ITNL KMB JV - Special Purpose Financial Statements for consolidation into financial statements of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

Rs.

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
ASSETS					
Non-current Assets					
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2		-		-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2		-		-
(c) Investment property	3		-		-
(d) Intangible assets					
(i) Goodwill on consolidation	4	-		-	
(ii) Service Concession Arrangements (SCA)	5	-		-	
(iii) Intangible assets under development	5	-		-	
(iv) Others	5	-	-	-	-
(e) Financial assets					
(i) Investments					
a) Investments in associates	6	-		-	
b) Investments in joint ventures	7	-		-	
c) Other investments	8	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	9		-		-
(iii) Loans	10		-		-
(iv) Other financial assets	11		-		-
(f) Tax assets					
(i) Deferred Tax Asset (net)	21	-		-	
(ii) Non Current Tax Asset (Net)	24	-	-	-	-
(g) Other non-current assets	14		-		-
Total Non-current Assets			-		-
Current Assets					
(a) Inventories	12		27,097,271		-
(b) Financial assets					
(i) Trade receivables	9	54,177,417		-	
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	139,670,301		-	
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	-		-	
(iv) Loans	10	-		-	
(v) Other financial assets	11	446,859,663	640,707,381	-	-
(c) Current tax assets (Net)	24		-		-
(d) Other current assets	14		255,806,378		-
Total Current Assets			923,611,030		-
Total Assets			923,611,030		-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity share capital	15	-		-	
(b) Other Equity	16	(3,980,623)		-	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			(3,980,623)		-
Non-controlling Interests	17		-		-
Total Equity			(3,980,623)		-
LIABILITIES					
Non-current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	18	-		-	
(ii) Trade payables other than MSME	23	-		-	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	-	-	-	-
(b) Provisions	20		-		-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	21		-		-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	22		-		-
Total Non-current Liabilities			-		-
Current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	18	-		-	
(ii) Trade payables other than MSME	23	403,757,683		-	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	13,824,498	417,582,181	-	-
(b) Provisions	20		-		-
(c) Current tax liabilities (Net)	24		-		-
(d) Other current liabilities	22		510,009,471		-
Total Current Liabilities			927,591,652		-
Total Liabilities			927,591,652		-
Total Equity and Liabilities			923,611,030		-

Note 1 to 44 forms part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached
For MKPS & associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

CA Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership Number : 065025

Place: Mumbai
Date

For and on behalf of ITNL KMB JV

Authorised signatory
Authorised signatory

Place Mumbai
Date

MKPS & ASSOCIATES FRN 302014E CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ITNL-KMB (J.V.) Chennai Metro

ITNL KMB JV - Special Purpose Financial Statements for consolidation into financial statements of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Rs.

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
I.	Revenue from Operations	25	1,049,374,041	-
II.	Other income	26	-	-
III.	Total Income (I+II)		1,049,374,041	-
IV.	Expenses			
	Cost of Material consumed	27	-	-
	Construction Costs	27	1,049,374,041	-
	Operating expenses	28	-	-
	Employee benefits expense	29	-	-
	Finance costs (net)	30	-	-
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	-	-
	Other expenses	32	3,980,623	-
	Total expenses (IV)		1,053,354,664	-
V	Profit before share of profit/(loss) of an associate and a joint venture and tax (III-IV)		(3,980,623)	-
VI	Less: Tax expense	33		
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
	Total Tax expenses		-	-
VII	Profit/(loss) after tax (V-VI)		(3,980,623)	-
VIII	Add: Share of profit of associates (net)			
IX	Add: Share of profit of joint ventures (net)			
X	Profit for the year (VII+VIII+IX)		(3,980,623)	-
XI	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Acturial loss of the defined benefit plans			
	(c) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income			
	(d) Others (specify nature)			
	(b) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	A (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations			
	(b) Effective portion of gains and losses on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge			
	(c) Others			
	(d) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	B (ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Total other comprehensive (loss) / income (A (i-ii)+B(i-ii))		-	-
XII	Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year (X+XI)		(3,980,623)	-
	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		(3,980,623)	-
	- Non-controlling interests			
			(3,980,623)	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		-	-
	- Non-controlling interests			
			-	-
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		(3,980,623)	-
	- Non-controlling interests			
			(3,980,623)	-
XIII	Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10 per share):	34		
	(1) Basic (in Rs.)		NA	NA
	(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		NA	NA

Note 1 to 44 forms part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached
For MKPS & associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

CA Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership Number : 065025

Place Mumbai
Date

For and on behalf of ITNL KMB JV

Authorised signatory

Authorised signatory

Place Mumbai
Date

MKPS & ASSOCIATES FRN 302014E CHARTERED ACC

ITNL-KMB (J.V) Chennai Metro

ITNL KMB JV - Special Purpose Financial Statements for consolidation into financial statements of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Rs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	(3,980,623)	-
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss		
Share of profit of associates (net)		
Share of profit of joint ventures (net)		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss		
Interest income recognised in profit or loss		
Profit on sale of investments (net of goodwill)		
Dividend Income on non-current investments		
(Loss) / Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Provision for employee benefits (net)		
Provision for overlay (net)		
Provision for replacement cost (net)		
Provision for doubtful debts and receivables		
Expected credit losses on trade receivables (net)		
Expected credit losses on debt instruments (net)		
Expected credit losses on other financial assets (net)		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		
Excess provision written back		
Exchange (gain) / loss		
	(3,980,623)	-
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in trade receivables (current and non current)	(54,177,417)	
Decrease in inventories	(27,097,271)	
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets & other assets (current and non current)	(702,666,041)	
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial liabilities & other liabilities (current and non current)	927,591,652	
	143,650,924	-
Cash generated from operations	**139,670,301**	-
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)		
Net cash generated by operating activities (A)	**139,670,301**	-
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment, intangible assets		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets		
Increase in receivable under service concession arrangements (net)		
Interest received		
Purchase of investments in joint venture		
Proceeds from redemption of debentures		
Proceed from sale of investment in subsidiary and associate		
Proceeds on disposal of partial interest in a subsidiary that does not involve loss of control		
Investment in Mutual funds		
Redemption of Mutual funds		
Long term loans repaid / (given) (net)		
Short term loans repaid / (given) (net)		
Inter-corporate deposits (placed) / matured (net)		
Dividend received from associates & joint ventures		
Dividend received from others		
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-

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ITNL-KMB (J.V.) Chennai Metro

ITNL KMB JV - Special Purpose Financial Statements for consolidation into financial statements of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Rights Equity Shares (including securities premium		
Rights issue / preference share issue expenses adjusted in securities premium		
Proceeds from borrowings		
Repayment of borrowings		
Finance costs paid		
Equity dividend paid		
Tax on equity dividend paid		
Proceeds from minority interest		
Preference dividend paid		
Tax on Preference dividend paid		
Balances held as margin money or as security against borrowings		
Net cash generated in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**139,670,301**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	
Impact of acquisition / disposal of subsidiary		
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**139,670,301**	-

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2018**	**Year ended March 31, 2017**
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with Banks in current accounts	139,670,301	-
Balances with Banks in deposit accounts	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	139,670,301	-
Less – Secured Demand loans from banks (Cash credit)(shown under current borrowings in note 18)		
Less – Bank overdraft (note 18)		
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows	139,670,301	-

Note 1 to 44 forms part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For MKPS & associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

CA Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership Number : 065025

Place: Mumbai
Date :

MKPS & ASSOCIATES FRN 302014E CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ITNL-KMB (J.V) Chennai Metro

For and on behalf of ITNL KMB JV

Authorised signatory

Authorised signatory

Place: Mumbai
Date :

ITNL KMB JV - Special Purpose Financial Statements for consolidation into financial statements of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
Statement of changes in equity

Rs.

a. Equity share capital	For the Year ended March 31, 2018	For the Year ended March 31, 2017
Balance as at the begining of the year Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	-	-

Rs.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

b. Other equity	Reserves and surplus								Items of other comprehensive income							
	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Capital reserve on consolidation	Debenture redemption reserve	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	Retained earnings	Total	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency translation reserve	Defined benefit plan adjustment	Others	Total	Attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2016								-					-			-
Profit for the year								-					-			-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax								-					-			-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of final dividends (including dividend tax)								-					-			-
Addition during the year from issue of equity shares on a rights basis								-					-			-
Transfer from retained earnings								-					-			-
Addition during the year								-					-			-
Additional non-controlling interests arising on acquisition								-					-			-
Disposal of partial interest in subsidiary								-					-			-
Premium utilised towards preference shares issue expenses and rights issue expenses								-					-			-
Other adjustments								-					-			-
Balance As at March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITNL-KMB (J.V) Chennai Metro

MKPS & ASSOCIATES FRN 302014E CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ITNL KMB JV - Special Purpose Financial Statements for consolidation into financial statements of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
Statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

b. Other equity	Reserves and surplus								Items of other comprehensive income							
	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Capital reserve on consolidation	Debenture redemption reserve	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	Retained earnings	Total	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency translation reserve	Defined benefit plan adjustment	Others	Total	Attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017								-					-			-
Profit for the year							(3,980,623)	(3,980,623)					-	(3,980,623)		(3,980,623)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax								-					-			-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,980,623)	(3,980,623)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,980,623)	-	(3,980,623)
Payment of final dividends (including dividend tax)								-					-			-
Transfer to retained earnings								-					-			-
Adjustment during the year for cessation of a subsidiary								-					-			-
Reversed during the year								-					-			-
Additional non-controlling interests arising on acquisition of / additional investment in a subsidiary (net)								-					-			-
Disposal of partial interest in subsidiary								-					-			-
Premium utilised towards discount on issue of Non Convertible Debentures								-					-			-
Other adjustments								-					-			-
Balance As at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,980,623)	(3,980,623)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,980,623)	-	(3,980,623)

Note 1 to 44 forms part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For MKPS & associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 302014E

Dhirendra Khandal
Partner
Membership Number 065025

Place: Mumbai
Date

MKPS & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN 302014E

For and on behalf of ITNL KMB JV

Authorised signatory

Authorised signatory

Place: Mumbai
Date :

ITNL-KMB (J.V) * Chennai Metro *

ITNL KMB JV

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for consolidation into financial statements of IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited

1: General Information & Significant Accounting Policies

A. General information

ITNL KMB JV is an AOP comprising of M/s IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited and M/s PJSC Kyivmetrobud formed on January 30, 2017 for setting-up of Design, validation and construction of Underground stations in the State of Tamil Nadu by 'Chennai Metro Rail Ltd.' (CMRL) a government undertaking.

IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited ("ITNL") the Company is a public limited company incorporated in India. Its parent and ultimate holding company is Infrastructure Leasing &Financial Services Limited.
The address of its registered office and principal place of business are The IL&FS Financial Center, Plot C-22, 'G' Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051. ITNL is a developer, operator and facilitator of surface transportation infrastructure projects, taking projects from conceptualization though commissioning to operations and maintenance under public to private partnership on build-operate transfer ("BOT") basis in India.

B. Significant accounting policies

B.1 Statement of compliance

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

B.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 Joint Venture 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 these basis.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Fair value measurement

The Joint Venture 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

ITNL-KMB (J.V) Chennai Metro

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- 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 Joint Venture.
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 Joint Venture 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 Joint Venture 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 Joint Venture has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.
This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- 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

B.3 Revenue recognition

i. **Revenue from construction contracts**

The Joint Venture 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'.

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ITNL-KMB (J.V) Chennai Metro

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 Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the change is made and in subsequent periods.

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

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

B.4 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.
The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015 the Joint Venture has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

B.5 Joint Venture as lessee

1. Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Joint Venture at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Joint Venture's general policy on borrowing costs (see note 36). Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in in the periods in which they are incurred.

2. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Joint Venture will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

ITNL-KMB (J.V) Chennai Metro

MKPS & ASSOCIATES FRN 302014E CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B.6 Foreign currencies

The Joint Venture's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the parent Joint Venture's functional currency. For each entity the Joint Venture determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Joint Venture uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity in the Joint Venture, transactions in currencies other than the Joint Venture's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized 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 that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

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

exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see B.24 below for hedging accounting policies); these are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

- 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 recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

For the purposes of presenting these financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Joint Venture'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 recognized 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 Joint Venture'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

ITNL-KMB (J.V) Chennai Metro

MKPS & ASSOCIATES FRN 302014E CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 Joint Venture are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Joint Venture losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognized in profit or loss. For all the other partial disposals (i.e. Partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Joint Venture losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

B.7 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 recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

B.8 Employee benefits

B.8.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Joint Venture has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund, superannuation fund

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Joint Venture recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit

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MKPS & ASSOCIATES ★ FRN 302014E ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:
- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Joint Venture presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in [the Joint Venture's] the Joint Venture's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

B.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.
Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Joint Venture in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

B.9 Taxation

B.9.1 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 Joint Venture's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax return

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

B.9.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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 Joint Venture 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.

In financial statements, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit of the respective companies in the Joint Venture.

B.10 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

All assets are depreciated on a Straight Line Method (SLM) of Depreciation, over the useful life of assets as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 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
Specialized office equipment's	3
Vehicles	5
Assets provided to employees	3
All categories of assets costing less than ₹ 5,000/- each	Fully depreciated in the year of purchase

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 derecognized 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 recognized in profit or loss.

B.11 Investment properties under development:

Investment properties under development are measured at cost, including transaction costs and are stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Though the Joint Venture measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of

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derecognition.

B.12 Intangible assets

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

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 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.

B.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Joint Venture 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 Joint Venture 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 Joint Venture 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.

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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.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at year end and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or Joint Venture of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.
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.

B.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in- first-out basis. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

B.14.1. Raw material

Raw materials are valued at cost. Cost of raw material includes purchase price and non-refundable taxes.
When the total of cost of finished goods (in this case all goods and services provided under EPC contract) exceeds the Net Realizable Value (NRV), the raw materials are written down to their NRV. The replacement cost of the materials may be the best available measure of their NRV.

B.14.2. Stores and spares
Inventories are stated at the cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in- first-out basis.

B.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Joint Venture has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Joint Venture will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Joint Venture expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

B.15.1 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous

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contract is considered to exist where the Joint Venture has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

B.16 Financial instruments

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

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

B.17 Financial assets

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

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

B.18.1 Classification of financial assets – debt instruments

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized 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.

B.18.2 Amortized cost and Effective interest method

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

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

B.19.3 Financial assets at FVTPL

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Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Joint Venture irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in FVOCI for equity instruments which are not held for trading.

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

A debt instrument that meets the amortized 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 recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Joint Venture 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 recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss is included in in the "Other income" line item.

B.19.4 Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Joint Venture 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
d) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
e) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Joint Venture 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 Joint Venture measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

However, for trade receivables, the Joint Venture measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. In cases where the amounts are expected to be realized up to one year from the date of the invoice, loss for the time value of money is not recognized, 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 Joint Venture 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 Joint Venture compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the 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.

B.19.5 Reclassification of financial assets

The Joint Venture 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

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

B.19.6 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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.

B.19.7 Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

B.19.8 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.

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- 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.

B.19.9 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 Joint Venture recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If the Joint Venture 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 Joint Venture recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or amortized cost of the financial liability as the present value of the estimated future contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate. The adjustment is recognized in profit or loss as income or expense.

B.19.10 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 Joint Venture's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

B.19.10.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Joint Venture 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.

B.19.10.2 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 Joint Venture's own equity instruments in exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset is an equity instrument.

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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 recognized as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognized 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 recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the lives of the convertible notes using the effective interest method

B.19.10.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Joint Venture and commitments issued by the Joint Venture to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

B.19.10.3.1 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost

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

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

B.19.10.3.2 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Joint Venture are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

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B.19.10.3.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized 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.

B.19.10.3.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

B.19.10.3.5 Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

B.20 Derivative financial instruments

The Joint Venture enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 38.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

B.20.1 Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

B.21 Hedge accounting

The Joint Venture designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non- derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash

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flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Joint Venture documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.
Note 38 sets out details of the fair values of the derivative instruments used for hedging purposes.

B.22.1 Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'Other gains and losses' line item.

Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognized hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

B.22.2 Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similar to cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of foreign currency translation reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'Other gains and losses' line item because for these hedging instruments, the Joint Venture has not elected the option to separate the spot element and forward element of the forward contracts for the purposes of hedge accounting.

Gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

B.23 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Joint Venture's cash management.

C.1 Critical accounting judgments

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS

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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.

The matters to be disclosed will be dictated by the circumstances of the individual entity, and by the significance of judgements and estimates made to the performance and financial position of the entity. Instead of disclosing this information in a separate note, it may be more appropriate to include such disclosures in the relevant asset and Ind AS 112.7 requires entities to disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions they have made in determining (i) whether they have control of another entity, (ii) whether they have joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity, and (iii) the type of joint arrangement when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle.

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

C.2 Key sources of estimation of uncertainty

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-

a. Revenue recognition-Margin on Intangible Assets

The Company has recognised margin on intangible assets equivalent to the internal rate of return ("IRR") generated by the asset. The IRR calculation considers components such as revenue from the asset, expenses to be incurred for generating the revenue and cost incurred / to be incurred for constructing the asset for its intended use. These components are estimated by the management considering assumptions such as (i) Work will be executed in the manner expected so that the project is completed timely (ii) consumption norms will remain same (iii) Assets will operate at the same level of productivity as determined (iv) Estimates for contingencies (v) There will be no change in design and the geological factors will be same as communicated and (vi) price escalations etc. There is some amount of complexity involved in estimating these components and these estimates are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions. All the estimates and assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

b. Traffic count / Revenue for amortisation of assets

The Company has recognised the amortisation of intangible assets relating to Service Concession Agreements based on the estimated traffic count / estimated revenue over the project lifecycle. These estimates are corroborated through a traffic study report issued by an independent field expert. As the traffic study report is based on the various assumptions such as infrastructure development in the area, commercial developments, economic conditions, inflation, government policies etc, these are reviewed on an annual basis.

c. Cash Flow Model

The Cash flow model indicates the cash flow to be generated over the project lifecycle. The key inputs of the model comprise of revenue inflows (Toll / annuity), expenses to incurred to earn the revenue, estimations on cost to build and maintain the asset, interest obligations based on financing pattern and other operational efficiencies. These inputs are based on circumstances existing and management judgement / assumption on the future expectations based on current situations. Judgements include management view on expected earnings in future years, changes in interest rates, cost inflation, government policy changes, etc. These input assumptions could affect the reported cash flow from the related assets / investments and accordingly these assumptions are reviewed periodically.

Key estimations in relation to fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured

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based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

For other areas of estimation, refer relevant Notes and schedules.

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2. Fixed assets

Rs.

Particulars	Deemed cost							Accumulated Depreciation							Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Opening Adjustments	Additions	Deductions	Derecognised on disposal of a subsidiary	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance at March 31, 2017	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Opening Adjustments	Deductions	Eliminated on disposal of a Subsidiary	Depreciation expense	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Property plant and equipment																
Land							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Building and structures							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Vehicles							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Data processing equipments							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Office premises							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Office equipments							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Leasehold improvements							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Electrical installations							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Plant and machinery							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Property plant and equipment on lease :																
Plant and machinery							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Vehicles							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Building and structures							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Land							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital work-in-progress							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	Deemed cost							Accumulated Depreciation							Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Opening Adjustments	Additions	Deductions	Derecognised on disposal of a subsidiary	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance at March 31, 2018	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Opening Adjustments	Deductions	Eliminated on disposal of a Subsidiary	Depreciation expense	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Property plant and equipment																
Land	-						-	-						-	-	-
Building and structures	-						-	-						-	-	-
Vehicles	-						-	-						-	-	-
Data processing equipments	-						-	-						-	-	-
Office premises	-						-	-						-	-	-
Office equipments	-						-	-						-	-	-
Leasehold improvements	-						-	-						-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-						-	-						-	-	-
Electrical installations	-						-	-						-	-	-
Plant and machinery	-						-	-						-	-	-
Property plant and equipment on lease :																
Plant and machinery	-						-	-						-	-	-
Vehicles	-						-	-						-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-						-	-						-	-	-
Building and structures	-						-	-						-	-	-
Land	-						-	-						-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	-						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote :
Additions to Plant and Machinery for the current year, includes Plant and Machinery of ₹ ___ crore given on operating lease for period of ___ years at fixed monthly rental which is included in Miscellaneous income under Other Income.

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3. Investment property

Rs.

Particular	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Investment property (A-B)		
Investment property under development		
Total	-	-

a) Investment property

Rs.

Cost or Deemed Cost	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of year		
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		
Balance at end of the year (A)	-	-

Rs.

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of the year		
Additions		
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		
Balance at end of the year (B)	-	-

3.1 Fair value measurement of the Company's investment properties

Details of the Company's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy As at March 31, 2018 and as at March 31, 2017are as follows:

	Fair value as per Level 2 (Rs.)	
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2017**
Investment property		
Investment property under development (Refer Footnote)		
Total	-	-

4. Goodwill on consolidation

Rs.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2017**
Cost (or deemed cost)		
Total	-	-

Rs.

Cost or Deemed Cost	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2017**
Balance at beginning of the year		
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations		
Derecognised on disposal of a subsidiary (refer Note 39.2.3)		
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		
Balance at end of year	-	-

4.1 Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to the following cash-generating units.
- Annuity projects
- Operation and maintenance
- Others

The carrying amount of goodwill was allocated to cash-generating units as follows.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2017**
- Annuity projects		
- Operation and maintenance		
- Others		
Total	-	-

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5. Intangible assets

Rs.

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost						Accumulated Amortisation						Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Opening Adjustments	Additions	Deductions	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance As at March 31, 2017	Balance as at April 1, 2016	Opening Adjustments	Amortisation expense	Deductions	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2017
Software / Licences acquired												-	-	-
Commercial rights acquired												-	-	-
Others												-	-	-
Subtotal (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rights under service concession arrangements (b)										-		-	-	-
Intangible assets under development (c)										-	-	-	-	-
Total (a+b+c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost						Accumulated Amortisation						Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Opening Adjustments	Additions	Deductions	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance As at March 31, 2018	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Opening Adjustments	Amortisation expense	Deductions	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Software / Licences acquired	-					-	-					-	-	-
Commercial rights acquired	-					-	-					-	-	-
Others	-					-	-					-	-	-
Subtotal (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rights under service concession arrangements (b)	-					-	-					-	-	-
Intangible assets under development (c)	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a+b+c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes :

1 Estimates under Service Concession Arrangement - Right under Service Concession Arrangements / Intangible assets under Development

Estimates under Service Concession Arrangements

Under Service Concession Arrangement (SCA), where a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has received the right to charge users of a public service, such rights are recognized and classified as "Intangible Assets". Such a right is an unconditional right to receive consideration however the amounts are contingent to the extent that the public uses the service.

The book value of such an Intangible Asset is recognized by the SPV at the fair value of the constructed asset which comprises of the actual construction cost plus the margins as per the SCA.

The Intangible Asset is amortised on the basis of units of usage method over the lower of the remaining concession period or useful life of such intangible asset, in terms of each SCA. However, with respect to toll road assets constructed and in operation As at March 31, 2018, 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 of intangible assets, instead of traffic count.

Estimates of margins are based on internal evaluation by the management. Estimates of units of usage, toll rates, contractual liability for overlay expenditure and the timing of the same are based on technical evaluations and / or traffic study estimates by external agencies.

These factors are consistent with the assumptions made in the previous years

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cumulative Margin on construction in respect of Intangible Assets / Intangible Assets under development		

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Amortisation charge in respect of intangible assets	-	-

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6 Investments in associates

6.1 Break-up of investments in associates (carrying amount determined using the equity method of accounting)

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
Quoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments (at Deemed cost)				
Total aggregate quoted investments (A)		-		-
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments (at cost)				
Total aggregate unquoted investments (B)		-		-
Total Investments carrying value (A) + (B)		-		-
Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Deemed Cost	Market value	Deemed Cost	Market value
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-		-	

6.2 Details and financial information of material associate

There is no material associate identified by the Group as per group policy i.e. 20% of group networth against carrying value of individual investment in associates

6.3 Financial information in respect of individually not material associates

Rs.

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
The Group's share of profit / (loss)		
The Group's share of other comprehensive income		
The Group's share of total comprehensive income	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in these associates	-	-

Unrecognised share of losses of an associate

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Share of profit / (loss) for the year		

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cumulative share of loss of an associate		

7. Investments in joint ventures

7.1 Break-up of investments in joint ventures

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
(a) Investments in Equity Instruments (at cost / Deemed cost)				
(b) Investments in covered warrant (at Deemed cost)				
(c) Investments in debentures or bonds (at amortised cost)	-	-		
Total investments carrying value		-		-

8. Other Non Current Investments

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments				
TOTAL INVESTMENTS (A)		-		-

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Add / (Less) : Fair value of investments (B)				
TOTAL INVESTMENTS CARRYING VALUE (A) + (B)		-		-

Category-wise other investments – as per Ind AS 109 classification

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Held for trading non-derivative financial assets		
Sub-total (a)	-	-
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Debentures		
Sub-total (b)	-	-
Grand total (a+b)	-	-

Footnotes:
Add any relevant Footnotes, in case any

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9. Trade receivables

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Trade receivables from related parties				
-Unsecured, considered good				
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss				
Trade receivables from others				
-Unsecured, considered good	-	54,177,417		
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss				
-Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts				
Total	-	**54,177,417**	-	-

Footnotes :

a. There are no receivables due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person; and from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

b. Trade receivables are generally on terms of ___ to __ days and certain receivables carry interest for overdue period.

c. Expected credit loss ("ECL") is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the weighted average cost of borrowings of the Company.

d. The estimated realization date of the receivables has been taken by considering the cash flow model of the respective project SPV's which in the view of the management is the most realistic and appropriate way for estimating the realization date of the receivables with respect to the project SPV's. In respect of other than project SPV's, the management has carried out its internal assessment procedures and accordingly the realization date has been estimated.

Age of receivables that are past due but not impaired

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2015
Less than 180 Days	54,177,417		
More than 180 Days			
Total	**54,177,417**	-	-
Average age (days)			

9.1 Movement in the allowance for expected credit loss

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Adjustment for recognising revenue at fair value		
Loss allowance measured at an amount of 12 months ECL		
Loss allowance measured at an amount of more than 12 months ECL		
Reversal of Expected credit losses on trade receivables		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Pertaining to the ECL Adjustments	-	-
Pertaining to the adjustment for revenue at fair value	-	-
Total	-	-

10. Loans

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
a) Loans to related parties				
-Unsecured, considered good				
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss				
Subtotal (a)	-	-	-	-
b) Loans to other parties				
-Unsecured, considered good				
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss				
-Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts				
Subtotal (b)	-	-	-	-
Total (a+b)	-	-	-	-

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10.1 Movement in the allowance for expected credit loss

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Loss allowance measured at an amount of 12 months ECL		
Loss allowance measured at an amount of more than 12 months ECL		
Reversal of Expected credit losses on loans given		
Reversal of Expected credit losses on account of acquisition of subsidiary		
Balance at end of the year	-	-

11. Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise mentioned)

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Receivable under service concession arrangements				
Claim & others receivable from authority				
Derivative assets				
Advances recoverable :				
From related parties				
Allowance for expected credit loss				
From related parties considered doubtful				
Allowance for doubtful advances				
From others				
From others considered doubtful				
Allowance for doubtful advances				
Interest accrued - Related Party				
Interest accrued - Others				
Receivable for sale of investment				
Call Option Premium Assets				
Retention money receivable - Related Party				
Retention money receivable - Others				
Security Deposits - Related Party				
Security Deposits - Others		683,750		
Grant receivable				
Unbilled Revenue		446,175,913		
Balances with Banks in deposit accounts (under lien)				
Interest Accrued on fixed deposits				
Inter-corporate deposits				
Total	-	446,859,663	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cumulative Margin on construction and operation & maintenance and renewal services recognised in respect of Financial Assets		
Future Operation and maintenance and renewal services considered in respect of Financial Assets		
Revenue recognised on Receivables against Service Concession Arrangement on the basis of effective interest method		

12. Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Raw materials		
Work-in-progress		
Stock-in-trade		
Stores and spares	27,097,271	
Total	27,097,271	-

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13. 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:

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	139,670,301	-
In deposit accounts		
Cash on hand		
Cash and cash equivalents	**139,670,301**	-
Unpaid dividend accounts		
Balances held as margin money or as security against borrowings		
Other bank balances	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	139,670,301	-
Less – Secured Demand loans from banks (Cash credit)(shown under current borrowings in note 18) Less – Unsecured Demand loans from banks (Bank overdraft) (shown under current borrowings in note 18)		
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows	139,670,301	-

c. Non-cash transactions excluded from cash flow statement
Please add as necessary

14. Other assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise mentioned)

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Capital Advances				
-Secured, considered good				
-Unsecured, considered good				
-Doubtful				
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful loans				
Other advances		14,601,084		
Prepaid expenses				
Preconstruction and Mobilisation advances paid to contractors and other advances		74,994,154		
Mobilisation advances considered doubtful				
Allowance for doubtful advances				
Advance Against Properties				
Debts due by Directors				
Current maturities of Long term loans and advances				
Indirect tax balances / Receivable credit		146,722,815		
Others assets		19,488,324		
Total	-	255,806,378	-	-

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15. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares	Rs.	Number of shares	Rs.
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ __/- each fully paid				
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Equity Shares of ₹ __/- each fully paid	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

15.1 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares	Rs.	Number of shares	Rs.
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year				
Shares issued during the year				
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017

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

Equity Shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares
	-		-	
Total	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

15.4 The Company has one class of equity shares with face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up. Each shareholder has a voting right in proportion to his holding in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.
In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.
Where final dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors, it is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting

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16. Other Equity (excluding non-controlling interests)

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Capital Reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Adjustments during the year		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Securities premium reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Addition during the year from issue of equity shares on a rights basis		
Premium utilised towards discount on issue of Non-Convertible Debentures		
Premium utilised towards rights issue expenses		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
General reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Transfer from balance in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Capital Reserve on consolidation		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Addition during the year		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Debenture redemption reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Transfer from / (to) balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Adjustment during the year for cessation of a subsidiary		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Foreign currency monetary item translation reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Addition during the year		
Balance at end of the year	-	
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(3,680,623)	
Payment of dividends on equity shares		
Transfer (to) / from debenture redemption redemption reserve		
Consolidated adjustments		
Balance at end of the year	**(3,680,623)**	-
Sub-Total	**(3,680,623)**	-
Items of other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedging reserve		
Balance at beginning of year		
Gain/(loss) arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at beginning of year		
Exchange differences arising on translating the foreign operations		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Defined benefit plan adjustment		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Other comprehensive income arising from re-measurement of defined benefit		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Others		
Balance at beginning of the year		
Adjustments during the year		
Balance at end of the year	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-
Total	**(3,680,623)**	-

Footnotes :

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17. Non-controlling interests

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of year		
Share of profit for the year		
Non-controlling interests arising on the acquisition of / additional investment in a subsidiary (net)		
Reduction in non-controlling interests on disposal of a subsidiary		
Additional non-controlling interests arising on disposal of interest in subsidiary that does not result in loss of control (net)		
Total	-	-

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18.Borrowings

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018			As at March 31, 2017		
	Long-term	Current portion	Short-term	Long-term	Current portion	Short-term
Secured – at amortised cost						
(i) Bonds / debentures (refer Footnote 3)						
- from other parties						
(ii)Term loans						
- from banks						
- from financial institutions						
- from related parties (Refer Note 43)						
- from other parties						
(iii) Other loans						
-Demand loans from banks (Cash credit)						
Unsecured – at amortised cost						
(i) Bonds / debentures (refer Footnote 3)						
- from related parties (Refer Note 43)						
- from other parties						
(ii)Term loans						
- from banks						
- from financial institutions						
- from related parties (Refer Note 43)						
- from other parties						
(iii) Finance lease obligations						
(iv) Commercial paper						
(v) Other loans						
-Redeemable preference share capital (refer Footnote 4)						
-Demand loans from banks (bank overdraft)						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Current maturities of long term debt clubbed under "other current liabilities"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes :

1. Security details

To be filled appropriately.

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3. The details of Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) :

Series of NCDs	Face value per NCD (₹)	Rate of interest % p.a.	Terms of repayment	Date of redemption	No. of NCDs issued	No. of NCDs outstanding	
						As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Secured							
Unsecured							

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4. The Company has issued the following series of CRPS and CNCRPS

Series Name	Number of shares	Face value per share	Premium received per share	Maturity date	Dividend payout	Redemption terms

19. Other financial liabilities

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Current maturities of long-term debt				
Current maturities of finance lease obligations				
Interest accrued				
Income received in advance				
Payable for purchase of capital assets				
Retention Money Payable		13,824,498		
Derivative liability				
Security Deposit from customer				
Connectivity Charges Payable				
Unpaid dividends				
Premium payable to authority				
Unearned Revenue				
Financial guranatee contracts				
Total	-	13,824,498	-	-

20. Provisions

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Provision for Employee benefits.				
Provision for overlay (refer Footnote 1)				
Provision for replacement cost (refer Footnote 2)				
Provision for dividend tax on dividend on preference shares				
Total	-	-	-	-

Footnotes :

1. Provision for overlay

Provision for overlay in respect of toll roads maintained by the Group under service concession arrangements and classified as intangible assets represents contractual obligations to restore an infrastructure facility to a specified level of serviceability in respect of such asset. Estimate of the provision is measured using a number of factors, such as contractual requirements, technology, expert opinions and expected price levels. Because actual cash flows can differ from estimates due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provision is reviewed at regular intervals and adjusted to take account of such changes.

Accordingly, financial and accounting measurements such as the revenue recognized on financial assets, allocation of annuity into recovery of financial asset, carrying values of financial assets and depreciation of intangible assets and provisions for overlay in respect of service concession agreements are based on such assumptions.

Rs.

Particulars	Year end March 31, 2018		Year end March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Balance at the beginning of the year				
Provision made during the year				
Utilised for the year				
Adjustment for foreign exchange fluctuation during the year				
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in the discount rate				
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

2. Provision for replacement cost

Rs.

Particulars	Year end March 31, 2018		Year end March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Balance at the beginning of the year				
Provision made during the year				
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in the discount rate				
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

21. Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities) (Net)	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	As at April 1, 2016	Movement Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Acquisitions /disposals	Exchange difference	As at March 31 , 2016	Movement Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Movement Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Acquisitions /disposals	Exchange difference	As at March 31 , 2017
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:										
Cash flow hedges										-
Property, plant and equipment										-
Finance leases										-
Intangible assets										-
Unamortised borrowing costs										-
Provision for doubtful loans										-
Provision for doubtful receivables										-
Defined benefit obligation										-
Other financial liabilities										-
Other financial assets										-
Other assets										-
Others										-
Expected credit loss in investments										-
Expected credit loss in financial assets										-
Business loss										-
Capital loss										-
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Losses										-
Unabsorbed Depreciation										-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement (refer footnote 1)										-
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities) (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Footnotes :

22. Other liabilities

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(a) Mobilisation Advance Received		404,627,945		
(b) Other Advance received				
(c) Others				
Statutory dues		32,937,039		
Provision for expenses		68,171,054		
Other Liabilites		4,273,433		
Total	-	510,009,471	-	-

23. Trade payables

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Trade payables other than MSME		403,757,683		
Bills payable				
Total	-	403,757,683	-	-

24. Current tax assets and liabilities

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Current tax assets				
Advance payment of taxes				
Total	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities				
Provision for tax				
Total	-	-	-	-

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25. Revenue from operations

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
(a) Advisory, Design and Engineering fees		
(b) Supervision fees		
(c) Operation and maintenance income		
(d) Toll revenue		
(f) Construction income		
Claim from authority		
Others	1,049,374,041	
(g) Sales (net of sales tax)		
(h) Operation and maintenance Grant		
(i) Other operating income:		
Claim from authority		
Interest on Claims		
Profit on sale of investment in Subsidiary		
Total	**1,049,374,041**	-

26. Other Income

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest on loans granted		
Interest on debentures		
Interest on bank deposits (at amortised cost)		
Interest on short term deposit		
Dividend Income on non-current investments		
Profit on sale of investment (net) (refer Footnotes)		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Excess provisions written back		
Exchange rate fluctuation (Gain)		
Insurance claim received / receivable		
Miscellaneous income		
Other gains and losses		
Net gain/(loss) arising on financial assets designated as at FVTPL		
Net gain / (loss) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Reversal of Expected credit losses on trade receivables (net)		
Reversal of Expected credit losses on loans given (net)		
Reversal of Expected credit losses on other financial assets (net)		
Total	-	-

26.1 Movement in Expected credit losses

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables		
Reversal of Expected credit losses on trade receivables		

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Reversal of Expected credit losses on trade receivables (net)	-	-
Expected credit loss allowance on loans given Reversal of Expected credit losses on loans given		
Expected credit losses on loans given (net)	-	-
Expected credit losses on other financial assets (net)	-	-

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27. Cost of Material Consumed & Construction Cost

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Material consumption Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade.		
Total (a)	-	-
Construction contract costs (b)	1,049,374,041	
Total (a+b)	**1,049,374,041**	-

28. Operating Expenses

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Fees for technical services / design and drawings Diesel and fuel expenses Operation and maintenance expenses Provision for overlay expenses Provision for replacement cost Toll plaza expenses Other Operating Expenses		
Total	-	-

29. Employee benefits expense

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Salaries and Wages Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 37.1) Staff welfare expenses Deputation Cost		
Total	-	-

30. Finance costs

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
(a) Interest costs Interest on bank overdrafts, loans and debentures Interest on loans for fixed period (refer Footnote) Interest on debentures Discount on commerical paper Other interest expense (b) Dividend on redeemable preference shares (c) Other borrowing costs Guarantee commission Finance charges Upfront fees on performance guarantee (d) Others Loss / (gain) arising on derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges		

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(Gain) / Loss arising on adjustment for hedged item attributable to the hedged risk in a designated cash flow hedge accounting relationship		
Total (a+b+c+d)	-	-

Footnote :

Interest on bank overdrafts, loans and debentures is net off ₹ ___ Crore (previous year ₹ ___) on account of Credit Value Adjustment / Debit Value Adjustments (CVA / DVA) on derivative contracts on borrowings.

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31. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of investment property (refer Note 3)		
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer Note 5)		
Total depreciation and amortisation	-	-

32. Other expenses

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Legal and consultation fees	411,173	
Travelling and conveyance	254,286	
Rent (refer Note 36.2)		
Rates and taxes		
Repairs and maintenance		
Bank commission	56,762	
Registration expenses	24,000	
Communication expenses		
Insurance		
Printing and stationery		
Electricity charges		
Directors' fees		
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)		
Brand Subscription Fee		
Corporate Social Responsibility Exp. (Refer Note 32.2)		
Business promotion expenses		
Payment to auditors (Refer Note 32.1)	300,000	
Provision for doubtful debts and receivables		
Miscellaneous expenses	2,934,402	
Total	**3,980,623**	-

32.1 Payments to auditors

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
a) For audit	300,000	
b) For taxation matters		
c) For other services		
d) For reimbursement of expenses		
e) Service tax on above		
Total	**300,000**	-

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32.2 Expenditure incurred for corporate social responsibility

In terms of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee has been formed by the Company. The areas for CSR activities as per the CSR policy are (i) Promotion of education, (ii) promoting gender equality and empowering women, (iii) reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability, (v) employment enhancing vocational skills, (vi) social business projects, (vii) contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socioeconomic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women and (viii) such other matters as may be prescribed.

In line with Guidance Note on Accounting for Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the disclosure of the CSR expenditure during the year, is as under:

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year:		
(b) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Skilling for employment		
(ii) Livelihood Development		
(iii) Education enhancement		
(iv) Local Area projects		
(v) Others		
Total	-	-

33. Income taxes

33.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Current tax		
In respect of the current period		
In respect of prior period		
	-	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period		
MAT credit entitlement		
	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current period relating to continuing operations	-	-

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

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(3,680,623)	-
Income tax expense calculated at 0% to 34.608%		
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss		
Movement to be explained	-	-
Set off against unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses		
Deferred tax not created on IndAS adjustment		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit		
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets		
Foreign Withholding tax		
Deferred tax not created on business losses		
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions		
Preference dividend accounted as finance cost in IndAS		
Reversal of tax at normal rate in the tax holiday period and MAT on book profit		
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate		
Profit on sale of Investment. Nil tax since capital loss as per Tax		
Deferred tax created on Capital Losses		
Deferred tax created on Business Losses		
Others		
Total movement explained	-	-
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	-

33.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Effective portion of gains and losses on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation		
Total	-	-

Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:-		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		

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34. Earnings per share

Particulars	Unit	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	₹ in Crore	(0.37)	
Weighted average number of equity shares	Number		
Nominal value per equity share	₹		
Basic / Diluted earnings per share	₹	**NA**	**NA**

35. Subsidiaries

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting year are as follows.

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group (%)	
			As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1. Held directly:				
2. Held through subsidiaries:				

35.1 Composition of the Group

Details of the Group's joint venture at the end of the reporting year are as follows.

Name of joint operation	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group (%)	
			As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Held Directly :				
Held through Subsidiaries :				

The Group's interest in jointly controlled operations are :

Name of the Jointly Controlled Operations	Proportion of Group's Interest (%)	
	As at March 18	As at March 17

35.2 Details of the Group's associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Name of joint operation	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group (%)	
			As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1.Held directly :				
2.Held through Subsidiaries :				

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35.3 The financial position and results of the Companies which became a subsidiary / ceased to be a subsidiary

a. The financial position and results (after eliminations and consolidation adjustments) of entities which became subsidiaries during the Year ended March 31, 2018 are given below:

Particulars	Name of Subsidary	Name of Subsidary
Assets As at March 31, 2018		
Non-current assets		
Current assets		
Total	-	-
Equity and Liability As at March 31, 2018		
Total Equity		
Current liabilities		
Total	-	-
Income for the period (from the date of incorporation / acquisition to March 31, 2018)		
Operating income		
Other income		
Total Income	-	-
Expenses for the period (from the date of incorporation / acquisition to March 31, 2018)		
Operating expenses		
Depreciation		
Interest cost		
Other administrative expenses		
Total Expenses	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax	-	-
Taxes		
Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss)		
Total other comprehensive Income / (loss)	-	-

b. The financial position and results (after eliminations and consolidation adjustments) of entities which became subsidiaries during the Year ended March 31, 2017 are given below:

Rs.

Particulars	Name of Subsidary	Name of Subsidar	Nam	Name of Subsidary	Name of Subsidary	Name of Subsidary
Assets As at March 31, 2017						
Non-current assets						
Current assets						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity and Liability As at March 31, 2017						
Total Equity						
Non-current liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income for the period (from the date of incorporation / acquisition to March 31, 2017)						
Operating income						
Other income						
Total Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for the period (from the date of incorporation / acquisition to March 31, 2017)						
Operating expenses						
Depreciation						
Interest cost						
Other administrative expenses						
Total Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax						
Taxes						
Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss)						
Total other comprehensive Income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-

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36. Leases

36.1 Obligations under finance leases

The Company as lessee

Finance lease liabilities

Rs.

Particulars	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Not later than one year				
Later than one year and not later than five years				
Later than five years				
	-	-	-	-
Less: Future Finance charges				
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	-	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Included in the financial statements as:		
- Non-current borrowings (note 18)	-	-
- Current maturities of finance lease obligations (note 18)	-	-
Total	-	-

36.2 Operating lease arrangements

The Company as lessee

Leasing arrangements

The Company holds certain properties under a non-cancellable operating lease. The Company's future lease rentals under the operating lease arrangements as at the year ends are as under:

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Not later than 1 year		
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		
Later than 5 years		
Total	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for rent		
Total	-	-

The lease terms do not contain any exceptional / restrictive covenants nor are there any options given to Company to renew the lease or purchase the properties. The agreements provide for changes in the rentals if the taxes leviable on such rentals change.

The Company as lessor

Leasing arrangements

The Company has given certain machinery under a non-cancellable operating lease. The Company's future lease receivables under the operating lease arrangements as at the year ends are as under:

Future lease rentals:

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Not later than 1 year		
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		
Later than 5 years		
Total	-	-

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Amount credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss for rent		
Total	-	-

The lease terms do not contain any exceptional / restrictive covenants nor are there any options given to lessee to renew the lease or purchase the properties. The agreements provide for changes in the rentals if the taxes leviable on such rentals change.

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37. Employee benefit plans

37.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company offers its employees defined contribution benefits in the form of provident fund, family pension fund and superannuation fund. Provident fund, family pension fund and superannuation fund cover substantially all regular employees. Contributions are paid during the year into separate funds under certain statutory / fiduciary-type arrangements. While both the employees and the Company pay predetermined contributions into the provident fund and pension fund, contributions to superannuation fund are made only by the Company. The contributions are normally based on a certain proportion of the employee's salary. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of Regional provident fund office and third party fund manager.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs. ___ (for the Year ended March 31, 2017: Rs. ____) represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

37.2 Defined benefit plans

The Company offers its employees defined-benefit plans in the form of gratuity (a lump sum amount). Amounts payable under defined benefit plans are typically based on years of service rendered and the employee's eligible compensation (immediately before retirement). The gratuity scheme covers substantially all regular employees. In the case of the gratuity scheme, the Company contributes funds to the Life Insurance Corporation of India which administers the scheme on behalf of the Company. The Plan Assets comprise of a Gratuity Fund maintained by LIC of India. Commitments are actuarially determined at year end. Actuarial valuation is based on "Projected Unit Credit" method. The Company recognizes Actuarial Gain & Loss in the Other Comprehensive Income Account in the year in which they occur.

Under the plans, the employees are entitled to post-retirement lumpsum amounting to 30 days of final salary for each completed years of service. The eligible salary is Basic pay.Benefits are vested to employee on completion of 5 year

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined based on the benchmark yields available on Government Bonds at the valuation date with terms matching that of the liabilities. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability. the salary increase rates take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor

The actuarial calculations used to estimate defined benefit commitments and expenses are based on the following assumptions, which if changed, would affect the defined benefit commitment's size, funding requirements and pension expense. The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

Particulars	Valuation as at	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Discount rate(s)		
Rate of increase in compensation#		
Mortality rates*		
Employee Attrition rate (Past service)		

The estimates of future salary increases considered in the actuarial valuation take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

* Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect expected changes in mortality/ other

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Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows.

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Service cost:		
Current service cost		
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements		
Net interest expense		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions*		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Total	-	-

* This figure does not reflect interrelationship between demographic assumption and financial assumption when a limit is applied on the benefit, the effect will be shown as an experience

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income. The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation		
Fair value of plan assets		
Funded status		
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	-	-

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Opening defined benefit obligation		
Current service cost		
Interest cost		
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments		
Benefits paid		
Others -Transfer outs		
Closing defined benefit obligation	-	-

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Opening fair value of plan assets		
Interest income		
Remeasurement gain (loss):		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset		
Contributions from the employer		
Benefits paid		
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

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The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows

Rs.

Particulars	Fair Value of plan asset as at		
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
Gratuity Fund (LIC)	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

All of the Plan Asset is entrusted to LIC of India under their _________. The reimbursement is subject to LIC's Surrender Policy. Since the scheme funds are invested with LIC of India Expected rate of return on Plan assets is based on rate of return declared by fund manager

The actual return on plan assets was ₹___ (2017: ₹___).

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher/(lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by ₹ __ (decrease by ₹ __ As at March 31, 2017) and increase by ₹____ (increase by ₹___ As at March 31, 2017).

- If the salary escalation rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by ₹ __ (increase by ₹ __ As at March 31, 2017) and decrease by ₹ __ (decrease by ₹ ___ As at March 31, 2017).

- If the Attrition rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by ₹ __ (increase by ₹ __ As at March 31, 2017) and decrease by ₹ ___ (decrease by ₹ ___ As at March 31, 2017).

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior yea

The average duration of the benefit obligation at March 31, 2018 is _____ years (As at March 31, 2017: __ years)

The expected contributions to the defined benefit plan for the next annual reporting period as at March 31 2018 is ₹ ___ (as at March 31 2017 is ₹ ___)

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38. Business combinations

38.1.1 Business combinations

Rs.

Particulars	Principal activity	Date of acquisition	Proportion of voting equity interests acquired (%)	Consideration transferred
During the period Name of Entity acquired				
Total				-

38.1.2 Consideration transferred

Rs.

Particulars	Name of Entity acquired	Name of Entity acquired
Cash Othres		
Total	-	-

38.1.3 Assets acquired and liabilities recognized at the date of acquisitior

Rs.

Particulars	Name of Entity acquired	Name of Entity acquired
	Date of acquisition	Date of acquisition
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Inventories		
Other current financial assets		
Other current assets		
Non-current assets		
Deferred tax Assets		
Non current tax		
Loans given		
Other non current financial assets		
Other Non current assets		
Total (A)	-	-
Current liabilities		
Trade payables		
Other current financial liability		
Other current liability		
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings		
Other non current financial liability		
Deferred Tax liability		
Total (B)	-	-
Net Assets acquired (A-B)	-	-

38.1.4 Goodwill arising on acquisition

Rs.

Particulars	Name of Entity acquired	Name of Entity acquired
Consideration transferred Less: fair value of identifiable net assets acquired		
Goodwill arising on acquisition	-	-

Goodwill arose in the acquisition of RLHL because the cost of the acquisition included a control premium. In addition, the consideration paid effectively included amounts in relation to the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth and future market development.

None of the goodwill arising on these acquisitions is expected to be deductible for tax purposes

38.1.5 Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

Rs.

Particulars	Name of Entity acquired	Name of Entity acquired
	Date of acquisition	Date of acquisition
Consideration paid in cash Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired		
Total	-	-

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38.2 Disposal of a subsidiary

38.2.1 Consideration received

Rs.

Particulars	Date of Disposal
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	
Total consideration received	-

38.2.2 Analysis of asset and liabilities over which control was los

Rs.

	Name of entity
Particulars	Date of Disposal
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Other Current Financial assets	
Current tax assets (Net)	
Other assets	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment and Investment property	
Other Non Current Financial assets	
Other assets	
Total (A)	-
Current liabilities	
Borrowings	
Other financial liabilities	
Provisions	
Other current liabilities	
Non-current liabilities	
Borrowings	
Total (B)	-
Net assets disposed of (A-B)	-

38.2.3 Loss on disposal of a subsidiary

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018
Consideration received	-
Less : Net assets disposed of	-
Less : Goodwill impairment	
Loss on disposal	-

38.2.4 Net cash inflow/(outflow) on disposal of a subsidiary

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	-
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances disposed of	-
Total	-

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39. Disclosure in respect of Construction Contracts

Rs.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Contract revenue recognised as revenue during the year	1,049,374,041	

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cumulative revenue recognised	1,049,374,041	
Advances received	404,627,945	
Retention Money receivable		
Gross amount due from customers for contract work, disclosed as asset (i.e. Unbilled Revenue)		
Gross amount due to customers for contract work, disclosed as liability (i.e. Unearned Revenue)		

40. Commitments for expenditure

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances paid aggregate ` __ crore ( As at March 31, 2017 ` __ crore)	1,711,567,812	
(b) Other commitments		
Connectivity charges to Haryana Urban Development Authority		
Total	**1,711,567,812**	-

41. Contingent liabilities and Letter of awareness and letter of financial support

41.1 Contingent liabilities

Rs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
(b) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		
- Income tax demands contested by the Group		
- Other tax liability		
- Royalty to Nagpur Municipal Corporation		
- Others		
(c) Guarantees/ counter guarantees issued in respect of other companies	92,804,520	
(d) Put option on sale of investment		
- Contingent liabilities incurred by the Company arising from its interests in joint ventures		
- Contingent liabilities incurred by the Company arising from its interests in associates		

42. Related Party Disclosures

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

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity	Abbreviation used	March 2018	March 2017
Holding Company	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited	ITNL		
Subsidiaries - Direct				
Subsidiaries - Inrirect				
Fellow Subsidiaries (Only with whom there have been transaction during the period/ there was balance outstanding at the year end)				
Associates - Direct				
Associates - Indirect	IL&FS Engineering & Construction Compnay Limited	IECCL		
Jointly Controlled Entities - Direct				
Jointly Controlled Entities - Indirect				
Jointly Controlled Operations	KYIVMETROBUD PJSC	KMB		
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")				
Relatives of KMP				
KMP of Holding Company				

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Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Year ended March 31, 2018

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

Rs.

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Arrangements	Key Management personnel and relatives	Total
Balance							
Advance towards Share Application Money (Long-term)							-
							-
Advances Recoverable - Short Term				62,114,154			62,114,154
							-
Advances Recoverable in Cash or Kind							-
							-
Cost of Investment in equity shares							-
							-
Equity share Capital with Premium							-
							-
Interest Accrued and due							-
							-
Interest Accrued and not due LT							-
							-
Interest Accrued and not due ST							-
							-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings							-
							-
Investment in Covered Warrants							-
							-
Investment in Preference Shares							-
							-
Investment in Redeemable optionally convertible cumulative preference shares							-
							-
Investments in Units							-
							-
Long-term Lendings							-
							-
Mobilisation Advances Received (Long-term)							-
							-
Mobilisation Advances Received (Short-term)							-
							-
Preference share Capital with Premium							-
							-
Other Current Liabilities							-
							-
Provision for Advances							-
							-
Provision for redemption premium on Preference Shares							-
							-
Rent Deposit							-
							-
Retention Money Payable							-
							-
Retention Money Receivable							-
							-
Short-term Borrowings							-
							-
Short-term Lendings							-
							-
Provision for Advances							-
							-
Trade Payables	146,157,176			215,635,061			361,792,237
							-
Trade Receivables							-
							-
Unamortised Expenses							-
							-
Unbilled Revenue							-
							-
Unearned Revenue							-

Transactions							-
							-
Administrative and general expenses	1,452,992						1,452,992
							-
Advance towards Share Application Money							-
							-
Borrowings							-
							-
Construction Cost				416,218,092	1,035,786		417,253,878
							-
Director Remuneration							-
							-

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Dividend Income							-
							-
Interest Expenses							-
							-
Interest Income							-
							-
Interest on Loans (Expense)							-
							-
Investment made / purchased							-
							-
Lendings							-
							-
Miscellaneous Income				33,605,633			33,605,633
							-
Operating Expenses (Other than Construction Cost)							-
							-
Proposed Dividend on Preference Shares							-
							-
Proposed Dividend Paid							-
							-
Purchase of Goods	142,230,667						142,230,667
							-
Purchase of Shares							-
							-
Rent Expense							-
							-
Repayment of Lendings							-
							-
Revenue from Operations							-
							-
Sale of Shares							-

Year ended March 31, 2018

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

Rs.

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Arrangements	Key Management personnel and relatives	Total
Balance							
Advance towards Share Application Money (Long-term)							-
							-
Advances Recoverable - Short Term							-
							-
Advances Recoverable in Cash or Kind							-
							-
Cost of Investment in equity shares							-
							-
Equity share Capital with Premium							-
							-
Interest Accrued and due							-
							-
Interest Accrued and not due LT							-
							-
Interest Accrued and not due ST							-
							-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings							-
							-
Investment in Covered Warrants							-
							-
Investment in Preference Shares							-
							-
Investment in Redeemable optionally convertible cumulative preference shares							-
							-
Investments in Units							-
							-
Long-term Lendings							-
							-
Mobilisation Advances Received (Long-term)							-
							-
Mobilisation Advances Received (Short-term)							-
							-
Preference share Capital with Premium							-
							-
Other Current Liabilities							-
							-
Provision for Advances							-
							-
Provision for redemption premium on Preference Shares							-
							-
Rent Deposit							-
							-
Retention Money Payable							-
							-

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Retention Money Receivable							-
							-
Short-term Borrowings							-
							-
Short-term Lendings							-
							-
Provision for Advances							-
							-
Trade Payables							-
							-
Trade Receivables							-
							-
Unamortised Expenses							-
							-
Unbilled Revenue							-
							-
Unearned Revenue							-

Transactions							-
							-
Administrative and general expenses							-
							-
Advance towards Share Application Money							-
							-
Borrowings							-
							-
Construction Cost							-
							-
Director Remuneration							-
							-
Dividend Income							-
							-
Interest Expenses							-
							-
Interest Income							-
							-
Interest on Loans (Expense)							-
							-
Investment made / purchased							-
							-
Lendings							-
							-
Miscellaneous Income							-
							-
Operating Expenses (Other than Construction Cost)							-
							-
Proposed Dividend on Preference Shares							-
							-
Proposed Dividend Paid							-
							-
Purchase of Goods							-
							-
Purchase of Shares							-
							-
Rent Expense							-
							-
Repayment of Lendings							-
							-
Revenue from Operations							-
							-
Sale of Shares							-

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43. Segment Reporting

Rs.

	Surface Transportation Business		Others		Total	
	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue						
External						
Inter-Segment						
Segment Revenue						
Segment expenses						
Segment results						
Unallocated income (excluding interest income) (Refer Footnote 3						
Unallocated expenditure (Refer Footnote 4)						
Finance cost						
Interest Income unallocated						
Tax expense (net)						
Share of profit / (loss) of Joint ventures (net)						
Share of profit / (loss) of Associates (net)						
Profit for the year					-	-
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Segment assets						
Unallocated Assets (Refer Footnote 1)						
Total assets					-	-
Segment liabilities						
Unallocated Liabilities (Refer Footnote 2)						
Total liabilities					-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Capital Expenditure for the year					-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense					-	-
Non cash expenditure other than depreciation for the year					-	-

(II) Secondary - Geographical Segments:

Rs.

Particulars	India	Outside India	India	Outside India
	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue - External				
Capital Expenditure				
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Segment Assets				

Footnotes:

1) Unallocated assets include investments, advance towards share application money, loans given, interest accrued, option premium, deferred tax assets, advance payment of taxes (net of provision), unpaid dividend accounts and fixed deposits placed for a period exceeding 3 months, goodwill on consolidation etc

2) Unallocated liabilities include borrowings, interest accrued on borrowings, deferred tax liabilities (net), provision for tax (net), unpaid dividends etc

3) Unallocated income includes Profit on sale of investment (net), Advertisement income, Excess provisions written back, Miscellaneous income and Exchange rate fluctuation.

4) Unallocated expenditure includes Exchange rate fluctuation, Directors' fees and Brand subscription fees.

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44. Approval of financial statements

The Financial statements were approved for issue by the JV

In terms of our report attached.
For MKPS & associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

CA Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership Number : 065025

Place: Mumbai
Date :

For and on behalf of ITNL KMB JV

Authorised signatory

Authorised signatory

Place: Mumbai
Date :