PUNE SHOLAPUR ROAD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2016-2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PUNE SHOLAPUR ROAD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of PUNE SHOLAPUR ROAD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under.

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

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

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

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

Opinion

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the par agraph 3 and 4 of the order.

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

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued there under;

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. The company did not have any long-term contract including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

   iii. There were no amounts which were required by the company to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund, and;

   iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company.

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 083878)

Place:
Date:

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of PUNE SHOLAPUR ROAD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITEDfor the Year ended as on 31st March 2017

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:-

i.
   a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
   b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
   c) The company has no immovable property as at 31.03.3017.

ii. As the company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development, operations and its maintenance and there is no inventory in hand at any point of time, hence paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liabilities partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause (a) to (c) of Para 3(iii) are not applicable.

iv. The Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and securities, which attracts compliance to the provisions of the sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits in terms of the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under. Therefore the paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

vi. The Company is prima-facie maintaining the cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii.
   a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee state insurance, income tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. As on 31st March 2017, there are no undisputed statutory dues payables for period exceeding for a period more than six month from the date they become payable.
   b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no statutory dues pending in respect of income tax, sales tax, VAT, custom duty and cess etc. on account of any dispute.

viii. The company has taken term loans from banks and a financial institution. During the year the company has not defaulted in repayment of loan to the banks and financial institution. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any Government and not issued any debentures during the year or in any previous years.

ix. Money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purpose for which it was raised. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer.

x. According to the information and explanation given to us by the management which have been relied by us, there were no frauds on or by the company noticed or reported during the period under audit.

xi. The company has not paid any managerial remuneration, hence paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company, therefore para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information provided to us, the transaction entered with the related partied are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act and are disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review, therefore para 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv. According to the information provided to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or the persons connected with him covered under section 192 of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xvi. According to the information provided to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 083878)

Place:
Date:

Annexure-A

Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on 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 **PUNE SHOLAPUR ROAD 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.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my /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 Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 083878)

Place:
Date:

Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited
CIN : U45203MH2009PLC195154

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

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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		22,14,705		45,66,513		77,10,179
(b) Intangible assets under Service Concession Arrangement	6		20,09,62,51,996		21,19,38,83,530		18,27,50,06,663
(c) Financial assets							
Other financial assets	8A		3,10,71,77,169		-		-
(d) Other non-current assets	10A		2,00,69,918		2,00,69,918		5,36,45,675
Total Non-current Assets			**23,22,57,13,788**		**21,21,85,19,961**		**18,33,63,62,517**
Current Assets							
(a) Financial assets							
(i)Trade receivables	7	6,68,65,356		14,70,87,118		-	
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	7,16,04,050		2,73,42,171		2,09,74,721	
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	6,63,50,000		6,63,50,000		-	
(iv) Other financial assets	8B	1,09,00,305	21,57,19,712	19,11,093	24,26,90,382	-	2,09,74,721
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	20		2,98,42,461		2,67,81,596		2,42,13,597
(c) Other current assets	10B		1,49,13,746		1,35,89,024		2,53,68,064
			26,04,75,919		**28,30,61,001**		**7,05,56,382**
Total Current Assets			**26,04,75,919**		**28,30,61,001**		**7,05,56,382**
Total Assets			**23,48,61,89,706**		**21,50,15,80,962**		**18,40,69,18,899**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
(a) Equity share capital	12	1,76,00,00,000		1,76,00,00,000		1,76,00,00,000	
(b) Other Equity	13	3,03,56,96,758		2,50,68,08,637		2,85,45,37,306	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			**4,79,56,96,758**		**4,26,68,08,637**		**4,61,45,37,306**
Total Equity			**4,79,56,96,758**		**4,26,68,08,637**		**4,61,45,37,306**
LIABILITIES							
Non-current Liabilities							
(a) Financial Liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	14	11,02,03,57,044		10,77,40,07,283		8,96,59,45,200	
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15A	35,41,00,418	11,37,44,57,462	36,15,84,421	11,13,55,91,704	43,95,30,913	9,40,54,76,113
(b) Provisions	16A		12,72,66,267		5,38,98,871		-
Total Non-current Liabilities			**11,50,17,23,729**		**11,18,94,90,575**		**9,40,54,76,113**
Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	18	5,70,16,32,425		1,25,45,00,000		1,65,70,00,000	
(ii) Trade payables	19	57,80,47,223		4,29,66,87,943		2,18,15,93,146	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15B	73,29,21,192	7,01,26,00,840	48,44,28,684	6,03,56,16,627	54,78,36,056	4,38,64,29,202
(b) Provisions	16B		14,34,97,945		-		24,000
(c) Other current liabilities	17		3,26,70,434		96,65,124		4,52,278
			7,18,87,69,219		6,04,52,81,751		4,38,69,05,480
Total Current Liabilities			**7,18,87,69,219**		**6,04,52,81,751**		**4,38,69,05,480**
Total Liabilities			**18,69,04,92,948**		**17,23,47,72,326**		**13,79,23,81,593**
Total Equity and Liabilities			**23,48,61,89,706**		**21,50,15,80,962**		**18,40,69,18,899**

Notes 1 to 33 forms part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 004661N

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
Partner
Membership Number : 083878

Place :
Date :

For and on behalf of the Board

Mr. Kazim R Khan
Director
DIN No. 05188955

Ms. Varsha Sawant
Director
DIN No. 07018824

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Place : MUMBAI
Date : 10/5/17

Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited
CIN : U45203MH2009PLC195154

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

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Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from Operations	21	1,19,78,76,516	3,96,89,84,119
Other income	22	2,61,63,69,308	10,90,27,664
Total Income		**3,81,42,45,824**	**4,07,80,11,783**
Expenses			
Construction Costs	23	11,60,46,448	2,83,45,84,418
Operating expenses	24	14,70,12,102	12,14,42,719
Finance costs	25	1,82,32,77,478	1,27,01,88,812
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	42,09,80,333	18,91,93,082
Expected Credit Loss on Financial Assets		29,01,20,892	-
Other expenses	27	34,44,22,504	1,03,31,421
Total expenses		**3,14,18,59,757**	**4,42,57,40,452**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**67,23,86,066**	**(34,77,28,669)**
Less: Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		**67,23,86,066**	**(34,77,28,669)**
Less: Tax expense	28		
(1) Current tax		14,34,97,945	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**52,88,88,121**	**(34,77,28,669)**
Earnings per equity share	29		
(1) Basic (in Rs.)		3.01	(1.98)
(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		3.01	(1.98)

Notes 1 to 33 forms part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 004661N

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
Partner
Membership Number : 083878

Place :
Date :

For and on behalf of the Board

Mr. Kazim R Khan
Director
DIN No. 05188955

Ms. Varsha Sawant
Director
DIN No. 07018824

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Place : MUMBAI
Date : 10/5/17

Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited
CIN : U45203MH2009PLC195154

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

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Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	52,88,88,121	(34,77,28,669)
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	14,34,97,945	-
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	1,64,18,09,766	1,23,61,88,549
Finance costs on claim	29,01,20,892	-
Investment income recognised in profit or loss	(51,60,035)	(21,70,015)
Construction Revenue	(12,82,77,744)	(3,13,33,49,616)
Construction Cost	11,60,46,448	2,83,45,84,418
Overlay Cost	6,73,57,671	5,38,98,871
Claim Receivable and Interest thereon	(2,61,04,84,687)	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(59,171)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	42,09,80,333	18,91,93,082
Finance Income	-	(10,67,98,477)
Finance Cost on unwinding	77,80,021	-
	47,25,58,731	**72,37,58,972**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase / Decrease in liabilities (current and non current)	2,30,05,310	(5,00,92,352)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	2,40,05,85,557	(14,70,87,118)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(3,05,71,37,058)	(8,34,03,120)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(3,72,47,10,878)	2,14,82,08,335
	(4,35,82,57,069)	**1,86,76,25,745**
Cash generated from operations	**(3,88,56,98,338)**	**2,59,13,84,717**
Income taxes (paid)/ Refund received	(30,60,865)	(25,67,999)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**(3,88,87,59,203)**	**2,58,88,16,718**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments to acquire intangible financial assets	67,07,66,926	(2,80,69,60,646)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets	-	9,51,671
Interest received	17,38,744	2,58,922
Payments to acquire tangible financial assets	-	(92,939)
Movement in other bank balances	(4,46,63,388)	(7,17,20,391)
Recceipt of Grant	1,84,07,986	-
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**64,62,50,268**	**(2,87,75,63,383)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	1,08,06,89,600	2,53,40,75,200
Repayment of long term borrowings	(67,85,23,600)	(46,31,80,000)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	15,28,71,32,425	4,99,75,00,000
Repayment of short term borrowings	(10,84,00,00,000)	(5,40,00,00,000)
Interest paid (Finance cost paid)	(1,60,71,90,999)	(1,37,86,51,476)
Net (used in)/ generated in financing activities	**3,24,21,07,426**	**28,97,43,724**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,01,509)	9,97,059
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	40,09,902	30,12,843
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**36,08,393**	**40,09,902**

Notes 1 to 33 forms part of financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 004661N

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
Partner

Membership Number : 083878

Place :
Date :

For and on behalf of the Board

Mr. Kazim R Khan
Director
DIN No. 05188955

Ms. Varsha Sawant
Director
DIN No. 07018824

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Place : MUMBAI
Date : 10/5/17

Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited
General Information & Significant Accounting Policies

1. General information

The Company has been set up with the main object of design engineering construction development finance operation and maintenance of 4 laning of Pune-Sholapur Section of NH-9 from KM 144.400 to KM 249.000 in the sate of Maharashtra under NHDP phase III on Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis. The Company has entered into a Concession Agreement on September 30, 2009 and achieved its final COD on February 03, 2016 with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), under the terms of which, the Company has obtained a Concession to Design, Finance, Construct, Operate and Maintain the Project for a period of 19 years 295 days commencing from the appointed date 28/9/2011 including construction period of 910 days required for 4 laning of the Project.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The unconsolidated 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.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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.

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
  Contingent consideration
  Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
  Investment in unquoted equity shares (discontinued operations)
  Property, plant and equipment under revaluation model
  Investment properties
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)
  Non-cash distribution

3 **Accounting for rights under service concession arrangements (SCA) and revenue recognition**

3.1 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, tunnels, check posts, railways and other infrastructure facilities.

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 3.1.ii.

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 demand risk to the extent that the Company has a right to charge the user of infrastructure facility, the Company recognizes revenues from construction services for public facilities (infrastructures) by the percentage-of-completion method, and recognizes the consideration for construction services at its fair value, as an intangible asset. The Company accounts for such intangible asset (along with the present value of committed payments towards concession arrangement to the grantor at the appointed date e.g Negative Grant, premium etc) in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 38 and is amortized based on projected traffic count or revenue, as detailed in Note 3.1.v, taking into account the estimated period of commercial operation of infrastructure which generally coincides with the concession period. Intangible asset is capitalized when the project is complete in all respects and when the Company receives the final completion certification from the grantor as specified in the Concession Agreement and not on completion of component basis as the intended purpose and economics of the project is to have the complete length of the infrastructure available for use. The component based certification which is received is an intermediate mechanism provided in the Concession Agreement to provide a right to collect eligible toll to compensate the Company for cost recovery during construction period and for any delays beyond the control of the Company. However, where there is other than temporary delay due to reasons beyond the control of the Company, the management may treat constructed portion of the infrastructure as a completed project. Eligible toll revenue collected on receipt of the component based certification is reduced from the cost of construction, as the construction work on remaining portion is still in progress and the entire asset is not ready for its intended purpose.

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i. **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 intangible asset model, the timing and amount of such cost are estimated and recognised on a discounted basis by charging costs to revenue on the units of usage method i.e. on the number of vehicles expected to use the project facility, over the period at the end of which the overlay is estimated to be carried out based on technical evaluation by independent experts. In case of concession arrangements under financial asset model, such costs are recognised in the period in which such costs are actually incurred.

ii. **Revenue recognition**

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

Revenue for concession arrangements under intangible asset model is recognized in the period of collection of toll which generally coincides with the usage of public service or where from such rights have been auctioned, in the period to which auctioned amount relates.

iii. **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 recognised 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 recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred of which recovery is probable and the related contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

iv. **Borrowing cost related to SCAs**

In case of concession arrangement under intangible asset model, borrowing costs attributable to the construction of infrastructure assets are capitalized 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.

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v. **Amortization of intangible asset under SCA**

The intangible rights relating to infrastructure assets, which are recognised in the form of right to charge users of the infrastructure asset are amortized by taking proportionate of actual traffic count for the period over total projected traffic count from project to cost of intangible assets; i.e. proportionate of actual traffic for the period over total projected traffic count from the intangible assets expected to be earned over the balance concession period as estimated by the management. However, with respect to toll road assets constructed and in operation as at March 31, 2016, the amortization of such intangible rights are based on actual revenue earned compared to total projected revenue from the project over the balance concession period to cost intangible assets, instead of traffic count.

Total projected revenue / traffic count is reviewed at the end of each financial year and is adjusted to reflect any changes in the estimates which lead to the actual collection at the end of the concession period.

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 recognised 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

vii. **Accounting of receivable and payable from / to the grantor (Grants)**

Receivable towards the concession arrangement from the grantor

When the arrangement has a contractual right to receive cash or other financial asset from the grantor specifically towards the concession arrangement (in the form of grants) during the construction period or otherwise, such a right, to the extent eligible, is recorded as financial asset in accordance with Ind AS 109 *"Financial Instruments,"* at amortized cost.

For Intangible assets where the [the Group] / the Company has availed the exemption under D7AA of Ind AS 101, the Financial asset has to be recognized only for all such receivables post April 01, 2015

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.

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3.3 Taxation

3.3.1 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.

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.

3.3.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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 realised, 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.

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

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.

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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 capitalised 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 other than assets specified in para below

Following assets are depreciated over a useful life other than the life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on internal technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes etc.:

Asset	Useful life based on SLM
Data Processing Equipment (Server & Networking)	4
Mobile Phones and I pad / Tablets	Fully depreciated in the year of purchase
Specialised office equipment's	3
Vehicles	5
Assets provided to employees	3

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 Intangible assets (other than those covered by SCAs)

Intangible assets, other than those covered by SCAs, comprise of software and amounts paid for acquisition of commercial rights under an "Operation and Maintenance" agreement for a toll road project and are depreciated as follow:

Asset Type	Useful Life
Licensed Software	Over the licence period
Intellectual Property Rights *	5 - 7 years
Commercial Rights acquired under Operations and Maintenance Agreement	The minimum balance period of the concession agreement relating to the corresponding toll road project

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Intangible assets are reported at acquisition cost with deductions for accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Acquired intangible assets are reported separately from goodwill if they fulfil the criteria for qualifying as an asset, implying they can be separated or they are based on contractual or other legal rights and that their market value can be established in a reliable manner.
An impairment test of such intangible assets is conducted annually or more often if there is an indication of a decrease in value. The impairment loss, if any, is reported in the [Consolidated] Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible assets, other than those covered by SCAs, are amortised on a "straight line" basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of software is four years. The amount paid for acquisition of the rights under the "Operations and Maintenance" agreement is amortised over the minimum balance period (as at the time of acquisition) of the concession agreement relating to the corresponding toll road project.

3.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 group 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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.

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3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group 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 recognised 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).

3.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised 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 recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

3.9 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised 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 recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3.9.1 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.

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

3.9.3 Financial assets at FVTPL

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A debt instrument that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. [The Group] The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.]

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss is included in in the "Other income" line item.

3.9.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

b) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18 (referred to as 'contractual revenue receivables' in these illustrative financial statements)

d) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

e) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

However, for trade receivables, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. In cases where the amounts are expected to be realized upto one year from the date of the invoice, loss for the time value of money is not recognised, since the same is not considered to be material.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, [the Group] the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the

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risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Reclassification of financial assets

The group 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 group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the group 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 group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

<u>3.9.5 Derecognition of financial assets</u>

The Company derecognises 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 Group] the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, [the Group] the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If [the Group] the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, [the Group] the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized 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 recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity 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.

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 Group] 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.

3.9.6 Foreign Exchange Gain and Losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

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.

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 Group] the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises 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 amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If [the Group] 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 amortised cost of a financial liability to reflect actual and revised estimated contractual cash flows. [the Group] the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or amortised 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 recognised in profit or loss as income or expense.

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

3.10.1 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.

3.10.2 Compound instruments

The components of compound instruments are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by issue of fixed number of [the Group] the Company's own equity instruments in exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset, is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

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The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognised directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the convertible notes using the effective interest method.

3.10.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

3.10.3.1 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised 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.

3.10.3.2 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income' in the line-item 'Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

3.10.3.3 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 derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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3.11 Earnings Per Share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted Average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax or Loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted Average number of shares outstanding during the period adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

4 First-time adoption optional exemptions

4.1 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 recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Group as detailed below.

4.2 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).

4.3 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.

4.4 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 recognised 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.

4.5 Assessment of embedded derivatives
The Group has assessed whether an embedded derivative is required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative on the basis of the conditions that existed at the later of the date it first became a party to the contract and the date when there has been a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that otherwise would be required under the contract.

4.6 Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment properties, and intangible assets (other than assets under SCAs)
For other than SCA assets, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment, investment properties, and intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

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4.6A. Deemed cost for intangible assets under SCAs

For intangible assets under SCA, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP*and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date, as per the provisions of para D7AA of Ind AS 101.

In accordance with the above, it may be noted that when the Company opts for deemed cost exemption under paragraph D7AA of Ind AS 101 then no adjustments to be made to the carrying amount of Intangible assets Thus, having availed the exemption provided in paragraph D7AA, the Company will be carrying forward the previous GAAP* carrying amount for its Intangible assets.

*Previous GAAP refers to the financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP and principles outlined in the exposure draft on the guidance note on accounting for SCA for public to private SCA, issued by ICAI.

4.7 Amortisation method of Intangible assets under Service Concession Arrangement

For all intangible road assets capitalized upto March 31, 2016, the Company has elected to continue the previous GAAP method of amortizing the intangible asset.

4.8 Foreign Currency Monetary items

The Company had exercised the option of mortising / capitalizing the exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items as given under Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Notification No. G.S.R 914(E) dated December 29, 2011.

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5. Property, plant & Equipment

Current Year - March 31, 2017

Particulars	Cost or Deemed cost				Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Additions	Disposals	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									
Vehicles	1,49,10,648	-	-	1,49,10,648	1,04,13,800	23,20,828	1,27,34,628	21,76,020	44,96,848
Data processing equipments	2,49,839	-	-	2,49,839	1,80,174	30,980	2,11,154	38,685	69,665
Total	**1,51,60,487**	**-**	**-**	**1,51,60,487**	**1,05,93,974**	**23,51,808**	**1,29,45,782**	**22,14,705**	**45,66,513**

Previous Year - March 31, 2016

Particulars	Cost or Deemed cost				Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2015	Additions	Disposals	Balance at March 31, 2016	Balance as at April 1, 2015	Depreciation expense	Balance at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Property plant and equipment									
Land	8,92,500	-	(8,92,500)	-	-	-	-	-	8,92,500
Vehicles	1,49,10,648	-	-	1,49,10,648	80,92,972	23,20,828	1,04,13,800	44,96,848	68,17,676
Data processing equipments	1,56,900	92,939		2,49,839	1,56,897	23,277	1,80,174	69,665	3
Total	**1,59,60,048**	**92,939**	**(8,92,500)**	**1,51,60,487**	**82,49,869**	**23,44,105**	**1,05,93,974**	**45,66,513**	**77,10,179**

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6. Intangible Assets

Current Year - March 31, 2017

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost				Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Addtions from internal developments	Others/ (Deductions)	Balance as at March 31, 2017	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Amortisation expense	Balance as at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Rights under service concession arrangements	21,38,07,32,507	10,78,10,365	(78,68,13,374)	20,70,17,29,498	18,68,48,977	41,86,28,525	60,54,77,502	20,09,62,51,996	21,19,38,83,530
Total	21,38,07,32,507	10,78,10,365	(78,68,13,374)	20,70,17,29,498	18,68,48,977	41,86,28,525	60,54,77,502	20,09,62,51,996	21,19,38,83,530

Foot Note:
During the financial year company has recognized claim receivable for cost overrun from National Highway Authority of India. Hence an amount (net) of ₹ 78,68,13,374/- is adjusted against the asset.

Previous Year - March 31, 2016

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost				Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2015	Addtions from internal developments	Others/ (Deductions)	Balance as at March 31, 2016	Balance as at April 1, 2015	Amortisation expense	Balance as at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Rights under service concession arrangements (a)		21,40,83,56,279	(2,76,23,772)	21,38,07,32,507	-	18,68,48,977	18,68,48,977	21,19,38,83,530	-
Intangible assets under development (b)	18,27,50,06,663	3,13,33,49,616	(21,40,83,56,279)	-			-	-	18,27,50,06,663
Total (a+b)	18,27,50,06,663	24,54,17,05,895	(21,43,59,80,051)	21,38,07,32,507	-	18,68,48,977	18,68,48,977	21,19,38,83,530	18,27,50,06,663

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7. Trade receivables

Trade receivables- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Associates	-		
Others			
-Unsecured, considered good	6,68,65,356	14,70,87,118	-
Total	**6,68,65,356**	**14,70,87,118**	**-**

8. Other financial assets

8A. Other financial assets - Non current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Others -			
- Claim Receivable	3,10,71,77,169	-	-
Total	**3,10,71,77,169**	**-**	**-**

Note : Company had filed claims of Rs. 759.52 crores with NHAI in accordance with the provision of the Concession Agreement signed with NHAI. The arbitration proceedings for the same are going on and are in advanced stage of completion. Based on the confirmation from Independent legal and technical expert on the tenability/acceptance of such claim, company has in terms of paragraph 14 of INDAS 11 recognised a sum of Rs. 535 crores and accounted the same accrodingly

8B. Other financial assets - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Others			
- Interest Accrued but not due	53,32,384	19,11,093	-
- Other Receivable	35,08,528	-	-
- Grant Receivable	20,59,393	-	-
Total	**1,09,00,305**	**19,11,093**	**-**

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			
- in current account	6,79,95,657	2,33,32,269	1,79,61,878
Cash on hand	36,08,393	40,09,902	30,12,843
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,16,04,050**	**2,73,42,171**	**2,09,74,721**
Fixed deposits having maturity less than 12 months under lien	6,63,50,000	6,63,50,000	-
Other bank balances	**6,63,50,000**	**6,63,50,000**	**-**

10. Other assets

10A. Other assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
- Preconstruction and Mobilisation advances paid to contractors and other advances	-	-	3,35,75,757
- Security Deposits			
Unsecured, considered good	11,96,461	11,96,461	11,96,461
Other Loans and Advances			
- Unsecured considered good	1,88,73,457	1,88,73,457	1,88,73,457
Total	**2,00,69,918**	**2,00,69,918**	**5,36,45,675**

10B. Other assets - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Capital Advances	-	-	1,78,34,100
Others -			
- Prepaid expenses	46,799	49,607	43,659
- Indirect tax Receivable	1,47,52,537	1,04,77,417	74,90,305
- Advances receivable Unsecured, considered good	-	30,62,000	-
- Advances recoverable	1,14,410	-	-
Total	**1,49,13,746**	**1,35,89,024**	**2,53,68,064**

11. Construction contracts disclosures

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Contract revenue recognised as revenue during the period	12,82,77,744	3,13,33,49,616	-

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12. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Equity share capital	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000
Total	**1,76,00,00,000**	**1,76,00,00,000**	**1,76,00,00,000**

Authorised Share capital :			
17,60,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:			
17,60,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (as at March 31, 2016: 17,60,00,000; as at April 1, 2015: 17,60,00,000)	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000
	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000

12.1 Movement 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	17,60,00,000	1,76,00,00,000	17,60,00,000	1,76,00,00,000	17,60,00,000	1,76,00,00,000
Movements	-	-		-		
Balance at the end of the period	**17,60,00,000**	**1,76,00,00,000**	**17,60,00,000**	**1,76,00,00,000**	**17,60,00,000**	**1,76,00,00,000**

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

12.2 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	16,00,00,000	16,00,00,000	16,00,00,000
East Nippon Expressway Company (NEXCO)	1,60,00,000	1,60,00,000	1,60,00,000
Total	**17,60,00,000**	**17,60,00,000**	**17,60,00,000**

12.3 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	16,00,00,000	90.91%	16,00,00,000	90.91%	16,00,00,000	90.91%
East Nippon Expressway Company (NEXCO)	1,60,00,000	9.09%	1,60,00,000	9.09%	1,60,00,000	9.09%
Total	**17,60,00,000**	**100.00%**	**17,60,00,000**	**100.00%**	**17,60,00,000**	**100.00%**

13. Other Equity (excluding non-controlling interests)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	For April 1,2015
Retained Earnings			
Balance at beginning of the period	(37,07,23,984)	(2,29,95,315)	(1,97,79,057)
Profit / (Loss) during the year	52,88,88,121	(34,77,28,669)	(32,16,258)
Balance at end of the period	**15,81,64,137**	**(37,07,23,984)**	**(2,29,95,315)**
Securities Premium			
Balance at beginning of the period	4,80,00,000	4,80,00,000	4,80,00,000
Movements	-	-	-
Balance at end of the period	**4,80,00,000**	**4,80,00,000**	**4,80,00,000**
Capital Reserve			
Balance at beginning of the period	2,82,95,32,621	2,82,95,32,621	2,82,95,32,621
Less: Trf to Retained Earnings	-	-	-
Balance at end of the period	**2,82,95,32,621**	**2,82,95,32,621**	**2,82,95,32,621**
Total	**3,03,56,96,758**	**2,50,68,08,637**	**2,85,45,37,306**

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14. Non-current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured – at amortised cost			
(i)Term loans			
- from banks	2,40,00,00,000	2,40,00,00,000	-
Unamortised borrowing cost	(7,38,84,556)	(12,87,57,917)	-
- from other parties	87,00,00,000	-	-
Secured – at amortised cost			
(ii)Term loans			
- from banks	7,82,42,41,600	8,50,27,65,200	8,96,59,45,200
Total Non-current borrowings	11,02,03,57,044	10,77,40,07,283	8,96,59,45,200

14.1 Summary of borrowing arrangements
Term Loans - Secured
(i) Amounts repayable to related parties of the Company. Interest of 13.15% - 16% per annum is charged on the outstanding loan balances (as at March 31, 2016: 14.5% per annum; as at April 1, 2015: 13.25% per annum).
Secured by hypothecation of:
(ii) All movable, tangible and intangible assets other than the Project Assets;
(iii) All the monies lying in Escrow Account into which all the investments in the Project and all Project revenues, Receivables, Cash and insurance proceeds in Project accounts, Debt Service Reserve Account and any other bank accounts relating to/connected with the Project and all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in, to, under and in respect thereof and all monies including all cash flows and receivables and all proceeds arising from / in connection with the Project and all insurance proceeds payable into the said accounts, which have been/are deposited / credited / lying therein, all investments, assets, instruments and securities which represent amounts in the said accounts, both present and future, provided such charge over the Escrow Account shall only be to the extent permissible as per the water fall of priorities specified in the Concession Agreement and Escrow Agreement.

(iv) All contractual rights, assignment rights, applicable permits, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrowers in, to under and or in respect of all the Project Agreements including agreements, contracts, indemnities, guarantees, and all other documents/writings in respect of the Project and all licences, security, permits, approvals and consents in respect of the Project which are now executed or hereafter to be executed and delivered by the Borrower, including, without limitation, the right to compel performance thereunder, and to be substituted for the Borrower therein, and to commence and conduct either in the name of the Borrower or in its own name or otherwise any proceedings against any Person in respect of any breach of, the Project

(v) All rights under project guarantees obtained pursuant to construction, development contract or operations contract if any relating to the project provided such assignment shall be limited to and to arise to the extent provided under the Substitution Agreement
(vi) Secured Term Loan are charged at 11.20%
Repayment Schedule:

FY ending	Repayment in	% repaid	Amount of Debt As at March 31,	Amount of Debt As at March 31,
2015	(4 quarterly instalment)	1.60%		
2016	(4 quarterly Instalment)	3.60%		
2017	(4 quarterly instalment)	5.00%		47,82,53,738
2018	(4 quarterly instalment)	7.20%	68,86,85,383	68,86,85,383
2019	(4 quarterly instalment)	9.60%	91,82,47,177	91,82,47,177
2020	(4 quarterly instalment)	12.00%	1,14,78,08,971	1,14,78,08,971
2021	(4 quarterly instalment)	14.80%	1,41,56,31,065	1,41,56,31,065
2022	(4 quarterly instalment)	16.47%	1,57,53,67,813	1,57,53,67,813
2023	(4 quarterly instalment)	16.47%	1,57,53,67,813	1,57,53,67,813
2024	(3 quarterly Instalment)	12.36%	1,18,22,43,240	1,18,22,43,240
	Total	**99.90%**	**8,50,33,51,462**	**8,98,16,05,200**

1. Security details	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at March 31, 2015	
Secured against:	Long-term Non-current	Short-term	Long-term Non-current	Short-term	Long-term Non-current	Short-term
Refer Note 23.1 Above	7,82,42,41,600	68,95,29,600	8,50,27,65,200	47,88,40,000	8,96,59,45,200	34,47,64,800
Total	7,82,42,41,600	68,95,29,600	8,50,27,65,200	47,88,40,000	8,96,59,45,200	34,47,64,800.00

3. Age-wise analysis and Repayment terms of the Company's Long term Borrowings are as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
	₹	₹	₹	Frequency of Repayment	Frequency of Repayment	Frequency of Repayment
1 Year	68,95,29,600	47,88,40,000	34,47,64,800	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
1 Year to 3 Years	2,06,85,88,800	1,60,89,02,400	1,16,83,69,600	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
3 Years to 5 years	4,57,19,64,320	4,14,38,81,360	3,48,59,55,200	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
Above 5 Years	1,18,36,92,480	2,76,09,91,440	4,33,82,90,400	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
Total	8,51,37,75,200	8,99,26,15,200	9,33,73,80,000			

Term Loans - Unsecured
1. Rate of Interest - Floating interest rate of 10.75% p.a. payable monthly in arrears, to be linked to the applicable benchmark rate with a corresponding spread
2. Terms of repayment
(a) The Borrower shall repay in 13 months from the date of first disbursement under the facility
(b) Repayment in a bullet instalment at the end of the Tenor, or upon excersie of the Put / Call option, or at the time of refinancing / Securitization of the project debt, along with refinancing of Senior Debt Lenders and existing loan from indusind Bank, whichever is earlier
(c) In cas of occurance of any Mandatory Prepayment Event, the Facility would be immediately repayable.

15. Other financial liabilities

15A. Other financial liabilities - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Retention Money Payable			
- to related parties	35,41,00,418	35,10,01,733	42,91,62,864
- to others	-	1,05,82,688	1,03,68,049
Total	35,41,00,418	36,15,84,421	43,95,30,913

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15B. Other financial liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			
- to others	4,61,219	-	-
(b) Interest accrued and due on borrowings			
- to related parties	3,54,84,679	13,27,131	14,37,90,058
(c) Retention Money Payable	74,45,694	42,61,553	
(d) Advances received			
- From others	-	-	5,92,81,198
(e) Current maturities of long-term debt - Secured			
- From Banks	68,95,29,600	47,88,40,000	34,47,64,800
(f) Provision for expenses	-		-
Total	73,29,21,192	48,44,28,684	54,78,36,056

16. Provisions

16A. Provisions - Non current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Other provisions (see 25A.1)			
- Provision for overlay	12,72,66,267	5,38,98,871	-
Total	12,72,66,267	5,38,98,871	-

16B. Provisions - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Other provisions (see 25B.1)			
- Provision for wealth tax	-	-	24,000
- Provision for tax	14,34,97,945	-	-
Total	14,34,97,945	-	24,000

16A.1 Other Provision- Non Current

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
	Provision for overlay	Provision for overlay
Balance at the beginning of the period	5,38,98,871	-
Provisions recognised during the year	7,33,67,396	5,38,98,871
Balance at the end of the period	12,72,66,267	5,38,98,871

16B.1 Other Provision- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	24,000	24,000
Reductions arising from ~~payments~~/other	-	(24,000)	-
Provisions recognised during the year	-		
Balance at the end of the period	-	-	24,000

17. Other liabilities

Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Others			
-Statutory dues	3,26,70,434	96,65,124	4,52,278
Total	3,26,70,434	96,65,124	4,52,278

18. Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
Loans from related parties	5,70,16,32,425	1,25,45,00,000	1,65,70,00,000
Total	5,70,16,32,425	1,25,45,00,000	1,65,70,00,000

19. Trade payables

Trade payables - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade payables			
- To Related Parties	53,41,11,420	4,24,92,29,042	2,12,02,54,212
- To Others	4,39,35,803	4,74,58,901	6,13,38,934
Total	57,80,47,223	4,29,66,87,943	2,18,15,93,146

20. 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 Payment of Taxes (net of provision)	2,98,42,461	2,67,81,596	2,42,13,597
	2,98,42,461	2,67,81,596	2,42,13,597
Current tax liabilities			
Income tax payable	-		
	-	-	-
Current Tax Assets (current portion)	-	-	-
Current Tax Assets (non-current portion)	2,98,42,461	2,67,81,596	2,42,13,597

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21. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Construction Revenue	12,82,77,744	3,13,33,49,616
(b) Toll revenue	1,06,95,98,772	83,56,34,503
Total	**1,19,78,76,516**	**3,96,89,84,119**

22. Other Income

a) Interest Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Bank deposits	51,60,035	21,70,015
Interest on Income Tax refund	5,71,158	-
Interest on Claim Receivable	32,88,68,406	-
Total (a)	**33,45,99,599**	**21,70,015**

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Others (aggregate of immaterial items)		
- Miscellaneous income	1,53,428	1
- Finance Income	-	10,67,98,477
Total (b)	**1,53,428**	**10,67,98,478**

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	-	59,171
Claim Receivable	2,28,16,16,281	-
Total (c)	**2,28,16,16,281**	**59,171**
Total (a+b+c)	**2,61,63,69,308**	**10,90,27,664**

23. Cost of material consumed & Construction Cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Construction Contract cost	11,60,46,448	2,83,45,84,418
Total	**11,60,46,448**	**2,83,45,84,418**

24. Operating Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Operation and maintenance expenses	3,83,04,509	3,48,61,338
Periodic maintenance expenses	6,73,57,671	5,38,98,871
Toll plaza expenses	4,13,49,922	3,26,82,510
Total	**14,70,12,102**	**12,14,42,719**

25. Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Interest costs :-		
Interest on loans (other than those from related parties)	1,17,36,38,317	1,03,93,50,017
Interest on loans from related parties	46,81,71,449	19,68,38,532
Gurantee Comission	45,07,426	44,87,828
Other interest expense	10,32,63,520	-
Total (a)	1,74,95,80,712	1,24,06,76,377
(c) Other borrowing costs		
- Finance Cost on unwinding	77,80,021	-
- Finance Charges	6,59,16,746	2,95,12,435
Total (a+b+c)	**1,82,32,77,478**	**1,27,01,88,812**

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26. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	23,51,808	23,44,105
Amortisation of intangible assets	41,86,28,525	18,68,48,977
Total depreciation and amortisation	**42,09,80,333**	**18,91,93,082**

27. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Travelling and conveyance	7,63,414	7,73,916
Legal and consultation fees	34,04,14,436	57,30,814
Rates and taxes	20,63,002	53,332
Repairs and Maintenance	-	43,092
Communication expenses	8,512	450
Insurance	42,458	21,51,625
Auditors remuneration	6,81,153	10,85,279
Printing and Stationary	2,450	1,870
Directors Fees	4,36,300	4,77,774
Miscellaneous expenses	10,779	13,269
Total	**34,44,22,504**	**1,03,31,421**

Payments to auditors	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
a) For audit	3,50,000	3,57,813
b) For other services	2,99,700	6,40,540
c) For reimbursement of expenses	31,453	45,593
Total	**6,81,153**	**10,43,946**

28. Income taxes relating to continuing operations

28.1 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	14,34,97,945	
Total income tax expense recognised in the current period relating to continuing Operations	14,34,97,945	-

The income tax expense for the period can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit before tax from continuing operations	67,23,86,066	(34,77,28,669)
Income tax expense calculated at 34.61% (2014-15: 33.99%)	23,27,12,817	-
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(23,27,12,817)	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	-

The tax rate used for the 2016-2017 and 2015-2016 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 34.61% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

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

29. 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	3.01	(1.98)
Diluted earnings per share	3.01	(1.98)

29.1 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)	52,88,88,121	(34,77,28,669)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (B)	17,60,00,000	17,60,00,000
Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	3.01	(1.98)

29.2 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	52,88,88,121.42	(34,77,28,669.15)
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (A)	52,88,88,121.42	(34,77,28,669.15)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	17,60,00,000	17,60,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (B)	17,60,00,000	17,60,00,000
Diluted earnings per share (A/B)	3.01	(1.98)

Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited
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30. Financial instruments

30.1 Capital management

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to shareholders and also complying with the ratios stipulated in the loan agreements through the optimisation of debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the company consists of debt (borrowings as detailed in notes) and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves and subordinated debt from the immediate Parent Company).

30.1.1 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	17,44,70,03,748	12,50,86,74,414	11,11,15,00,058
Cash and bank balances	13,79,54,050	9,36,92,171	2,09,74,721
Net debt (i)	17,30,90,49,698	12,41,49,82,243	11,09,05,25,337
Equity (ii)	4,79,56,96,758	5,77,95,03,419	6,23,67,66,801
Net debt to equity ratio	3.61	2.15	1.78

(a) Debt is defined as long-term, current maturity of long term and short term borrowings
(b) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

30.2 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	13,79,54,050	9,36,92,171	2,09,74,721
Other Financial	3,11,80,77,474	19,11,093	-
Trade Receivable	6,68,65,356	14,70,87,118	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowing	17,44,70,03,748	12,50,86,74,414	11,11,15,00,058
Trade Payable	57,80,47,223	4,29,66,87,943	2,18,15,93,146
Others Financial Liabilities	36,20,07,331	36,58,45,974	49,88,12,111

30.3 Financial risk management objectives

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

30.4 Market risk

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.
There has been no change to the company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

30.5 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
The company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

30.5.1 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for borrowings 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 and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's:
If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's loss for the year ended March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015 would increase/decrease by Rs.5,85,49,433/-, Rs.5,62,64,236, Rs.4,65,53,550/-)

30.6 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.The Management believes that the credit risk is negligible since its main receivable is from the grantors of the concession which is a government authority.

30.7 Liquidity risk management

30.7.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following table details the company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the company may be required to pay.

Particulars	March 31, 2017			March 31, 2016			April 1, 2015		
	Non-interest bearing	Variable Interest rate instruments	Fixed interest rate instruments	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 than1 Year	94,00,54,554	1,64,72,14,699	7,55,06,89,953	4,66,25,33,917	1,49,99,33,731	1,53,78,63,168	2,68,04,05,257	1,41,27,27,823	1,78,16,18,581
1-3 Year		3,68,93,49,025	96,82,55,137		3,43,17,62,985	2,31,35,27,055		3,14,22,38,613	
3 Year to 5 year		4,03,56,51,264			3,92,32,26,063			3,68,31,54,040	
5+ years		3,09,88,93,814			5,10,71,75,885			7,12,21,63,579	
Total	94,00,54,554	12,47,11,08,802	8,51,89,45,090	4,66,25,33,917	13,96,20,98,664	3,85,13,90,223	2,68,04,05,257	15,36,02,84,055	1,78,16,18,581
Carrying amount	94,00,54,554	8,51,37,71,200	8,93,32,32,548	4,66,25,33,917	8,98,16,05,200	3,52,70,69,214	2,68,04,05,257	9,31,07,10,000	1,80,07,90,058
Weighted Average Interest Rate	-	11.15%	13.22%	-	11.30%	13.25%	0	11.50%	13.30%

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	March 31, 2017			March 31, 2016			April 1, 2015		
	Non-interest bearing	Variable Interest rate instruments	Fixed interest rate instruments	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 than1 Year			7,26,51,798			7,18,14,761			
1-3 Year									
3 Year to 5 year									
5+ years									
Total	-	-	7,26,51,798	-	-	7,18,14,761	-	-	-
Carrying amount			6,63,50,000			6,63,50,000			
Weighted Average Interest Rate			6.75%			6.75%			

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

31. Commitments for expenditure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited Operation & Maintenance (upto the end of concession period)	1,94,06,60,877	2,02,58,23,955	2,07,59,06,249
IL&FS Trust Company Limited Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on security trusteeship fees (upto the end of repayment of last installment of term loan)	35,00,000	40,00,000	45,00,000
Total	**1,94,41,60,877**	**2,02,98,23,955**	**2,08,04,06,249**

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Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

32. 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 :	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	IL&FS
Holding Company :	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited	ITNL
Fellow Subsidiaries :	ISSL CPG BPO Private Limited	ISCBPL
	IL&FS Financial Services Limited	IFIN
	IL&FS Airport Limited	IAL
	IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited	ICDI
	Rapid Metrorail Gurgaon Ltd	RMGL
Key Management personnel :	Mr. M Kamalapathy	Manager
	Mr. Priyesh Ruia	Chief Financial Officer
	Ms. Mukesh Ranga	Company Secretary
	Mr. Kazim Raza Khan	Director
	Mr. Krishna D. Ghag	Director
	Mr. Rajiv Dubey	Director
	Ms. Varsha Sawant	Director

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	IL&FS Trust Company Limited	ITCL
	ISSL CPG BPO Pvt. Ltd.	ISCBPL
	IL&FS Financial Services Limited	IFIN
	Rapid Metrorail Gurgaon Ltd	RMGL
Key Management personnel:	Mr. M Kamalapathy	Manager
	Mr. Priyesh Ruia	Chief Financial Officer
	Ms. Mukesh Ranga	Company Secretary
	Mr. Harish Mathur	Director
	Mr. Dilip Bhatia	Director
	Mr. Rajnish Saxena	Director
	Ms. Varsha Sawant	Director
	Mr. M B Bajulge	Director

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Related Party Disclosures (contd.)
Year ended March 31, 2017
(b) transactions/ balances with above mentioned related parties (mentioned in note 32 above)

Particulars	IL&FS	ITNL	ICDI	IFIN	IAL	ISCBPL	RMGL	Mr. Kazim Raza Khan	Mr. Krishna D. Ghag	Mr. Rajiv Dubey	Ms. Varsha Sawant	Total
Balance												
Retention Money - Payable	-	48,67,52,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,67,52,371
Trade Payables	-	52,72,60,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,72,60,170
Unsecured Loan - Short Term Loan	31,00,00,000	5,39,16,32,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,70,16,32,425
Interest Accrued	-	3,41,50,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,41,50,746
Interest Recoverable	-	-	1,14,410		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,14,410
Expenses payable	13,33,933	-	-	68,51,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,85,183
Syndication Fees	-	-	-	74,65,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,65,852
Share Capital	-	1,60,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,60,00,00,000
Transactions												
Construction Cost	-	17,68,96,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,68,96,875
Tolling Fees	-	4,12,07,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,12,07,942
Operation & Maintainence Charges	-	4,39,55,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,39,55,136
Deputation Cost	-	9,31,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,31,988
Guarantee Commission	-	45,07,426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,07,426
Legal & Professional	-	32,48,74,997	-	-	-	18,400	-	-	-	-	-	32,48,93,397
Rates & taxes	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Other Interest	-	10,32,63,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,32,63,520
Finance Cost	-	-	-	37,898		-	-	-	-	-	-	37,898
Interest on Loan	13,15,31,123	6,71,34,572	2,35,17,809	2,42,56,437	6,21,69,864	-	15,95,61,644	-	-	-	-	46,81,71,449
Unsecured Short term Loan Taken	3,21,00,00,000	10,64,71,32,425	29,00,00,000	34,00,00,000	80,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,28,71,32,425
Unsecured Short term Loan Repaid	2,90,00,00,000	5,51,00,00,000	29,00,00,000	34,00,00,000	80,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	10,84,00,00,000
Director's Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-		40,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	2,10,000

Year ended March 31, 2016
(b) transactions/ balances with above mentioned related parties (mentioned in note 32 above)

Particulars	IL&FS	ITNL	ISCBPL	ITCL	IFIN	RMGL	Mr. Kazim Raza Khan	Mr. Krishna D. Ghag	Mr. Rajiv Dubey	Ms. Varsha Sawant	Total
Balance											
Retention Money - Payable	-	48,54,23,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,54,23,982
Unsecured Loan - Short Term Loan	-	25,45,00,000	-	-	-	1,00,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	1,25,45,00,000
Interest Accrued	-	2,76,721	-	-	-	7,89,040	-	-	-	-	10,65,761
Syndication Fees	-	11,84,63,660	-	-	1,02,94,257	-	-	-	-	-	12,87,57,917
Expenses payable	-	-	-	-	94,05,000	-	-	-	-	-	94,05,000
Equity Share capital	-	1,60,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,60,00,00,000
Trade Payables	-	4,23,98,24,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,23,98,24,042
Transactions											
Construction Cost	-	2,96,82,01,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,96,82,01,412
Tolling Fees	-	3,26,82,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,26,82,510
Operation & Maintainence Charges	-	3,48,61,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,48,61,338
Deputation Cost	-	8,20,076	-			-	-	-	-	-	8,20,076
Guarantee Commission	-	44,87,828	-			-	-	-	-	-	44,87,828
Legal & Professional	-	-	17,175			-	-	-	-	-	17,175
Rates & taxes	-	-	600			-	-	-	-	-	600
Interest on Loan	5,48,09,436	14,11,52,384	-			8,76,712	-	-	-	-	19,68,38,532
Unsecured Short term Loan Taken	1,50,00,00,000	2,49,75,00,000	-			1,00,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	4,99,75,00,000
Unsecured Short term Loan Repaid	1,50,00,00,000	3,90,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,40,00,00,000
Security Trusteeship Fees	-	-	-	5,68,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,68,633
Syndication Fees	-	2,71,11,340	-	-	10,743	-	-	-	-	-	2,71,22,083
Director Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	80,000	40,000	50,000	2,20,000

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Ind AS 101 reconciliations
Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015

	As at March 31, 2016 (End of last period presented under previous GAAP)			As at April 1, 2015 (Date of transition)		
	Previous GAAP	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	45,66,513	-	45,66,513	77,10,179	-	77,10,179
(b) Intangible assets			-			
(i) under SCA	20,92,40,79,374	26,98,04,156	21,19,38,83,530	-	18,27,50,06,663	18,27,50,06,663
(ii) Intangible assets under development	-	-	-	18,27,50,06,663	(18,27,50,06,663)	
(c) Financial assets						
(i Loans	2,00,29,918	(2,00,29,918)	-	2,30,72,918	(2,30,72,918)	
(ii) Other financial assets		-	-		-	-
(d) Other non-current assets	26,49,27,836	(24,48,57,918)	2,00,69,918	-	5,36,45,675	5,36,45,675
Total non-current assets	**21,21,36,03,641**	**49,16,320**	**21,21,85,19,961**	**18,30,57,89,760**	**3,05,72,757**	**18,33,63,62,517**
Current assets						
(a) Financial assets						
(i) Trade receivables	-	14,70,87,118	14,70,87,118	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5,11,92,171	(2,38,50,000)	2,73,42,171	2,09,74,721	-	2,09,74,721
(iii) Bank balances other than (iii) above		6,63,50,000	6,63,50,000	-	-	
(iv) Loans	4,04,10,620	(4,04,10,620)	-	8,01,54,418	(8,01,54,418)	-
(v) Other financial assets		19,11,093	19,11,093		-	
		-				
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	-	2,67,81,596	2,67,81,596	-	2,42,13,597	2,42,13,597
		-				
(c) Other current assets	5,53,28,292	(4,17,39,269)	1,35,89,024	-	2,53,68,064	2,53,68,064
Total current assets	**14,69,31,083**	**13,61,29,918**	**28,30,61,001**	**10,11,29,139**	**(3,05,72,757)**	**7,05,56,382**
Total Assets	**21,36,05,34,724**	**14,10,46,238**	**21,50,15,80,962**	**18,40,69,18,899**	**(0)**	**18,40,69,18,899**
Equity						
(a) Equity share capital	1,76,00,00,000	-	1,76,00,00,000	1,76,00,00,000	-	1,76,00,00,000
(b) Other Equity	2,15,64,81,103	35,03,27,534	2,50,68,08,637	2,85,45,37,306	-	2,85,45,37,306
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**3,91,64,81,103**	**35,03,27,534**	**4,26,68,08,637**	**4,61,45,37,306**	-	**4,61,45,37,306**
		-	-			
Total equity	**3,91,64,81,103**	**35,03,27,534**	**4,26,68,08,637**	**4,61,45,37,306**	-	**4,61,45,37,306**
Non-current liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	11,39,87,71,870	(62,47,64,587)	10,77,40,07,283	9,40,54,76,113	(43,95,30,913)	8,96,59,45,200
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	36,15,84,421	36,15,84,421	-	43,95,30,913	43,95,30,913
		-				
(b) Provisions	-	5,38,98,871	5,38,98,871	-	-	
		-				
Total non-current liabilities	**11,39,87,71,870**	**(20,92,81,295)**	**11,18,94,90,575**	**9,40,54,76,113**	-	**9,40,54,76,113**
Current liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	1,73,33,40,000	(47,88,40,000)	1,25,45,00,000	2,00,17,64,800	(34,47,64,800)	1,65,70,00,000
(ii) Trade and other payables	-	4,29,66,87,943	4,29,66,87,943	-	2,18,15,93,146	2,18,15,93,146
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	48,44,28,684	48,44,28,684	-	54,78,36,056	54,78,36,056
					-	
(b) Provisions		-	-	24,000	-	24,000
(c) Other current liabilities	4,31,19,41,751	(4,30,22,76,627)	96,65,124	2,38,51,16,680	(2,38,46,64,402)	4,52,278
	6,04,52,81,751	**(0)**	**6,04,52,81,751**	**4,38,69,05,480**	-	**4,38,69,05,480**
Total current liabilities	**6,04,52,81,751**	**(0)**	**6,04,52,81,751**	**4,38,69,05,480**	-	**4,38,69,05,480**
Total liabilities	**17,44,40,53,621**	**(20,92,81,296)**	**17,23,47,72,326**	**13,79,23,81,593**	-	**13,79,23,81,593**
Total equity and liabilities	**21,36,05,34,724**	**14,10,46,239**	**21,50,15,80,963**	**18,40,69,18,899**	-	**18,40,69,18,899**

Ind AS 101 reconciliations

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015

	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)
Total equity / shareholders' funds	3,91,64,81,103	4,61,45,37,306
Adjustments:		
Construction Margin	(29,87,65,198)	-
Finance Income on Retention	(10,67,98,478)	-
Overlay	5,38,98,871	-
Depreciation	13,37,270	-
Total adjustment to equity	(35,03,27,535)	-
Total equity under Ind AS	4,26,68,08,638	4,61,45,37,306

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

	Year ended March 31, 2016 (Latest period presented under previous GAAP)		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Revenue from Operations	83,56,34,503	3,13,33,49,616	3,96,89,84,119
Other income	22,29,186	10,67,98,478	10,90,27,664
Total Income	83,78,63,689	3,24,01,48,094	4,07,80,11,783
Expenses			
Construction costs	-	2,83,45,84,418	2,83,45,84,418
Operating expenses	6,75,43,848	5,38,98,871	12,14,42,719
Finance costs	1,27,01,88,812	-	1,27,01,88,812
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18,78,55,812	13,37,270	18,91,93,082
Other expenses	1,03,31,421	-	1,03,31,421
Total expenses	1,53,59,19,893	2,88,98,20,559	4,42,57,40,452
Profit before exceptional items and tax	(69,80,56,204)	35,03,27,535	(34,77,28,669)
Less: Exceptional items			
Profit before tax	(69,80,56,204)	35,03,27,535	(34,77,28,669)
Profit for the period from continuing operations	(69,80,56,204)	35,03,27,535	(34,77,28,669)

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016

	Year ended March 31, 2016 (Latest period presented under previous GAAP)		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	72,14,49,895	1,86,73,66,823	2,58,88,16,718
Net cash flows from investing activities	(81,40,88,196)	(2,06,34,75,187)	(2,87,75,63,383)
Net cash flows from financing activities	9,90,05,751	19,07,37,973	28,97,43,724
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	63,67,450	(53,70,391)	9,97,059
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,09,74,721	(1,79,61,878)	30,12,843
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2,73,42,171	(2,33,32,269)	40,09,902

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

33. 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	32,52,500	9,79,592	42,32,092
(+) Permitted receipts	2,08,16,000	5,94,96,428	8,03,12,428
(-) Permitted payments			-
(-) Amount deposited	2,40,68,500	5,48,44,621	7,89,13,121
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	**56,31,399**	**56,31,399**

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