GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2016-2017

N. M. RAIJI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
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Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Mumbai-400 001. INDIA
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

1. Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

3. Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Order under section 143 (11) of the Act.

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

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

4. Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act, in the manner so required, and give a true and fair view, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017;

b) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the loss for the year ended on that date; and

c) in the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

5. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

i. 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.

ii. 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.

iii. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, and Cash Flow Statement, dealt with by this Report, are in agreement with the books of account.

iv. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

v. 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.

vi. 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 Report in "Annexure A".

vii. 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:

(a) The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as regards its holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8th November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8th November 2016 to 30th December 2016; and such disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company

II. The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

For N. M. Raiji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No - 108296W

Vinay D. Balse
Partner
Membership No: 39434

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED AC...

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 11, 2017

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
(Referred to in paragraph 6 (I) (vi) of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED ("the Company"), as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For N. M. Raiji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No - 108296W

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay D. Balse
Partner
Membership No: 39434

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 11, 2017

GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017
CIN : U45203GJ2014PLC078880

Amount in Rs

Particulars	Notes	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		1		-		-
(b) Financial assets							
(i) Other financial assets	6		5,37,65,643		4,71,34,741		-
(c) Other non-current assets	7		2,32,55,242		1,08,37,697		-
Total Non-current Assets			7,70,20,886		5,79,72,438		-
Current Assets							
(a) Financial assets							
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	8	83,08,508	83,08,508	15,403	15,403	4,54,064	4,54,064
(b) Other current assets	9		44,142		15,001		-
			83,52,650		30,404		4,54,064
Total Current Assets			83,52,650		30,404		4,54,064
Total Assets			8,53,73,536		5,80,02,842		4,54,064
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
(a) Equity share capital	10	4,20,00,000		5,00,000		5,00,000	
(b) Other Equity	11	(10,66,111)		(1,09,370)		(80,345)	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			4,09,33,889		3,90,630		4,19,655
Total Equity			4,09,33,889		3,90,630		4,19,655
LIABILITIES							
Non-current Liabilities							
(a) Financial Liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	12	-		-		-	
Total Non-current Liabilities			-		-		-
Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Trade payables	13	4,42,56,600	4,42,56,600	5,30,86,538	5,30,86,538	-	-
(b) Provisions	14		54,159		54,034		34,409
(c) Other current liabilities	15		1,28,888		44,71,640		-
			4,44,39,647		5,76,12,212		34,409
Total Current Liabilities			4,44,39,647		5,76,12,212		34,409
Total Liabilities			4,44,39,647		5,76,12,212		34,409
Total Equity and Liabilities			8,53,73,536		5,80,02,842		4,54,064

Notes 1 to 27 forms part of the special purpose financial statements.

In terms of our report attached.
For
N M RAIJI & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 108296W

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay D. Balse
Partner
M. No.39434

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Director	Director
S. C. MITTAL	**RAJIV DUBEY**
DIN-02607734	**DIN-5190718**

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 11, 2017

GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

CIN : U45203GJ2014PLC078880

Amount in Rs

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		(9,56,741)	(29,025)
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in other assets & loans and advances (current and non current)		(1,24,46,686)	(1,08,52,698)
Increase / Decrease in liabilities (current and non current)		(1,31,72,565)	5,75,77,803
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(10,000)	-
		(2,56,29,251)	**4,67,25,105**
Cash generated from operations		**(2,65,75,993)**	**4,66,96,080**
Income taxes (paid)/ Refund received		-	-
Net cash generated by operating activities		**(2,65,75,993)**	**4,66,96,080**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Change in Receivable Under Service Concession Agreement		(66,30,902)	(4,71,34,741)
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		**(66,30,902)**	**(4,71,34,741)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the Company		4,15,00,000	-
Interest paid (Finance cost paid)		-	-
Net (used in)/ generated in financing activities		**4,15,00,000**	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		82,93,105	(4,38,661)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		15,403	4,54,064
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**83,08,508**	**15,403**

Notes 1 to 27 forms part of the special purpose financial statements.

In terms of our report attached.
For
N M RAIJI & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 108296W

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay D. Balse
Partner
M. No.39434

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Director
S. C. MITTAL
DIN-02607734

Director
RAJIV DUBEY
DIN-5190718

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 11, 2017

GRICL RAIL BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017		
a. Equity share capital	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2017**	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2016**
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,00,000	5,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year - Share capital issued	4,15,00,000	-
Balance as at end of the year	4,20,00,000	5,00,000

March 2017

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017				
b. Other equity	**Reserves and surplus**			
	Retained earnings	**Total**	**Attributable to owners of the parent**	**Total**
Balance as at April 1, 2016	(29,025)	(29,025)	(29,025)	(29,025)
Profit for the year	(9,56,741)	(9,56,741)	(9,56,741)	(9,56,741)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(9,56,741)**	**(9,56,741)**	**(9,56,741)**	**(9,56,741)**
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**(9,85,766)**	**(9,85,766)**	**(9,85,766)**	**(9,85,766)**

March 2016

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2016				
b. Other equity	**Reserves and surplus**			
	Retained earnings	**Total**	**Attributable to owners of the parent**	**Total**
Balance as at April 1, 2015		-		-
Profit for the year	(29,025.0)	(29,025.0)	(29,025)	(29,025)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(29,025.0)**	**(29,025.0)**	**(29,025)**	**(29,025)**
Balance as at March 31, 2016	**(29,025.0)**	**(29,025.0)**	**(29,025)**	**(29,025)**

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GRICL Rail Board Development Corporation Limited
General Information & Significant Accounting Policies

Note No-1

1. General information

The Company was incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 on February 24, 2014. The Company is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) promoted by IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited (ITNL). The Company has entered into a Concession Agreement (CA) on March 25, 2015 with The Government of State of Gujarat for development of ROBs in lieu of level crossings having TUV>100000 in the state of Gujarat on cost sharing basis through concession on BOT Annuity Basis. The Concession Agreement envisages concession for a period of 17.5 years including construction period of 2.5 years commencing from the 15th September, 2016 (the 'Appointed date').

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 4 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 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

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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

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

N. M. RAIJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 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

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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

N. M. RAJI & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 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 a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount

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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

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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

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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 Ind AS;
- 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 judgements 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

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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.

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Note 5
Current Year - March 31, 2017

Particulars	Cost or Deemed cost			Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Additions	Balance at March 31, 2017	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Depreciation expense	Balance at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31 , 2016
Property plant and equipment								
Office equipments	-	10,000	10,000	-	9,999	9,999	1	-
Subtotal	-	10,000	10,000	-	9,999	9,999	1	-
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total	-	10,000	10,000	-	9,999	9,999	1	-

Particulars	Carrying amount		
	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Additions	Balance at March 31, 2017
Office equipments	-	10,000	1
Subtotal	-	10,000	1
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-
Total	-	10,000	1

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6. 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 (A)	**5,37,65,643**	**4,71,34,741**	-
Total	**5,37,65,643**	**4,71,34,741**	-

7. Other assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Prepaid expenses	2,32,55,242	1,08,37,697	
Total	**2,32,55,242**	**1,08,37,697**	-

8. 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	82,83,703	-	4,54,004
Cash on hand	24,805	15,403	60
Cash and cash equivalents	**83,08,508**	**15,403**	**4,54,064**
Other bank balances	-	-	-

9. Other assets - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Advance - Others	44,141	15,000	-
Prepaid expenses	1	1	-
Total	**44,142**	**15,001**	-

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10. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Equity share capital	4,20,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	4,20,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000

Authorised Share capital :			
500,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:			
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up (Refer footnote (i) & (ii) below) (as at March 31, 2016: 50000; as at April 1, 2015: 50000)	4,20,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
	4,20,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000

i. Of the above 50,000 shares are held by the holding Company and its nominees (As at March 31, 2014 :NIL).
ii. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

10.1 Movement during the period

	For the Year ended March 31, 2017		For the Year ended March 31, 2016		For the Year ended April 1, 2015	
Particulars	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	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Movements (Issued)	41,50,000	4,15,00,000	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	42,00,000	4,20,00,000	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

Disclosures

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited & It's Nominee's	42,00,000	-	-
Gujarat Road Infrastructure Company Limited	-	49,994	49,994
Suresh Chand Mittal	-	1	1
Krishna Ghag	-	1	1
Harikrishna Bhavsar	-	1	1
Rajiv Dubey	-	1	1
Ankit Seth	-	1	1
Parimal Mistry	-	1	1
Total	42,00,000	50,000	50,000

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10.3 Details of 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 & It's Nominee's	42,00,000	100.00%				
Gujarat Road Infrastructure Company Limited	-	0.00%	49,994	99.99%	49,994	99.99%
Suresh Chand Mittal			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Krishna Ghag			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Harikrishna Bhavsar			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Rajiv Dubey			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Ankit Seth			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Parimal Mistry			1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Total	**42,00,000**	**100.00%**	**50,000**	**100.00%**	**50,000**	**100.00%**

21. Other Equity (excluding non-controlling interests)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	For April 1,2015
Retained earnings and Dividend on equity instruments			
Balance at beginning of period	(1,09,370)	(80,345)	(80,345)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(9,56,741)	(29,025)	-
Balance at end of the period	**(10,66,111)**	**(1,09,370)**	**(80,345)**
Total	**(10,66,111)**	**(1,09,370)**	**(80,345)**

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12. Non-current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured – at amortised cost	-	-	-
Secured – at amortised cost	-	-	-
Total Non-current borrowings	-	-	-

13. Trade payables - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade payables	1,19,884	89,92,879	-
Trade payables - Related Parties	4,41,36,716	4,40,93,659	-
Total	**4,42,56,600**	**5,30,86,538**	-

14. Provisions - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Other provisions (see 25B.1)	54,159	54,034	34,409
Total	**54,159**	**54,034**	**34,409**

15. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
-Statutory dues	1,28,888	44,71,640	-
Total	**1,28,888**	**44,71,640**	-

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Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

16. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Construction Revenue	66,30,902	4,71,34,741
Total	**66,30,902**	**4,71,34,741**

17. Construction Cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Construction Contract cost	66,30,902	4,71,34,741
Total	**66,30,902**	**4,71,34,741**

18. 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	9,999	-
Total depreciation and amortisation pertaining to continuing operations	**9,999**	-

19. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Rates and taxes	82	400
Directors Fees	1,03,500	-
Payments to Auditor's	32,445	28,625
Registration expenses	7,68,755	-
Miscellaneous expenses	41,960	-
Total	**9,46,742**	**29,025**

Payments to auditors	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
a) For audit	28,875	28,625
b) For reimbursement of expenses	3,570	
Total	**32,445**	**28,625**

20. Income taxes relating to continuing operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current period relating to continuing Operations	-	-

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21. Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
From Continuing operations	**Rs. per share**	**Rs. per share**
Basic earnings per share	(0.42)	(0.58)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.42)	(0.58)

21.1 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 (A)	(9,56,741)	(29,025)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (B)	23,00,685	50,000
Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	(0.42)	(0.58)

21.2 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 Adjustments (describe)	(9,56,741)	(29,025)
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (A)	(9,56,741)	(29,025)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share Adjustments [describe]	23,00,685	50,000
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (B)	23,00,685	50,000
Diluted earnings per share (A/B)	(0.42)	(0.58)

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22. Financial instruments

22.1 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 equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests as detailed in notes 10 to 11).

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22.1.1 Gearing ratio

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

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Debt (i)	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal company held for sale)	83,08,508	4,54,064	-
Net debt	(83,08,508)	(4,54,064)	-
Equity (ii)	4,09,33,889	3,90,630	4,19,655
Net debt to equity ratio	(0.20)	(1.16)	-

As of company doesn't have borrowings on the balance sheet

Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

22.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	**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)	83,08,508	4,54,064	-
Receivables against service concession arrangements	5,37,65,643	4,71,34,741	-
Financial liabilities			
Others Payables	4,42,56,600	5,30,86,538	-

22.3 Financial risk management objectives

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

22.4 Market risk

Nil

22.7 Interest rate risk management

Nil

22.7.1 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Not Applicable

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22.11 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)

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost:	6,20,74,151	2,07,80,17,284	4,75,88,805	-	-	-
Receivables under service concession arrangements	5,37,65,643	2,07,80,17,284	4,71,34,741			
Cash and bank balances	83,08,508		4,54,064			
Financial lease receivables						
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	4,42,56,600	4,42,56,600	5,30,86,538	5,30,86,538	-	-
- redeemable preference shares						
- bank loans						
- loans from related parties						
- loans from other entities						
- trade payables	4,42,56,600	4,42,56,600	5,30,86,538	5,30,86,538		

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

All instruments are fair valued using level 3 hierarchy.

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.

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23. Events after the reporting period
Nil

24. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the

25. Previous Year
Previous year figures are not comparable as current period is upto March 31, 2017.

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26. Related Party Disclosures

As at March 31, 2017

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

Nature of Relationship	**Name of Entity**	**Abbreviation used**
Ultimate Holding Company	IL&FS Ltd.	IL&FS
Holding Company	IL&FS Transporatation Networks Limited.	ITNL
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")	Mr. Suresh Chand Mittal Mr. Rajiv Dubey Mr. Harikrishna Bhavsar Mr. Satyanarayan Ramsingh Purohit	

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	**IL&FS Ltd.**	
Holding Company	Gujarat Rail Infrastructure Corporation Limited IL&FS Transporatation Networks Limited **(w.e.f. 31.03.2016)**	GRICL ITNL
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")	Mr. Suresh Chand Mittal Mr. Rajiv Dubey Mr. Harikrishna Bhavsar	

As at March 31, 2015

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

Nature of Relationship	**Name of Entity**	**Abbreviation used**
Ultimate Holding Company	IL&FS Ltd.	IL&FS
Holding Company	Gujarat Rail Infrastructure Corporation Limited	GRICL
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")	Mr. Suresh Chand Mittal Mr. Rajiv Dubey Mr. Harikrishna Bhavsar Mr. Krishna Ghag **(Resigned on 18.03.2015)**	

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Related Party Disclosures

Year ended March 31, 2017

(b) transactions/ balances with

Particulars	**Company's Name**	**Holding Company**	**Key Management personnel and relatives**	**Total**
Balance				
Trade Payables	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited.	4,41,36,716	-	4,41,36,716

Particulars	**Company's Name - IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited**	**Holding Company**	**Key Management personnel and relatives**	**Total**
Transaction's				
Director's Sitting Fees	Harikrishna Bhavsar	-	40,000	40,000
Director's Sitting Fees	Rajiv Dubey	-	40,000	40,000
Director's Sitting Fees	S C Mittal	-	10,000	10,000
Construction Contract Cost	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited.	66,30,902	-	66,30,902
Out of Pocket Expenses	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited.	47,158	-	47,158

Year ended March 31, 2016

(b) transactions/ balances with

Particulars	**Company's Name**	**Holding Company**	**Key Management personnel and relatives**	**Total**
Balance				
Trade Payables	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited.	4,40,93,659	-	4,40,93,659

Particulars	**Company's Name**	**Holding Company**	**Key Management personnel and relatives**	**Total**
Transaction's				
Construction Cost	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited.	4,56,00,000	-	4,56,00,000
Out of Pocket Expenses	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited.	2,62,359	-	2,62,359
Finance charges	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited.	24,45,300	-	24,45,300

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