951
(b) Financial assets							
Other financial assets	7		2,40,85,49,437		2,89,66,16,712		2,70,47,95,701
(c) Tax assets							
Current Tax Asset (Net)	18	5,28,86,572	5,28,86,572	3,88,17,106	3,88,17,106	3,15,55,061	3,15,55,061
(d) Other non-current assets	10		4,85,56,151		4,85,56,151		4,85,56,151
Total Non-current Assets (a+b+c+d)			2,51,00,33,744		2,98,40,89,775		2,78,51,58,871
Current Assets							
(a) Financial assets							
Trade receivables	6	31,65,16,931		30,64,18,234		89,03,590	
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,18,58,183		31,86,204		1,04,37,564	
Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	10,12,34,001		9,65,21,290		9,12,99,687	
Other financial assets	8	48,87,14,625	92,83,23,740	45,72,73,939	86,33,99,667	66,02,68,558	77,09,09,391
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	23		93,73,052		1,37,73,052		1,37,73,052
(c) Other current assets	11		2,59,068		1,14,001		1,16,511
Total Current Assets (a+b+c)			93,79,55,860		87,72,86,720		78,47,98,961
Total Assets			3,44,79,89,604		3,86,13,76,495		3,56,99,57,832
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
(a) Equity share capital	12	29,31,00,000		29,31,00,000		29,31,00,000	
(b) Other Equity	16	35,59,29,892	64,90,29,892	50,32,19,961	79,63,19,961	30,10,59,655	59,41,59,655
Total Equity			64,90,29,892		79,63,19,961		59,41,59,655
Liabilities							
Non-current Liabilities							
(a) Financial Liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	17	1,18,88,48,994		1,67,59,00,589		2,25,17,03,070	
(ii) Other financial liabilities			1,18,88,48,994		1,67,59,00,589		2,25,17,03,070
Total Non-current Liabilities			1,18,88,48,994		1,67,59,00,589		2,25,17,03,070
Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	20	91,85,13,973		63,36,24,545		7,50,00,000	
(ii) Trade payables	22	33,97,969		1,20,81,899		34,69,593	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	50,54,69,597	1,42,73,81,539	51,94,77,814	1,16,51,84,258	46,46,28,571	54,30,98,164
(b) Current tax liabilities (Net)	23				4,30,00,000		
(c) Other current liabilities	19		18,27,29,179		18,09,71,687		18,09,96,946
Total Current Liabilities (a+b+c)			1,61,01,10,718		1,38,91,55,945		72,40,95,110
Total Liabilities (2)+(3)			2,79,89,59,712		3,06,50,56,534		2,97,57,98,180
Total Equity and Liabilities			3,44,79,89,604		3,86,13,76,495		3,56,99,57,834

Notes 1 to 38 form part of the special purpose financial statements in terms of our report Attached.

For Luthra & Luthra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 002081N



Akhilesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.-89909
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 th May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Sreejith Narayanan
Director
Din No- 07400833

Vijay Kini
Director
Din No 06612768

Hiren Gor
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 th May 2017

Rajendra Jatav
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 th May 2017

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended march 31 ,2017

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from Operations	24	21,43,97,069	32,16,29,543
Other income	25d	1,66,26,933	30,35,35,136
Total Income		23,10,24,002	62,51,64,678
Expenses			
Operating expenses of SCA	26	2,99,42,883	2,85,95,273
Employee benefits expense	27	1,81,200	35,558
Finance costs	28	34,04,21,789	34,22,22,543
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	49,972	1,52,147
Other expenses	22	77,18,227	89,98,851
Total expenses		37,83,14,071	38,00,04,372
Profit before exceptional items and tax		(14,72,90,069)	24,51,60,306
Add: Exceptional items			
Profit before tax		(14,72,90,069)	24,51,60,306
Current tax	31	-	4,30,00,000
Profit after tax		(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
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 - Non-controlling interests			
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):	32		
(1) Basic (in Rs.)		(0.50)	6.90
(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		(0.50)	6.90

Notes 1 to 38 form part of the special purpose financial statements in terms of our report Attached.

For and on behalf of the Board

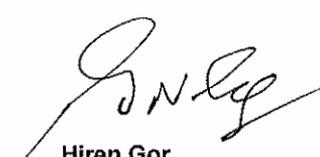

Sreejith Narayanan
 Director
 Din No- 07400833

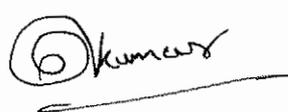

Vijay Kini
 Director
 Din No 06612768

For Luthra & Luthra
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No : 002081N




Akhilesh Gupta
 Partner
 Membership No.-89909
 Place: Mumbai
 Date:10 th May 2017


Hiren Gor
 Chief Financial Officer
 Place: Mumbai
 Date:10 th May 2017


Rajendra Jatav
 Company Secretary
 Place: Mumbai
 Date:10 th May 2017

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Amount in Rupees	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	(14,72,90,069)	24,51,60,306
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	34,04,21,789	34,22,22,543
Interest Income	(64,94,645)	(60,20,491)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	340	
Income from financial Asset	(18,44,54,186)	(29,30,34,270)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets (continuing operations)	49,972	1,52,147
	22,33,201	28,84,80,236
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(99,54,130)	(29,75,17,155)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(69,26,438)	85,87,047
	(1,68,80,568)	(28,89,30,108)
Cash generated from operations	(1,46,47,367)	(4,49,872)
Income taxes paid	(96,69,466)	(72,62,045)
Net cash generated by operating activities	(49,77,901)	68,12,173
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase / (Decrease) in Service Concession Arrangements	64,08,52,557	30,42,51,161
Proceeds on sale of financial assets	(9,103)	
Interest received	64,71,486	58,23,648
Movement in Other Bank Balances	(47,12,711)	(52,21,603)
Net cash inflow on disposal of associate		
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	64,26,02,229	30,48,53,206
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Current borrowings	28,48,89,428	55,86,24,545
Repayment of Current Borrowings	(47,75,71,428)	(57,17,71,428)
Redemption of Debentures		
Repayment of borrowings		
Interest paid	(32,18,50,144)	(29,12,67,137)
Net (used in)/ generated in financing activities	(51,45,32,144)	(30,44,14,020)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,30,92,184	72,51,359
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	31,86,204	1,04,37,564
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies	2,18,58,183	31,86,204
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12,30,92,184	72,51,360

Notes 1 to 38 form part of the special purpose financial statements in terms of our report Attached.

For Luthra & Luthra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 002081N



Akhilesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.-89909
Place: Mumbai
Date:10 th May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

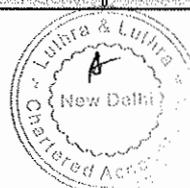
Srijeeth Narayanan
Director
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Hiren Gor
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date:10 th May 2017

Rajendra Jatav
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date:10 th May 2017

EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED							
Ind AS 101 reconciliations							
Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015							
	Notes	As at March 31, 2016 (End of last period presented under previous GAAP)			As at April 1, 2015 (End of comparable Interim period presented under previous GAAP)		
		Previous IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS balance sheet
Non-current assets							
(a) Property, plant and equipment		2,57,60,03,291	(2,57,59,03,485)	99,806	3,00,06,92,498	(3,00,04,40,545)	2,51,953
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Investment property		-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) under SCA	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) others		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Intangible assets under development		-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Investments in associates		-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Investments in joint ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Other investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets		-	2,89,66,16,712	2,89,66,16,712	-	2,70,47,95,707	2,70,47,95,707
(f) Tax assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Deferred Tax Asset (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Current Tax Asset (Net)		-	3,88,17,106	3,88,17,106	-	3,15,55,081	3,15,55,081
(g) Other non-current assets	B	9,74,71,499	(4,89,15,348)	4,85,56,151	8,69,37,957	(3,83,81,806)	4,85,56,151
Total non-current assets		2,67,34,74,790	31,06,14,985	2,98,40,89,775	3,08,76,30,455	(30,24,71,583)	2,78,51,58,872
Current assets							
(a) Inventories		-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		87,82,23,590	(57,18,05,356)	30,64,18,234	22,11,03,590	(21,22,00,000)	89,03,590
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		9,97,07,495	(9,65,21,291)	31,86,204	10,17,37,252	(9,12,89,688)	1,04,37,564
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		-	9,65,21,290	9,65,21,290	-	9,12,89,687	9,12,89,687
(v) Loans		1,69,51,318	(1,69,51,318)	-	1,98,42,174	(1,98,42,174)	-
(vi) Other financial assets		-	45,72,73,939	45,72,73,939	-	66,02,68,558	66,02,68,558
(c) Current tax assets (Net)		-	1,37,73,052	1,37,73,052	-	1,37,73,052	1,37,73,052
(d) Other current assets	B	6,71,009	(5,57,008)	1,14,001	4,74,168	(3,57,855)	1,16,511
		99,55,53,412	(11,82,66,692)	87,72,86,720	34,31,57,182	(44,16,41,780)	78,47,98,962
Assets classified as held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets		99,55,53,412	(11,82,66,692)	87,72,86,720	34,31,57,182	(44,16,41,780)	78,47,98,962
Total Assets		3,66,90,28,202	19,23,48,293	3,86,13,76,495	3,43,07,87,637	(13,91,70,197)	3,56,99,57,834
Equity							
(a) Equity share capital	A	29,31,00,000	-	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000	-	29,31,00,000
(b) Other Equity		29,94,42,702	20,37,77,259	50,32,19,961	14,15,48,687	15,85,10,967	30,10,59,655
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		59,25,42,702	20,37,77,259	79,63,19,961	43,46,48,687	15,95,10,967	59,41,59,655
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity		59,25,42,702	20,37,77,259	79,63,19,961	43,46,48,687	15,95,10,967	59,41,59,655
Minority interest (previous GAAP)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Borrowings	A & B	1,68,73,29,554	(1,14,28,965)	1,67,59,00,589	2,27,20,43,840	(2,03,40,770)	2,25,17,03,070
(ii) Trade and other payables		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,68,73,29,554	(1,14,28,965)	1,67,59,00,589	2,27,20,43,840	(2,03,40,770)	2,25,17,03,070
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Borrowings		63,36,24,545	-	63,36,24,545	7,50,00,000	-	7,50,00,000
(ii) Trade and other payables		1,20,81,899	-	1,20,81,899	34,69,593	-	34,69,593
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	51,94,77,814	51,94,77,814	-	40,46,28,571	46,46,28,571
Provisions		4,30,00,000	(4,30,00,000)	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities (Net)		70,04,49,502	(65,74,49,502)	4,30,00,000	-	-	-
Other current liabilities		-	18,09,71,687	18,09,71,687	64,56,25,517	(46,46,28,571)	18,09,96,946
		1,38,91,55,946	(1)	1,38,91,55,945	72,40,95,110	(0)	72,40,95,110
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		1,38,91,55,946	(1)	1,38,91,55,945	72,40,95,110	(0)	72,40,95,110
Total liabilities		3,07,64,85,500	(1,14,28,966)	3,06,50,56,534	2,99,61,38,950	(2,03,40,770)	2,97,57,98,180
Total equity and liabilities		3,66,90,28,202	19,23,48,293	3,86,13,76,495	3,43,07,87,637	(13,91,70,197)	3,56,99,57,834
Control Total		(0)	0	0	(0)	0	(0)



Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 march 2016 and 31 march 2015			
	Notes	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
		(End of last period presented under previous GAAP) (SCA)	(End of comparable interim period presented under previous GAAP) (SCA)
Total equity / shareholders' funds under previous GAAP		59,25,42,702	43,46,48,687
Adjustments:			
add margin		2,40,13,90,013	2,78,12,45,826
less annuity		(2,65,90,00,000)	(2,65,90,00,000)
less accured			
Deprecation		42,41,22,104	
Grant		77,65,00,000	77,65,00,000
IDC		(74,68,08,771)	(74,68,08,771)
Eir		75,73,912	75,73,912.00
Total adjustment to equity		20,37,77,258	15,95,10,967
Total equity under Ind AS		79,63,19,960	59,41,59,655
Control Total		(1)	0



EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED**Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2017**

A. Equity share capital	As at march 31,2017	As at march 31,2016
Balance as at the begining of the period	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the period		
Balance as at end of the period	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000

B. Other equity	As at march 31,2017	As at march 31,2016
Balance as at March 31,2017	50,32,19,961	30,10,59,655
Profit for the year	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
Total comprehensive income for the period	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
Balance as at March 31, 2017	35,59,29,892	50,32,19,961



East Hyderabad Expressway Limited

Notes to the financial statements - as on 31 st March 2017

General Information & Significant Accounting Policies

Note No-1

1. General information

The Company was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on July 5, 2007. It was issued "Certificate of Commencement of Business" on September 28, 2007. The Company is a special purpose vehicle promoted by IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited. The Company entered into a Concession Agreement with Hyderabad Urban Development Authority ("HUDA") on August 3, 2007. Under the terms of Agreement, the Company has obtained concession to Design, Construct, Develop, Finance, Operate and Maintain eight lane access control expressway under Phase II A programme as an extension of Phase I for outer ring road to Hyderabad city in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Build, Operate and Transfer (Annuity) basis (hereinafter referred to as the Project).

Significant terms of Service Concession Arrangements (SCA) are provided below.

Particulars	EHEL
Nature of Assets	Financial Asset
Year when SCA granted	03-08-2007
Period	15 years from Commencement date i.e. 10/12/2007
Extension of period	No
Construction	Completed
Premature Termination	Premature termination is permitted only upon happening of a force majeure event or upon the parties defaulting on their obligation.
Special Term	N.A.
Brief description of Concession	<p>As per the Service Concession agreement (SCA) dated August 31, 2007 with M/s Hyderabad Urban Development Authority ("HUDA") and Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited, the Company is required to design, develop, finance, operate and maintain 8 lane access control expressway under phase II A programme as an extension of Phase I for outer ring road to Hyderabad city in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Build, Own and Transfer (Annuity) basis</p> <p>The Concession under the SCA has been granted to the Company for a period of 15 years from December 10, 2007.</p> <p>As per the SCA, the Company is required to operate and maintain the Project Highway by itself or through O&M contractors and if required, modify, repair, improvements to the Project Highway to comply with specifications and standards, and other requirements set forth in the agreement, good industry practice, applicable laws and applicable permits.</p> <p>In consideration for performing its obligations under the SCA, the company is entitled to semi-annuity of Rs. 33.30 Crores on the dates specified. HUDA will retain the rights to levy and collect fees from the users of the Road and to permit advertisements, hoardings and other commercial activities at the Road site.</p> <p>At the end of the concession period, the company will hand over the Road to HUDA without additional consideration.</p>



Note No-2

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

Upto the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with 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 are Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2015. Refer Note xx for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following asset and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these [consolidated] financial statements is determined on this basis.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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



the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.



Note No-3

3.1 Accounting for rights under service concession arrangements and revenue recognition

i. Recognition and measurement

The Company builds, operates and maintains infrastructure assets under public-to-private Service Concession Arrangements (SCAs), which is an arrangement between the "grantor" (a public sector entity/authority) and the "operator" (a private sector entity) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities utilizing private-sector funds and expertise. The infrastructures accounted for by the Company as concessions are mainly related to the activities concerning roads.

Concession contracts are public-private agreements for periods specified in the SCAs including the construction, upgradation, restoration of infrastructure and future services associated with the operation and maintenance of assets in the concession period. Revenue recognition, as well as, the main characteristics of these contracts are detailed in Note 2.9.iii.

With respect to service concession arrangements, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to construction services and those relating to operation & maintenance services, and are accounted for separately. Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable. The infrastructure used in a concession are classified as an intangible asset or a financial asset, depending on the nature of the payment entitlements established in the concession agreement.

When the amount of the arrangement consideration for the provision of public services is substantially fixed by a contract, the Company recognizes revenues from construction services for public facilities (infrastructures) by the percentage-of-completion method, and recognizes the consideration as a financial asset and the same is classified as "Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements". The Company accounts for such financial assets at amortized cost, calculates interest income based on the effective interest method and recognizes it in revenue as Finance Income.

ii. Contractual obligation to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability

The Company has contractual obligations to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability or restore the infrastructure to a specified condition during the concession period and/or at the time of hand over to the grantor of the SCA. Such obligations are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. In case of concession arrangements under financial asset model, such costs are recognized in the period in which such costs are actually incurred.



iii. Revenue recognition

Once the infrastructure is in operation, the treatment of income is as follows:

Finance income for concession arrangements under financial asset model is recognized using the effective interest method. Revenues from operations and maintenance services and overlay services are recognized in each period as and when services are rendered in accordance with Ind AS 18 Revenue.

iv. Revenue from construction contracts

The Company recognizes and measures revenue, costs and margin for providing construction services during the period of construction of the infrastructure in accordance with Ind AS 11 'Construction Contracts'.

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that it will be profitable, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the percentage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date. The percentage of completion of a contract is determined considering the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed upto the reporting date bear to the estimated total contract costs.

For the purposes of recognizing revenue, contract revenue comprises the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract, the variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and they are capable of being reliably measured.

The percentage of completion method is applied on a cumulative basis in each accounting period to the current estimates of contract revenue and contract costs. The effect of a change in the estimate of contract revenue or contract costs, or the effect of a change in the estimate of the outcome of a contract, is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and the effect of which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the change is made and in subsequent periods.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred of which recovery is probable and the related contract costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such probability occurs.



v. Borrowing cost related to SCAs

In case of concession arrangement under financial asset model, borrowing costs attributable to construction of the infrastructure are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred.

In case of concession arrangement under intangible asset model, borrowing costs attributable to the construction of infrastructure assets are capitalised up to the date of the final completion certificate of the asset / facility received from the authority for its intended use specified in the Concession Agreement. All borrowing costs subsequent to the capitalization of the intangible assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred.

vi. Claims

Claims raised with the concession granting authority towards reimbursement for costs incurred due to delay in handing over of unencumbered land to the Company for construction or other delays attributable solely to the concession granting authority are recognised when there are is a reasonable certainty that there will be inflow of economic benefits to the Company. The claims when recognized as such are reduced from the carrying amount of the intangible asset / financial asset under the service concession arrangement, as the case may be, to the extent the claims relate to costs earlier included as a part of the carrying amount of these assets. Further, these claims are credited to profit or loss to the extent they relate to costs earlier debited to profit or loss. The claims are presented separately as a financial asset

3.2 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in the period to which they relate, regardless of how the funds have been utilised, except where it relates to the financing of construction of development of assets requiring a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended future use. Interest is capitalised up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of interest capitalised (gross of tax) for the period is determined by applying the interest rate applicable to appropriate borrowings outstanding during the period to the average amount of accumulated expenditure for the assets during the period. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which tare incurred.



3.3 Taxation

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The provision for tax is taken for each consolidating entity on the basis of the standalone financial statements prepared under Ind AS by that entity and aggregated for the purpose of the consolidated financial statements.

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 return with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets (including unused tax credits such as MAT credit and unused tax losses such as carried forward business loss and unabsorbed depreciation) are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.



Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the Company are reported at acquisition cost, with deductions for accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The acquisition cost includes the purchase price (excluding refundable taxes) and expenses, such as delivery and handling costs, installation, legal services and consultancy services, directly attributable to bringing the asset to the site and in working condition for its intended use.

Where the construction or development of any asset requiring a substantial period of time to set up for its intended use is funded by borrowings, the corresponding borrowing costs are capitalized up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use.

All assets are depreciated on a Straight Line Method (SLM) of Depreciation, over the useful life of assets as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.



Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.5 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using appropriate discount rate.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.



3.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL) are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

3.7 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3.7.1 Classification of financial assets – debt instruments

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;

the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest 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.

3.7.2 Amortised cost and Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.



Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

3.7.3 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.

3.7.3.1 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If [the Company] the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes acollateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.



On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g., when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), [the Company] the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3.7.4 Modification of Cash Flows of financial assets and revision in estimates of Cash flows

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset in accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If the Company revises its estimates of payments or receipts (excluding modifications and changes in estimates of expected credit losses), it adjusts the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or amortized cost of a financial liability to reflect actual and revised estimated contractual cash flows. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or amortized cost of the financial liability as the present value of the estimated future contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate. The adjustment is recognized in profit or loss as income or expense.

3.8 Financial liabilities and equity instruments-

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

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



3.8.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument

3.8.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method

3.8.3 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.8.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3.9 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.



3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company 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.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).



Note No-4

4.1 First-time adoption optional exemptions

4.1.1 Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) by recognizing all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognizing items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognized assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below

4.1.2 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

the Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2015 (the transition date).

4.1.3 Accounting for changes in parent's ownership in a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control

The Company has accounted for changes in a parent's ownership in a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control in accordance with Ind AS 110, prospectively from the date of transition.

4.1.4 Classification of debt instruments

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

4.1.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognized in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.



4.1.6 Past business combinations

The Company has elected not to apply Ind AS 103 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations that occurred before the transition date of April 1, 2015.

Consequently,

- The Company has kept the same classification for the past business combinations as in its previous GAAP financial statements;
- the Company has not recognised assets and liabilities that were not recognised in accordance with previous GAAP in the balance sheet of the acquirer and would also not qualify for recognition in accordance with Ind AS in the separate balance sheet of the acquiree; the Company has excluded from its opening balance sheet those items recognised in accordance with previous GAAP that do not qualify for recognition as an asset or liability under IndAS;
- the Company has tested the goodwill for impairment at the transition date based on the conditions as of the transition date;
- the effects of the above adjustments have been given to the measurement of non-controlling interests and deferred tax.

The Company has not applied Ind AS 21- The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates retrospectively to fair value adjustments and goodwill arising in business combinations that occurred before the transition date.

The above exemptions in respect of business combinations have also been applied to past acquisitions of investments in associates, interests in joint ventures and interests in joint operations in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, as defined in Ind AS 103.

4.2. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of Financial Statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of receivable under SCA, valuation of deferred tax assets, provisions and contingent liabilities.



EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED

5. Fixed Asset as on 31 st March 2017

March 2017

Particulars	Cost or Deemed cost		Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Carrying Amount			
	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Revaluation increase/(Decrease)	Balance at March 31, 2017	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	Depreciation expense	Balance at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	As at March 31, 2017
Property plant and equipment									
Vehicles	5,88,583	-	5,88,583	5,61,811	-	21,758	5,83,569		5,014
Data processing equipments	3,90,940	(11)	3,90,929	3,90,917	-	-	3,90,917		12
Office equipments	2,86,520	(2,216)	2,84,304	2,82,653	(544)	2,166	2,84,275		29
Furniture and fixtures	3,34,291	(6,876)	3,27,415	2,65,147	(309)	26,048	2,90,886		36,529
Total	16,00,334	(9,103)	15,91,231	15,00,528	(853)	49,972	15,49,647		41,584

March 2016

Previous Year

Particulars	Cost or Deemed cost		Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Carrying Amount			
	Balance as at April 1, 2015	Revaluation increase/(Decrease)	Balance at March 31, 2016	Balance as at April 1, 2015	Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	Depreciation expense	Balance at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Vehicles	5,88,583	-	5,88,583	4,44,692	-	1,17,119	5,61,811	26,772	1,43,891
Data processing equipments	3,90,940	-	3,90,940	3,90,917	-	-	3,90,917	23	23
Office equipments	2,86,520	-	2,86,520	2,76,155	-	6,498	2,82,653	3,867	10,365
Furniture and fixtures	3,34,291	-	3,34,291	2,36,617	-	28,530	2,65,147	69,144	97,674
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,00,334	-	16,00,334	13,48,381	-	1,52,147	15,00,528	99,806	2,51,953



6. Trade receivables- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Unsecured, considered good			
Trade receivables outstanding for a period less than six months from the date they are due for payment	-	29,75,14,645	
Trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	31,65,16,931	89,03,590	89,03,590
Total	31,65,16,931	30,64,18,235	89,03,590

7. Other financial assets - Non current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Receivable under service concession arrangements	2,40,85,37,437	2,89,66,04,212	2,70,47,83,208
Security Deposit	12,000	12,500	12,500
Total	2,40,85,49,437	2,89,66,16,712	2,70,47,95,708

8. Other financial assets - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Receivable under service concession arrangements	48,80,66,775	45,66,02,931	65,97,94,392
Interest on Fixed Deposit	6,47,850	6,71,009	4,74,166
Total	48,87,14,625	45,72,73,940	66,02,68,558

9. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Balances with Banks	2,18,51,291	31,61,786	1,04,31,327
Cash on hand	6,892	24,419	6,238
Cash and cash equivalents	2,18,58,183	31,86,205	1,04,37,565
Balances held as margin money or as security against borrowings	10,12,34,001	9,65,21,290	9,12,99,687
Other bank balances	10,12,34,001	9,65,21,290	9,12,99,687

10. Other assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Advances to related parties	4,85,56,151	4,85,56,151	4,85,56,151

11. Other assets - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Prepaid expenses	2,59,068	1,14,001	1,16,511



EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements - as on 31st March 2017

12. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2015
Equity share capital	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000
Total	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000
Authorised Share capital :			
30000000 equity shares of Rs.10 each	30,00,00,000	30,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:			
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up (as at March 31, 2017: Rs. 29,31,00,000; as at March 31, 2016: Rs. 29,31,00,000)	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000
	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000	29,31,00,000

13. Movement of Equity Shares during the period

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2017		For the Year ended March 31, 2016		For the Year ended April 1, 2015	
	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
Balance at the start of the period	2,93,10,000	29,31,00,000	2,93,10,000	29,31,00,000	2,93,10,000	29,31,00,000
Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	2,93,10,000	29,31,00,000	2,93,10,000	29,31,00,000	2,93,10,000	29,31,00,000

Foot Notes:

i. 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 shares is entitled to one vote per share. Each holder of these ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the company. 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 proportionate to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period / year



14. Details of equity shares held by the holding company, the ultimate controlling party, their subsidiaries and associates

Particulars	As at March 31,		As at April 1, 2015	
	2017	2016	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited, the holding company	2,16,89,400	2,16,89,400	2,16,89,400	74
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, the ultimate Holding Company	29,31,000	-	29,31,000	10
Total	2,46,20,400	2,16,89,400	2,46,20,400	84

15. Details of Equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares
Fully paid equity shares						
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited (the Holding Company)	2,16,89,400	74	2,16,89,400	74	2,16,89,400	74
KMC Construction Limited (Company with significant influence)	29,31,000	10	29,31,000	10	29,31,000	10
KMC Infratech Limited (Company with significant influence)	46,89,600	16	46,89,600	16	46,89,600	16
Total	2,93,10,000	100	2,93,10,000	100	2,93,10,000	100

16. Other Equity (excluding non-controlling interests)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
General reserve (Refer Note 1)			
Balance at beginning of the period			
Movements [describe]			
Balance at end of the period	-	-	-
Retained earnings			
Balance at beginning of the period	50,32,19,961	30,10,59,655	30,10,59,655
Loss for the period	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306	-
Balance at end of the period	35,59,29,892	50,32,19,961	30,10,59,655



17. Non-current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured – at amortised cost			
Term loans			
- from banks	-	14,85,71,429	29,71,42,857
- from other parties	-	-	10,71,42,858
Unamortise cost on borrowing	-	(43,52,323)	(1,01,98,638)
Loans from related parties	-	-	-
Secured – at amortised cost			
Term loans			
- from banks	75,00,08,125	96,72,08,125.00	1,17,40,08,125
- from other parties	44,33,50,000	57,15,50,000	69,37,50,000
Unamortise cost on borrowing	(45,09,133)	(70,76,642)	(1,01,42,133)
Total Non-current borrowings	1,18,88,48,992	1,67,59,00,589	2,25,17,03,070

18. Other financial liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current maturities of long-term debt			
Secured			
Term loans			
- from banks	21,72,00,000	20,68,00,000	17,20,00,000
- from other parties	12,82,00,000	12,22,00,000	10,12,00,000
Unsecured			
Term loans			
- from banks	14,85,71,430	14,85,71,429	14,85,71,429
Unamortise cost on borrowing	(12,22,621)	-	-
- from other parties	-	-	4,28,57,142
Application money received for allotment of securities to the extent refundable and interest accrued thereon	1,27,20,788	4,19,06,385	-
Total	50,54,69,597	51,94,77,814	46,46,28,571

19. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Amount due to customers under construction contracts			
Others			
Statutory Dues	9,62,043	99,112	10,090
Other current Liabilities - Related party	17,74,48,745	17,74,48,745	17,74,48,745
Other sundry payable	43,18,391	34,23,830	35,38,111
Deferred revenue			
Total	18,27,29,179	18,09,71,687	18,09,96,946

20. Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
from others			
Loans from related parties	46,85,13,973	63,36,24,545	7,50,00,000
Loans from banks	45,00,00,000	-	-
Total	91,85,13,973	63,36,24,545	7,50,00,000

21. Trade payables - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade payables			
Others [describe]			
Total	-	-	-

22. Trade payables - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade payables			
To Related Parties	30,31,141	1,17,15,071	31,02,765
To Others	3,66,828	3,66,828	3,66,828
Total	33,97,969	1,20,81,899	34,69,593

23. Current tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current tax assets			
Advance Tax	6,22,59,624	95,90,158	4,53,28,113
Current tax liabilities			
Others	-	4,30,00,000	-
Current Tax Assets (Non-current portion)	5,28,86,572	3,88,17,106	3,15,55,061
Current Tax Assets (Current portion)	93,73,052	1,37,73,052	1,37,73,052



24. Revenue from operations

The following is details of the Company's revenue for the period from continuing operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Construction income		
(b) Operation and maintenance income	3,16,99,243	3,11,22,497
(c) Finance income	18,26,97,827	29,05,07,046
Total	21,43,97,069	32,16,29,543

25. Other Income

a) Interest Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Bank deposits (at amortised cost)	64,94,645	60,20,491
Total (a)	64,94,645	60,20,491

b) Other Non-Operating Income (Net of expenses directly attributable to such income)

Income form Claim	1,00,98,697	29,75,14,645
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c) Other gains and losses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	33,591	-
(a+b+c)	1,66,26,933	30,35,35,136

26. Operating Expenses of SCA

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Operating Expenses of SCA		
Operation and maintenance expenses	2,99,42,883	2,85,95,273
Total	2,99,42,883	2,85,95,273

27. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Salaries and Wages	1,81,200	35,558
Total	1,81,200	35,558

28. Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Continuing operations		
(a) Interest costs :-		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans (from related parties)	33,45,70,932	33,31,73,522
Total	33,45,70,932	33,31,73,522
(d) Other borrowing costs	58,50,857	90,49,021
Total (a+b+c+d)	34,04,21,789	34,22,22,543



29. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment pertaining to continuing operations (Note 5)	49,972	1,52,147
Total depreciation and amortisation pertaining to continuing operations	49,972	1,52,147

30. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Power and fuel		
Deputation Cost	9,98,031	9,56,208
Travelling and conveyance	62,639	1,62,962
Legal and consultation fees	45,49,938	47,92,093
Rates and taxes	30,740	15,953
Repairs and Maintenance	9,44,383	15,32,343
Communication expenses	152	-
Insurance	-	700
Printing and Stationary	1,750	-
Directors Fees	4,13,400	4,09,588
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	340	-
Auditors' Remuneration	7,07,875	10,05,730
Miscellaneous expenses	8,979	1,23,274
Total	77,18,227	89,98,851

Payments to auditors	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
a) For audit		2,29,000
b) For other services	7,07,875	7,76,730
Total	7,07,875	10,05,730

31. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	-	4,30,00,000
Total income tax expense recognised in the current period relating to continuing Operations	-	4,30,00,000

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
Income tax expense calculated at 33.99% (2015-2016: 33.99%)	(5,00,63,894)	6,87,14,288
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation		
Effect to deferred taxes reversal in the tax holiday period	5,00,63,894	(6,87,14,288)

The tax rate used for the 2016-2017 and 2015-2016 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 33.99% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax



32 Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
From Continuing operations		
Basic earnings per share	Rs. per share (0.50)	Rs. per share 6.90
Diluted earnings per share	(0.50)	6.90

32.1. Basic Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Company	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
Less: 2% Preference Dividend on Redeemable optionally convertible preference shares		
(A)	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (B)	29,31,00,000	2,93,10,000
Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	(0.50)	6.90

32.2 Diluted earnings per share

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
Adjustments (describe)		
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (A)	(14,72,90,069)	20,21,60,306
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	29,31,00,000	2,93,10,000
Adjustments:		
Potential Number of equity shares after conversion of preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (B)	29,31,00,000	2,93,10,000
Diluted earnings per share (A/B)	(0.50)	6.90



33. Financial instruments
33.1 Capital management

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the company consists of debt (borrowings as detailed in notes) and equity (comprising issued capital, reserves and debt from the immediate Parent Company).

33.1.1 Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

Particulars	Amount in Rupees		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Debt (i)	2,60,01,11,776	2,78,70,96,563	2,79,13,31,641
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal company held for sale)	12,30,92,184	9,97,07,495	11,61,60,525
	2,47,70,19,592	2,68,73,89,068	2,67,51,71,116
Net debt	64,90,29,892	79,63,19,961	59,41,59,655
Equity (ii)			
Net debt to equity ratio	3.82	3.37	4.50

Debt is defined as long- and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts and contingent consideration)

33.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	Amount in Rupees		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Financial assets			
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal company held for sale)	12,30,92,184	9,97,07,495	11,61,60,525
Receivables against service concession arrangements	2,89,66,04,212	3,35,32,07,143	3,41,39,82,052
Other Receivable	31,71,76,781	30,71,01,744	94,69,601
Financial liabilities			
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,60,01,11,776	2,78,70,96,563	2,79,13,31,641
Others Payables	1,61,18,757	5,39,88,284	4,15,51,202

33.3 Financial risk management objectives

The financial risks mainly include market risk (interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

33.4 Market risk

The activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.

There has been no significant change to the exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

33.5 Interest rate risk management

The company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrows funds primarily at floating interest rates. However, the interest rates are dependent on prime lending rates of the Banks which are not expected to change very frequently and the estimate of the management is that these will not have a significant upward trend



33.6 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

33.7 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management annually.

33.8 Liquidity risk management

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note 35.8.1 below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

33.8.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserve, banking facility & reserve borrowing facility by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flow and by matching the maturity profile of assets and liabilities.

Particulars	31-Mar-17			31-Mar-16				
	Non-interest bearing	Finance lease liability	Variable interest rate instruments	Fixed interest rate instruments	Non-interest bearing	Finance lease liability	Variable interest rate instruments	Fixed interest rate instruments
Weighted average effective interest rate (%)								
Less than 1 Year	5647262		365771430	1275353379	3889770		355371429	819785870.5
1-3 years				796303300				1345132573
3 - 5 years				399704992				817531211
5+ years								
Total	5647262	0	365771430	2471343670	3889770	0	355371429	2982449655

Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement. However, this estimate is subject to change depending on the probability of the counterparty claiming under the guarantee which is a function of the likelihood that the financial receivables held by the counterparty which are guaranteed suffer credit losses.

The following table details the company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Particulars	31-Mar-17			31-Mar-16		
	Non-interest bearing	Variable interest rate instruments	Fixed interest rate instruments	Non-interest bearing	Variable interest rate instruments	Fixed interest rate instruments
Weighted average effective interest rate (%)						
Less than 1 Year	21858183	0	33,20,08,895	3186205	0	641057117
1-3 years		0	1,26,41,86,065	0	0	964952687
3 - 5 years	12000	0	1,25,73,37,547	12500	0	1,26,08,46,512
5+ years	0	0	23,30,59,747	0	0	860793054
Total	21870183	0	3,08,59,22,553	3198705	0	3,72,76,49,370

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

As at the reporting date, there are no unused bank overdraft facilities and bank loan facilities which may be extended by mutual agreement.



33.9 Fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Except as detailed in the following table, the directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

	As at Mar 31, 2017		As at Mar 31, 2016		As at Mar 31, 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets/ financial liabilities						
Financial assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost:	3,33,66,73,177	3,33,68,73,177	3,76,00,16,381	3,76,00,16,381	3,53,96,12,178	3,53,96,12,178
Receivables under service concession arrangements	2,89,66,04,212	2,89,66,04,212	3,35,32,07,143	3,35,32,07,143	3,41,39,82,052	3,41,39,82,052
Cash and bank balances	12,30,92,184	12,30,92,184	9,97,07,495	9,97,07,495	11,61,60,525	11,61,60,525
Other Receivable	31,71,76,781	31,71,76,781	30,71,01,744	30,71,01,744	94,69,601	94,69,601
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	2,61,62,30,533	2,61,62,30,533	2,84,10,84,847	2,84,10,84,847	2,83,28,82,843	2,83,28,82,843
- Borrowing including interest accrued	2,60,01,11,776	2,60,01,11,776	2,78,70,86,563	2,78,70,86,563	2,79,13,31,641	2,79,13,31,641
- loans from related parties	1,61,18,757	1,61,18,757	5,39,88,284	5,39,88,284	4,15,51,202	4,15,51,202

Herein, while the financial liabilities is represented by borrowings of the projects, the financial assets primarily represent receivables from annuity projects

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 3 category above has been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.



(a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity	Abbreviation used
Ultimate Holding Company	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	IL&FS
Holding Company	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited	ITNL
Fellow Subsidiaries (Only with whom there have been transaction during the period/ there was balance outstanding at the year end)	Elsamex India Pvt. Ltd	ELSAMEX
	IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited. ("ICDIL")	ICDIL
	Bhopal e-Governance Ltd	Bhopal
	Sabarmati Capital One Limited	SCOL
Key Management Personnel ("KMP") and Directors	IL&FS Securities Services Limited	ISSL
	Mr. Rajesh Udupe	
	Mr Sreejit Narayanan	
	Mr. Vijay Kini	
	Mr.Rajeev Dubey	
	Mr.Goutam Mukherjee - Independent Director	
	Mr.Rupak Ghosh - Independent Director	
Mr Rajendra Kumar Jatav- Company Secretary		
Mr.D Sailu - Manager		

As at March 31, 2016

(a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity	Abbreviation used
Ultimate Holding Company	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	IL&FS
Holding Company	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited	ITNL
Fellow Subsidiaries (Only with whom there have been transaction during the period/ there was balance outstanding at the year end)	IL&FS Trust Company Limited	ITCL
	IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited. ("ICDIL")	ICDIL
	IL&FS Securities Services Limited	ISSL
	Elsamex India Pvt. Ltd	ELSAMEX
Key Management Personnel ("KMP") and Directors	Mr.Rajeev Dubey	
	Mr Sreejit Narayanan	
	Mr. Rajesh Udupe	
	Mr. Vijay Kini	
	Mr.Goutam Mukherjee - Independent Director	
	Mr.Rupak Ghosh- Independent Director	
	Mr Rajendra Kumar Jatav- Company Secretary	
	Mr.D Sailu - Manager (with effect from 21 Jan 2016)	



Particulars	Company Name						Amount in Rupees		
	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Arrangements	Key Management personnel and relatives	Total	Total
Balance		13,118							13,118
Trade Payables	ITNL								
Nomination deposit Payables	ITNL	9,35,13,973							9,35,13,973
Short Term Borrowing	ITNL	1,24,03,735							1,24,03,735
Interest accrued on short term loan	ITNL	21,58,94,000							21,58,94,000
Equity share Capital	ITNL			1,62,740					1,62,740
Interest accrued on short term loan	Bhopal			70,120					70,120
Interest accrued on short term loan	SCOL			(23,671)					(23,671)
Short Term Borrowing	Bhopal			20,00,000					20,00,000
Short Term Borrowing	SCOL			17,50,00,000					17,50,00,000
Interest accrued on short term loan	Applex				3,91,42,917				3,91,42,917
Trade Payables	KMC				17,74,48,745				17,74,48,745
Retention payable against milestone payment & others	KMC				2,93,10,000				2,93,10,000
Equity share Capital	KMC				2,13,11,759				2,13,11,759
Mobilization advance recoverable	KMC				6,33,69,286				6,33,69,286
Expenses recoverable made on behalf related party	KMC				4,66,96,000				4,66,96,000
Equity share Capital	KIL								
Transactions	Company Name	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Arrangements	Key Management personnel and relatives	Total
Routine Maintenance Expenses	ITNL		2,96,42,883						2,96,42,883
Short term loan taken	ITNL		1,46,88,01,314						1,46,88,01,314
Short Term Loan repaid	ITNL		2,02,89,11,886						2,02,89,11,886
Deputation Staff	ITNL		9,88,031						9,88,031
Interest on short term loan	ITNL		4,45,27,516						4,45,27,516
Nomination deposit	ITNL		1,00,000						1,00,000
Interest expenses	ICDIL		6,33,33,695						6,33,33,695
Interest expenses	Applex		1,56,05,479						1,56,05,479
Interest expenses	SCOL		77,911						77,911
Interest expenses	Bhopal		1,80,822						1,80,822
Short term loan taken	ICDIL		57,00,00,000						57,00,00,000
Short term loan taken	Applex		20,00,00,000						20,00,00,000
Short term loan taken	SCOL		17,50,00,000						17,50,00,000
Short term loan taken	Bhopal		20,00,00,000						20,00,00,000
Finance Charges - Security Trustee Fees	ITCL		1,14,500						1,14,500
Professional Fees	ISSL CPG Company Secretary							1,81,200	1,81,200
Salary paid to Rajendra Jarav	Mr. Rajeev Dubey							40,000	40,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr. Rajesh Udupa								
Director Sitting Fees	Mr. Vijay Kihl							90,000	90,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr. Goutam Mukherjee							1,00,000	1,00,000
Director Sitting Fees	Sreejith Narayanan							30,000	30,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr. Rupak Ghosh							1,00,000	1,00,000



Particulars	Company Name	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Arrangements	Key Management personnel and relatives	Amount in Rupees Total
Balance									-
Trade Payables	ITNL	-	86,97,048	-	-	-	-	-	86,97,048
Nomination deposit Payables	ITNL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowing	ITNL	-	63,36,24,545	-	-	-	-	-	63,36,24,545
Interest accrued on short term loan	ITNL	-	4,19,06,385	-	-	-	-	-	4,19,06,385
Equity share Capital	ITNL	-	21,68,94,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,68,94,000
Short Term Borrowing	ICDIL	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on short term loan	ICDIL	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowing	Apptex	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on short term loan	Apptex	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	KMC	-	-	-	-	3,91,42,917	-	-	3,91,42,917
Retention payable against milestone payment & others	KMC	-	-	-	-	17,74,48,745	-	-	17,74,48,745
Equity share Capital	KMC	-	-	-	-	2,93,10,000	-	-	2,93,10,000
Mobilization advance recoverable	KMC	-	-	-	-	2,13,11,759	-	-	2,13,11,759
Expenses recoverable made on behalf related party	KMC	-	-	-	-	6,33,69,286	-	-	6,33,69,286
Equity share Capital	KIL	-	-	-	-	4,68,36,000	-	-	4,68,36,000

Transactions	Company Name	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Arrangements	Key Management personnel and relatives	Amount in Rupees Total
Routine Maintenance Expenses	ITNL	-	2,65,95,273	-	-	-	-	-	2,65,95,273
Short term loan taken	ITNL	-	71,86,24,545	-	-	-	-	-	71,86,24,545
Short Term Loan repaid	ITNL	-	16,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,00,00,000
Deputation Staff	ITNL	-	9,56,208	-	-	-	-	-	9,56,208
Interest on short term loan	ITNL	-	5,83,46,168	-	-	-	-	-	5,83,46,168
Professional Fees	ISSL CPG	-	-	-	17,775	-	-	-	17,775
Finance Charges	ITCL	-	-	-	1,13,727	-	-	-	1,13,727
Interest on short term loan	ICDIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term loan taken	Apptex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on short term loan	Apptex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary paid to Rajendra Jaisv	Company Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,558	35,558
Director Sitting Fees	Mr George Cheriart	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	90,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr.Rajeev Dubey	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr. Rajesh Udupa	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr. Vijay Kini	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr.Goutam Mukherjee	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	90,000
Director Sitting Fees	Sreejith Narayanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Director Sitting Fees	Mr.Rupak Ghosh	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	90,000



35A. Commitments for expenditure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on account of O & M (IL&FS Transporation Networks Limited)	20,15,07,748	23,14,50,629	26,00,45,902
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on account of Overlay (IL&FS Transporation Networks Limited)	70,78,99,999	70,78,99,999	70,78,99,999
(c) Other commitments - Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment			
Total	90,94,07,747.00	93,93,50,628.00	96,79,45,901.00

35B. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Income Tax demand Contested by company	6,46,29,940	6,46,29,940	6,46,29,940

36. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on (date).

37. Note on Demonitisation

Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period 08/11/2016 to 30/12/2016 as provided in the Table below:-

	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	13,000	4,916	17,916
(+) Permitted receipts			-
(-) Permitted payments		(4,320)	(4,320)
(-) Amount	(13,000)	(489)	(13,489)
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	107	107

38. Previous Year Figures

Corresponding figures for the previous year have been reclassified and presented in accordance with the current year presentation.



EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED

Audit for the year ended March 31, 2017

Differences in Accounting Policies & Disclosures**> Accounting Policies Differences**

Accounting Policy of consolidating entity	Accounting Policy of ITNL	Difference (Explain)	Impact (Estimated if not quantified)	Action proposed
----- N.A. -----				

*only if impact as quantified or likely to be greater than ` 1.20 Mn

Indicate Accounting Policy followed by Component for the items not covered in ITNL Accounting Policy

Accounting Policy of consolidating entity as per IGAAP

In terms of our clearance memorandum attached

For Luthra & Luthra

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 002081N

Akhilesh Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 89909



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 10, 2017

For East Hyderabad Expressway Limited
Authorised signatory

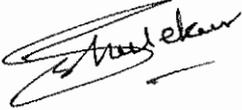
Place: Mumbai

Date: May 10, 2017

Shareholding Pattern as at March 31, 2017

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
		No of Shares Held	% Holding	No of Shares Held	% Holding
1	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited	2,16,89,350	74.00	2,16,89,350	74.00
2	KMC Construction Limited	29,31,000	10.00	29,31,000	10.00
3	KMC Infratech Limited	46,89,600	16.00	46,89,600	16.00
4	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited & Mr K Ramchand	10	-	10	-
5	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited & Mr Ajay Menon	10	-	10	-
6	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited & Mr Narayanan Doraiswamy	10	-	10	-
7	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited & Mr Prashant Agarwal	10	-	10	-
8	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited & Mr Krishna Ghag	10	-	10	-
	Total	2,93,10,000	100.00	2,93,10,000	100.00

For EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED



CFO/Authorized signatory



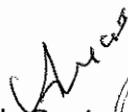
Movement in Shareholding Pattern for year ended March 31, 2017

Date of Purchase/sale /new Issue/buy back etc	No. of Equity Shares	Transaction price	Details of Purchaser/Investor / Seller	Net Asset Value calculation as on date of the transaction
Transferred from	Date of Transfer	No of Share	Face Value	Transfer to
NIL				

For EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED



CFO/Authorized signatory

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 10, 2017For Luthra & Luthra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 002081N

Akhilesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 89909
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 10, 2017

EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED

Annexure - 5A

Audit for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Part 2) - Estimates Used (Intangible Assets)

----- NOT APPLICABLE -----

As per the accounting policy followed by the Group, the fair value of consideration for construction services in respect of intangible assets covered under service concession arrangements of the Group, the useful lives of such intangible assets, the annual amortisation in respect thereof, and the provisions for overlay costs have been estimated by the management having regard to the contractual provisions, the evaluations of the units of usage and other technical evaluations by independent experts, the key elements having been tabulated below:

	As at March 31, 2017
Margin on construction services recognised in respect of intangible assets (Rs.)	/
Amortisation charge in respect of intangible assets (Rs.)	
Units of usage (No. of vehicles) (over the entire life of concession period)	
Total Estimated Revenue for project (over the entire life of concession period)	
	As at March 31, 2017
Carrying amounts of intangible assets (Rs.)	
Carrying amounts of intangible assets under development (Rs.)	
Provision for overlay in respect of intangible assets (Rs.)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Amortisation charge in respect of intangible assets (Rs.)	

Particulars	Amount Rs.	
	/	
Opening Margins till March 31, 2013		
During the period under audit		
Construction Revenue		
Construction Cost		
O & M Revenue		
O & M Cost		
Margin		-
Margins Recognised till the balance sheet date		-

Margin Percentage Applied on Construction Cost to recognise Construction Revenue	%
---	----------

For Luthra & Luthra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 002081N

Akhil Gupta
Akhil Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 89909



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 10, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

[Signature]
Authorised signatory

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 10, 2017

EAST HYDERABAD EXPRESSWAY LIMITED

Annexure - 5B

Audit for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Part 3) - Estimates Used (Financial Assets)

As per the accounting policy followed by the Group:-

	Upto March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
Cumulative Margin on construction and operation & maintenance and renewal services recognised in respect of Financial Assets	43,73,68,720
Carrying amounts of Financial Assets Included under Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements	2,89,66,04,212
Revenue recognised on Financial Assets on the basis of effective interest method	2,56,51,29,195

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
Future Operation and maintenance considered in respect of Financial Assets	20,15,07,748
Future Renewal services considered in respect of Financial Assets	70,78,99,999
Carrying amounts of Financial Assets included under Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements	2,89,66,04,212

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Total estimated cost till the end of the construction period	-
Total estimated margin till the end of the construction period	-
Total estimated cost till the end of the concession period	-
Total estimated margin till the end of the concession period	-

Particulars	Amount Rs.
March 31, 2016	43,56,12,360
Opening Margins as per last year notes	43,56,12,360
Construction Revenue	-
Construction Cost	-
O & M Revenue	3,16,99,243
O & M Cost	2,99,42,883
Periodic Maintenance Revenue	-
Periodic Maintenance Cost	-
Margin	17,56,360
Margins Recognised till the balance sheet date	43,73,68,720

Receivable on SCA as at March 31, 2017	2,89,66,04,212
---	-----------------------

Margin Percentage Applied on Construction Cost to recognise Construction Revenue	6.27%
---	--------------

Financial Income	Amount Rs.
Revenue recognised on Financial Assets on the basis of effective interest method	
Up to March 31, 2009	11,89,80,123
March 31, 2010	24,67,40,379
March 31, 2011	39,19,96,021
March 31, 2012	40,63,92,379
March 31, 2013	35,66,95,559
March 31, 2014	39,25,56,023
March 31, 2015	36,12,61,665
March 31, 2016	29,05,07,046
March 31, 2017	18,26,97,827
Total	2,56,51,29,195

Financial Assets Reco:

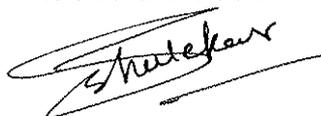
Particulars	Short Term	Long Term
Opening Receivables under Service Concession Arrangements	45,66,02,931	2,89,66,04,212
Add - Additions during the period	-	21,43,97,069
Add/(Less) Transfer from Long Term to Short Term	70,24,63,844	(70,24,63,844)
Less - Receipt of Annuity	-67,10,00,000	-
Closing Receivables Balance as per Balance Sheet	48,80,66,775	2,40,85,37,437

In terms of our clearance memorandum attached
For Luthra & Luthra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 002081N

Akhilesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 89909

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 10, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board



Authorised signatory

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 10, 2017

Audit for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Part 3) - Other Information

Significant terms of Service Concession Arrangements (SCA) are provided below.

Particulars	EHEL
Nature of Assets	Financial Asset
Year when SCA granted	03-08-2007
Period	15 years from Commencement date i.e. 10/12/2007
Extension of period	No
Construction	Completed
Premature Termination	Premature termination is permitted only upon happening of a force majeure event or upon the parties defaulting on their obligation.
Special Term	N.A.
Brief description of Concession	<p>As per the Service Concession agreement (SCA) dated August 31, 2007 with M/s Hyderabad Urban Development Authority ("HUDA") and Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited, the Company is required to design, develop, finance, operate and maintain 8 lane access control expressway under phase II A programme as an extension of Phase I for outer ring road to Hyderabad city in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Build, Own and Transfer (Annuity) basis</p> <p>The Concession under the SCA has been granted to the Company for a period of 15 years from December 10, 2007.</p> <p>As per the SCA, the Company is required to operate and maintain the Project Highway by itself or through O&M contractors and if required, modify, repair, improvements to the Project Highway to comply with specifications and standards, and other requirements set forth in the agreement, good industry practice, applicable laws and applicable permits.</p> <p>In consideration for performing its obligations under the SCA, the company is entitled to semi-annuity of Rs. 33.30 Crores on the dates specified. HUDA will retain the rights to levy and collect fees from the users of the Road and to permit advertisements, hoardings and other commercial activities at the Road site.</p> <p>At the end of the concession period, the company will hand over the Road to HUDA without additional consideration</p>

In terms of our clearance memorandum attached

For Luthra & Luthra

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 002081N

Akhilesh Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 89909



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 10, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Authorised signatory

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 10, 2017

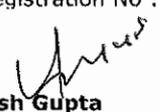
Audit for the year ended March 31, 2017

Movement of Long term Investments for Cash flow

All the movements in Long term Investment needs to be given under following table to identify the cash flow impact

Script	Opening Balance as of 1/4/2015	Purchase Amount	Cost of Sale	Profit / (Loss)	Sale Value	Forex adjustments	Other adjustments	Transfer	Closing Balance as of 31/03/2016	Remarks
									-	
									-	
									-	
									-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

In terms of our clearance memorandum attached

For Luthra & LuthraChartered Accountant For and on behalf of the Board
Firm Registration No : 002081N


Akhilesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 89909

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 10 , 2017

For and on behalf of the Board


Authorised signatoryPlace: Mumbai
Date: May 10, 2017

Audit for the year ended March 31, 2017

Utilisation of fund investments by Parent Company in Toll Project Company under construction as of March 31, 2017

Project Company	Financial Year of Investment	Instrument	Name of Parent company	Incremental Investment by Parent Company in Project Company (Rs)	Amount used in project / construction activity by Project Company (Rs)	Amount used for general administrative expenses by Project Company (Rs)	Amount lying in FD, cash / bank balance (Rs)	Amount used for any other purposes (Pls define) by Project Company (Rs)	Project Status - Operational / Under construction	Project Commissioning date	Remarks (if any)
For example :											
EHEL	For 2012-13	Equity shares									
		Adv - Invest									
		Pref shares									
			Others (Pls specify)								
For 2013-14	Equity shares										
	Adv - Invest										
	Pref shares										
		Others (Pls specify)									
For 2014-15	Equity shares										
	Adv - Invest										
	Pref shares										
		Others (Pls specify)									
For year ended March 31, 2016	Equity shares										
	Adv - Invest										
	Pref shares										
		Others (Pls specify)									
EHEL	As of March 31, 2017	Equity shares									
		Adv - Invest									
		Pref shares									
		Others (Pls specify)									

In terms of our clearance memorandum attached
 For Luthra & Luthra
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No : 002081N

For and on behalf of the Board



CFO/Authorised signatory



Akhilsh Gupta
 Partner
 Membership No. 89909

Place: Mumbai
 Date: May 10, 2017

Place: Mumbai
 Date: May 10, 2017