Special Purpose Financial Statements
Park Line LLC
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Intangible assets			
SCA Intangible assets under development	5	390,103,367	390,103,367
Total Non-current Assets			**390,103,367**
Current Assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,430,040	1,430,040
(b) Other current assets	7		56,210
			1,486,250
Total Current Assets			**1,486,250**
Total Assets			**391,589,617**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	8	5,435,479	
(b) Other Equity	9	(1,680,643)	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			**3,754,836**
Total Equity			**3,754,836**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	10	387,834,781	387,834,781
Total Current Liabilities			**387,834,781**
Total Liabilities			**387,834,781**
Total Equity and Liabilities			**391,589,617**

Notes 1 to 21 forms part of the special purpose financial statements.

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Special Purpose Financial Statements

Park Line LLC

Statement of profit and loss for the period from April 24, 2016 to March 31, 2017

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	Notes	For the period from 24th April 2016 to 31st March 2017
Revenue from Operations	11	403,695,500
Other income		-
Total Income		**403,695,500**
Expenses		
Operating expenses of SCA	12	403,695,500
Other expenses	13	1,591,558
Total expenses		**405,287,058**
Loss for the period		**(1,591,558)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Others (FCTR)		(89,085)
Total other comprehensive Loss		**(89,085)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,680,643)**
Loss for the period attributable to:		
- Owners of the Company		(1,591,558)
Other comprehensive loss for the period attributable to:		
- Owners of the Company		(89,085)
Total comprehensive loss for the period attributable to:		
- Owners of the Company		(1,680,643)
Loss per equity share (for continuing operation):	14	
(1) Basic (in Rs.)		(10,251)
(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		(5,305)
Loss per equity share (for discontinued and continuing operation):		
(1) Basic (in Rs.)		(10,251)
(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		(5,305)

Notes 1 to 21 forms part of the special purpose financial statements.

Sd Sd Sd

Park Line LLC
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

Equivalent ₹

	Notes	for the period from 24th April 2016 to 31st March 2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period		(1,591,558)
		(1,591,558)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in other assets & loans and advances (current and non current)		(57,562)
Increase in liabilities (current and non current)		20
Additions to SCA Intangible Assets under SCA		(2,322,410)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**(3,971,510)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the Company		5,435,479
Net (used in)/ generated in financing activities		**5,435,479**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,463,969
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies		(33,929)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1,430,040**

Notes 1 to 21 forms part of the special purpose financial statements.

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Park Line LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period from 24th April 2016 to March 31, 2017

Equivalent ₹

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017	
a. Equity share capital	**For the period Ended March 31, 2017**
Balance as at the beginning of the period	
Changes in equity share capital during the period - Share capital issued	5,435,479
Balance as at end of the period	**5,435,479**

March 2017 **Equivalent ₹**

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017			
b. Other equity	**Retained earnings**	**FCTR**	**Total**
Balance as at April 1, 2016	**-**		-
Loss for the period	(1,591,558)	-	(1,591,558)
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	(89,085)	(89,085)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(1,591,558)**	**(89,085)**	**(1,680,643)**
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**(1,591,558)**	**(89,085)**	**(1,680,643)**

Park Line LLC

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period April 24, 2016 to March 31, 2017

General Information & Significant Accounting Policies

1. General information

PAR LINE LLC was incorporated on April 24, 2016 as a limited liability company in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The object of incorporating this Company is to invest their funds and hold the assets of subsidiary corporations which carry out various commecial, transport, contracting and finance activities, it includes operating and managing said subsidiaries.

The authorised share capital of the Company is AED 300,000 and the shares shall be subscribed as follows:
51% by ITNL Infrastructure Developer LLC, based in Dubai which is partially owned by ITNL International PTE Ltd Singapore , and 24% by Next Generation Parking Limited Dubai, and 25% by Mak Holding LLC, Dubai

The Company has incurred losses aggregating to equivalent ₹1,408,528 for the period from Apr 24, 2016 to March 31, 2017, inspite of the losses, the special purpose financial statements have been prepared as going concern basis due to the following reasons:-

(i) The Company is assured of continuing operational and financial support from its parent company, ITNL vide its letter dated April 20, 2017 and as evidenced by the working capital facility extended to the Company.

(ii) Park Line LLC (the Company) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) company promoted by ITNL Infrastructure Developer LLC (IIDL), Next Generation Parking Limited (NGP) and MAK Holding LLC (MAK). Park Line has been awarded a concession by Dubai Court authority (Dubai Court) for development of Dubai Court Complex and fully automated robotic car parking Project (the Project) under Public Private Partnership model (PPP). The Project is the first one awarded under the new Private PPP Law No.22 of 2015 enacted in Dubai. The Project will comprise construction of two connected buildings –First Building that will have1232 car parking spaces on fully automated robotic parking technology and Second Building will house a new Dubai Supreme Court along with associated commercial and retail space along with ground floor of both the buildings

(iii) Park Line has been awarded the Concession for the Project by Dubai Court for a period of 30 years commencing from the Commencement Date. The Concession Agreement has been signed on May 04, 2016. As per the terms of the Contract Agreement, Park Line is required to achieve Financial Clousure for the Project. The revenue for the Project will be through car parking fee and fees from leasing out the commercial spaces

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The primary books of account of the Company are prepared and maintained as per the Local GAAP. These Special Purpose financial Statements have been specifically prepared in accordance with the Accounting Principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standard (INDAS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, as applicable. The accounting policies followed in the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements are consistent with those followed by IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited ("ITNL") (the Intermediate Holding Company) i.e. the accounting principles generally accepted in India and also the accounting policies given in the Group Referral Instructions issued by ITNL. The functional currency of the company is AED.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of inclusion in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of ITNL and these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupees (Reporting Currency) in accordance with the principles for conversion laid down in INDAS -21 notified under the Rules.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for as specifically explained in the accounting policies below.

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.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

• Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The balance sheet presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications. For this purpose, an asset is classified as current if:

· It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
· It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
· It is expected to realise the asset within 12 months after the reporting period; or
· The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:
· It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
· It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
· It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
· The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.3 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

For the purposes of presenting these financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably, by reference to the deliverables of the services or stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

2.4.4 Accounting for rights under service concession arrangements and revenue recognition

2.4.4.1 Service concession arrangements

i.Recognition and measurement

The company build, operate and maintain roads and other 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.

With respect to SCA, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to construction services and those relating to operation and 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 SCA.

When the amount of the arrangement consideration for the provision of public services is substantially fixed by a contract, the company recognize the consideration for construction services at its fair value as a financial asset and is classified as “Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements”.

When the demand risk to the extent that the company have a right to charge the user of infrastructure facility, the company 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.

Intangible asset is capitalized when the project is complete in all respects and when the company receive the final completion certification from the grantor as specified in the SCA 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 SCA 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, the company may treat constructed potion 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.

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

Company have contractual obligations to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability or restore the infrastructure to a specified condition before it is handed 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 SCA under intangible asset model, the timing and amount of such cost are estimated and recognized 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.

iii. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue for SCA 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.

iv. Revenue from construction contracts

Company recognize and measure 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 recognized 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 up to the reporting date bear to the estimated total contract costs.

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

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

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

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

2.5 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.

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).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.6 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 are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 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

2.8.1 Classification of financial assets

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; and

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.

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

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

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

2.10 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.10.1 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.

2.10.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method as per Ind AS 109.

Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

2.11 Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Provisions and contingent liabilities
A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable than an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

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. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises 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.

3.1 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented.

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

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

4.1 No Tax is applicable on profits as per Dubai Law

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The key assumptions made concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

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

Note-5
SCA Intangible Assets under development

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Additions	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance as at March 31, 2017
Intangible assets under development-SCA	-	390,103,367		390,103,367
Total	-	390,103,367	-	390,103,367

6. 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:

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017
Balances with Banks	1,430,040
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,430,040**

7. Other assets - Current

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017
Others -	
'-Prepaid expenses	56,210
Total	**56,210**

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

8. Equity Share Capital

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017
Equity share capital	5,435,479
Total	5,435,479

Authorised Share capital :	
300 equity shares of AED 1,000 each	
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:	
300 fully paid equity shares of AED 1000 each	5,435,479
	5,435,479

8.1 Movement during the period

Equivalent ₹

	For the period from April 24,2016 to March 31, 2017	
Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Share capital (Amount)**
Balance at the start of the period	-	-
Movements during the period	300	5,435,479
Balance at the end of the period	300	5,435,479

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of AED.1000, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017
ITNL Infrastructure Developer LLC	51%
Total	51%

8.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares held	**% holding in the class of shares**
Fully paid equity shares		
ITNL Infrastructure Developer LLC	153	51.00%
Next Generation Parking	72	24.00%
Mak Holding LLC	75	25.00%
Total	300	100.00%

9. Other Equity (excluding non-controlling interests)

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	Period ended April 24, 2016 to March 31, 2017
Balance at end of the period	**-**
Foreign Currency Translation reserves	
Balance at beginning of period	-
Additons for Foreign currency transalation reserves	(89,085)
Balance at end of the period	**(89,085)**
Retained earnings	
Balance at beginning of period	-
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(1,591,558)
Balance at end of the period	**(1,591,558)**
Total	**(1,680,643)**

Note : Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency (i.e. Rs.) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

10. Trade payables - Current

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017
Trade payables	387,834,781
	-
Total	**387,834,781**

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

11. Revenue from operations

The following is details of the Company's revenue for the period from continuing operations (excluding other income – see note 32).

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017
Construction Revenue - SCA	403,695,500
Total	**403,695,500**

12. Construction Expenses of SCA

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017
Operating Expenses of SCA	
Construction Cost	403,695,500
Total	**403,695,500**

13. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017
Rates and taxes	875,114
Audit fees	703,549
Bank Commission	12,896
Total	**1,591,558**

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

14. Basic and diluted loss per share (before and after continuing operations)

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017
Loss for the period attributable to owners of the Company (A)	(1,591,558)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (B)	155
Basic Loss per share (A/B)	(10,251)

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

15. Financial instruments

15.1 Capital management

Currently company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. Currently the company does not have any debts.

15.1.1 Gearing ratio

This is the first year of operation for the Company, the company do not have any borrowing therefore capital gearing ratio will not be applicable. The company is in the process of availing finance for the project and which is in the final stage of discussion.

15.2 Categories of financial instruments

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017
Financial assets	
Measured at amortised cost	
Cash and bank balances	1,430,040
Financial liabilities	
Measured at amortised cost	
Financial liabilities includes trade payables	387,834,781

15.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimise potential adverse effects to the financial performance of the Company. The management provides principles for overall financial risk management and policies covering specific areas, such as credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

15.4 Market risk

The Proposed activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. However there are no such risk currently as there is no borrowings for the Company.

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

16. Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk because it does not have any borrowing.

The Company's does not have any exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities.

16.1 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk because it has not borrowed any funds yet

17. Credit risk management

There is no credit risk for the company

18. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

18.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative 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. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the company may be required to pay.

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2017 Non-interest bearing
Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	
Upto 1 Year	387,834,781
2-3 years	-
3-5 year	
above 5 years	-
Total	**387,834,781**
Carrying amount	387,834,781

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.

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2017	
	Non-interest bearing	Fixed interest rate instruments
Weighted average effective interest rate (%)		
Upto 1 Year	1,430,040	-
2-3 years	-	-
3-5 year	-	-
above 5 years	-	
Total	**1,430,040**	**-**
Carrying amount	1,430,040	

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

19. Fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.
For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value
- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

The management assessed the fair value of the cash and cash equivalents, trade payable, and other current liabilities and considered their in level 3 hierarchy of fair value

Equivalent ₹

	As at March 31, 2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost:	**1,430,040**	**1,430,040**
- cash and cash equivalents	1,430,040	1,430,040
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	**387,834,781**	**387,834,781**
- Trade payables	387,834,781	387,834,781

Park Line LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2017
Note 20: Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

A) Contingent liabilities : NIL

B) Financial commitments pending to be executed : NIL

C) Other commitments pending to be executed : NIL

D) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital and other account : INR 4862 Cr

	Equivalent ₹
Total contract value	5,252
Less Construction cost incurred till 31st March 2017	390
Balance contract to be executed	**4,862**

Park Line LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period from 24th April 2016 to March 31, 2017

21. 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
Immediate Holding company	ITNL Infrastructure Developer LLC	IIDL
Intermediate Holding company	ITNL International PTE LTD	IIPL
Holding company	ITNL Transportation Networks Ltd	ITNL
Fellow Subsidiaries (Only with whom there have been transaction during the year/ there was balance outstanding at the year end)	ITNL International DMCC	IIDMCC
Entity having significant influence	Next Generation Parking	NGP
	Mak Holding LLC	MAK
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")	Mr. Ravi Sreehari (Director) Mr. Harish Chandra Mathur (Director) Mr. Rahul Chandran (Director) Mr. Issa najieb Khoory (Chairman) Mr. Obaid Al Shamisi (Director) Ms. Vibha Bhatnagar (Director) Mr. Ahmed Al Khoshaibi (Director) Mr. Shailendra kaushik (Manging Director)	

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

Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

(b) transactions/ balances with above mentioned related parties (mentioned in note 22 above)

Equivalent ₹

Particulars	**IIDMCC**	**NGP**	**IIDL**	**Total**
Balance				
				-
Trade Payables	166,908,650	191,511,378	28,488,530	386,908,559
Transactions				-
				-
Construction Cost	166,908,650	191,511,378	28,488,530	-