

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of GMR Infra Developers Limited

Report on the Ind AS standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of GMR Infra Developers Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2019, its losses, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the report containing other information if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.



Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
8. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
10. A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is as follows:
 - A. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - (i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - (ii) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - (iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - (iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



- (v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- B. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- C. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

- 11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in "Annexure - A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 12. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2019 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" . Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.



- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - The Company did not have long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no:001109C



Gaurav Agarwal
Partner.

Membership No: 403788



Place: New Delhi
Date:

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on the 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019:

Re: GMR Infra Developers Limited

- I. a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Fixed Assets.
b. The fixed assets have been physically verified during the year by the management and there were no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical fixed assets.
c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- II. The nature of companies operation does not warrant holding of any stocks. Accordingly paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- III. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- IV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the company has not granted any loan, made any investments, gave any guarantee or provided security in connection with a loan to any other body corporate or person in contravention of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- V. According to the information and explanation given to us the company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year and as such this clause is not applicable.
- VI. According to the information and explanation given to us the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the activities carried out by the Company, and hence this clause is not applicable.
- VII. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in payment of undisputed statutory dues including income tax, Goods and service tax, Professional tax and cess as applicable with appropriate authorities. We are informed by the company that the provisions of Provident Fund Act, Employee state insurance scheme, duty of customs, are not applicable.
b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us there are no disputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, Goods and service tax, Professional tax and cess as applicable as at 31st March 2019. We are informed by the company that the provisions of Provident Fund Act, Employee state insurance scheme, duty of customs, are not applicable.
- VIII. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has not defaulted in repayments of dues to bank during the year. The company did not have any outstanding dues in respect of a financial institutions, debentureholders or to government during the year.
- IX. The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (Including debt instrument) or has taken term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable.
- X. During the course of examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have not come across any instance of fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees of the company during the year.



- XI. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us the Company has not paid or provided any managerial Remuneration. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the order is not applicable.
- XII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable.
- XIII. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that all the transaction with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details of the transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as per applicable accounting Standards.
- XIV. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly debentures during the year under review.
- XV. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that that the Company has not entered into any noncash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable.
- XVI. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that that the Company is not required to be Registered under Section 45 -IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants

Firm registration no: 001109C



Gaurav Agarwal
Partner.

Membership No: 403788



Place: New Delhi
Date:

Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date

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

Re: GMR Infra Developers Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GMR Infra Developers Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no:001109C



Gaurav Agarwal
Partner,
Membership No: 403788



Place: New Delhi
Date:

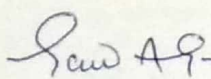
GMR Infra Developers Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019

		Amount in Rs.	
	Notes	Ind AS March 31, 2019	Ind AS March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	3	20,60,05,00,000	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,16,083	33,257
Bank Balance other than cash & cash equivalents	5	-	4,39,237
Other financial assets	6	91,267	29,192
Trade Receivables	6	1,10,000	
Current tax assets (net)	7	12,277	3,298
TOTAL ASSETS		20,60,08,29,627	5,04,984
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	8	5,00,000	5,00,000
Other equity	9	20,59,98,17,147	(14,242)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	2,50,000	-
Other current liabilities	11	2,62,480	19,226
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20,60,08,29,627	5,04,984
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 004109C



Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788



For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited



Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN: 2734169



Subbarao Gunapati
Director
DIN: 64511

Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2019

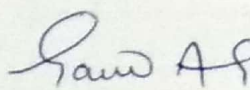
		Amount in Rs.	
	Notes	Ind AS March 31, 2019	Ind AS March 31, 2018
REVENUE			
Revenue from Operations	12	1,10,000	
Other Income	13	89,792	32,979
Total Income		1,99,792	32,979
EXPENSES			
Finance Cost	14	1,11,112	-
Other expenses	15	2,57,291	35,721
Total Expenses		3,68,403	35,721
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		(1,68,611)	(2,742)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before and tax from continuing operations		(1,68,611)	(2,742)
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) before and tax from continuing operations		(1,68,611)	(2,742)
Profit/(loss) for the period		(1,68,611)	(2,742)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
B. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(1,68,611)	(2,742)
Earnings per share for continuing operations			
EPS (Basic)			
Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		(3.37)	(0.05)
EPS (Diluted)			
Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		(3.37)	(0.05)

Significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.


As per our report of even date attached

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001109C

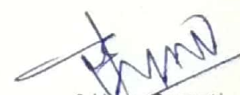

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788

Place : New Delhi
Date :

For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited


Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN: 2734169

Place : New Delhi
Date :


Subbarao Gunapati
Director
DIN: 64511

Place : New Delhi
Date :



GMR Infra Developers Limited
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2019

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
I. Cash flow from operating activities:		
A. Profit before tax	(1,68,611)	(2,742)
B. Adjustment for non-cash transactions:	-	-
C. Adjustment for investing and financing activities:		
a. Interest Income:		
i. Changes in fair value of financial assets	-	-
ii. From Investments	(1,99,792)	(32,979)
b. Interest Expenses on loans	1,11,112	-
	(88,680)	(32,979)
D. Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
a. Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	2,67,162	-
b. (Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	2,43,254	7,726
	5,10,416	7,726
E. Cash generated from operations (A+B+C)	2,53,125	(27,995)
Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(8,979)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (I)	2,44,146	(27,995)
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
A. Interest Income received	1,99,792	489
B. Investment in Fixed Deposit	-	(4,90,000)
C. Receipt from FD	-	50,763
D. Investments in Group Companies	(5,00,000)	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (II)	(3,00,208)	(4,38,748)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
A. Proceeds from Borrowings	2,50,000	-
B. Interest Paid on Borrowings	(1,11,112)	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (III)	1,38,888	-
IV. Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	82,826	(4,66,743)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	33,257	5,00,000
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,16,083	33,257
VI. Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
a. Cash on hand	-	-
b. Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on hand	-	-
a. With banks:		
i. On Current Account	1,16,083	33,257
ii. On Deposit Account having original maturity less than three months	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	1,16,083	33,257

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

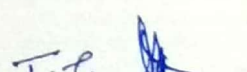
As per our report of even date attached


For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001108


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788



For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited


Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN: 2734169


Subbarao Gunapati
Director
DIN: 64511



Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :

1. Corporate Information

GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL' or 'the Company') is a Public unlisted Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure Limited. The Company has been incorporated with the objective of participation in various infrastructure related projects. The registered office of the company is located at Naman Center, 7th Floor, G-Block, BKC, Bandra, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400 051, India.

2. Significant accounting policies

1. Basis of preparation

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The stand-alone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The stand-alone financial statements are presented in Rs.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2. Property, plant & equipment

Freehold land will be carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment will stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

3. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

4. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)



Debt instruments at amortised cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. 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. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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



Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings: This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts: Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

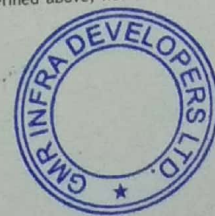
Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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



6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

7 Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- a) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

8 Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

There is no CSR expenditure during the year.



	Ind AS March 31, 2019	Amount in Rs Ind AS March 31, 2018
Investments		
GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited	5,00,000	-
(50,000 shares @ Rs 10 Each; March 18 : Nil Shares)		
GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited	20,60,00,00,000	-
(CCD @ Face Value of Rs 10 lakhs per Debenture - 20600 Nos.)		
	<u>20,60,05,00,000</u>	

Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	1,16,083	33,257
- On current accounts	<u>1,16,083</u>	<u>33,257</u>
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents		
Term Deposit less than 12 months	-	4,39,237
		<u>4,39,237</u>

Other Current Assets		
Interest accrued on term deposit	-	29,192
Interest accrued on Investments	89,792	-
Advances to Suppliers	1,475	-
Trade Receivables	1,10,000	-

Tax	12,277	3,298
Current Tax (TDS)	<u>2,13,544</u>	<u>32,490</u>

8 Share capital

Authorized shares

Outstanding at the beginning of the period

50,000 (March 31, 2018: 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each

Increase during the year

Outstanding at the end of the year

March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Equity shares		Equity shares	
Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000.00
-	-	-	-
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares

Outstanding at the beginning of the period

Add: Issued during the year

Less: forfeited during the year

Outstanding at the end of the year

March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Equity shares		Equity shares	
Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000.00
-	-	-	-
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity Shares	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the reporting period	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the Year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

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.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Equity Shares	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
GMR Infrastructure Limited	49,994	499940	49,994	499940



GMR Infra Developers Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2019

	Amount in Rs	
	Ind AS March 31, 2019	Ind AS March 31, 2018
9 Other equity		
Equity Component of Debentures		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Issued during the year	20,60,00,00,000	-
Closing balance	20,60,00,00,000	-
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(14,242)	(11,500)
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	(1,68,611)	(2,742)
Profit/(loss) for the period/year		
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss at the end of the period	(1,82,853)	(14,242)
	Non Current	Current
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
10 Borrowings		
Loan from Group Companies Unsecured considered Good - DSPL	2,50,000	-
	2,50,000	-
11 Other current liabilities		
Non trade payables	2,38,249	19,226
Statutory dues payable	19,734	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	4,497	
	2,62,480	19,226



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2019

12 Income

Revenue from Operations

Amount in Rs	
Ind AS March 31, 2019	Ind AS March 31, 2018
1,10,000	-

13 Other Income

Interest Income on

Term Deposit

Other Investments

-	32,979
89,792	-
1,99,792	32,979

14 Finance Cost

Interest on loan taken

Ind AS March 31, 2019	Ind AS March 31, 2018
1,11,112	-
1,11,112	-

15 Other expenses

Payment to auditors" (refer details below)

Rates & Taxes

Consultancy Charges

Bank charges

Miscellaneous Expense

Management Service Fee

Ind AS March 31, 2019	Ind AS March 31, 2018
28,390	26,550
49,265	3,282
55,082	-
6,254	5,889
300	-
1,18,000	-
2,57,291	35,721

Payment to auditors

As auditor:

Audit fee

In other capacity:

Other services (certification fees)

28,390	26,550
-	-
28,390	26,550



16. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

17. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	(1,68,611)	(2,742)
Continuing operations	-	-
Discontinued operation	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	(1,68,611)	(2,742)
Interest on convertible preference shares	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	(1,68,611)	(2,742)
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic)	50,000	50,000
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	50,000	50,000
Earning Per Share (Basic) (Rs)	(3.37)	(0.05)
Earning Per Share (Diluted) (Rs)	(3.37)	(0.05)
Face value per share (Rs)	10	10



18. Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The risk management framework aims to:

- (i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan;
- (ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

Market risk**(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2019		Amt. in lacs
	+50	0
	-50	0
March 31, 2018		
	+50	-
	-50	-

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

Credit risk

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the policies and procedures of the Company include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2019

19 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and sale of certain assets, long-term and short-term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible / convertible debt securities and strategic partnership with investors.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with.

Particulars	Amounts in Rs.	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares	2,50,000.00	-
Total debt (i)	2,50,000.00	-
Capital components		
Equity share capital	5,00,000	5,00,000
Other equity	(1,82,853)	(14,242)
Non-controlling interests	-	-
Convertible preference shares (refer note 19)	-	-
Total Capital (ii)	3,17,147	4,85,758
Capital and borrowings (iii = i + ii)	5,67,147	4,85,758
Gearing ratio (%) (i / iii)	44.08%	0.00%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no material breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.


No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001109C

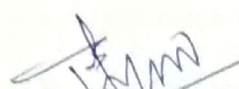

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788

Place : New Delhi
Date :

For and on behalf of board of
GMR Infra Developers Limited


Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN: 2734169

Place : New Delhi
Date :


Subbarao Gudnapati
Director
DIN: 64511

Place : New Delhi
Date :xx/xx/xxxx



20. Standard (Ind AS) issued not effective

A) Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued but not yet effective

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 which notified Ind AS 116, Leases. The amendment rules are effective from reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. This standard replaces current guidance in Ind AS 17 and is a far reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular.

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for recognition, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to recognize a 'right-of-use asset' and a 'lease liability' for almost all leasing arrangements. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. The lessor still has to classify leases as either finance or operating.

Ind AS 116 is effective for the Group in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 using either one of two methods:

- (a) retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within Ind AS 116 (the full retrospective method); or
- (b) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 116 recognized at the date of initial application (April 01, 2019) and providing certain additional disclosures as defined in Ind AS 116 (the modified retrospective method).

The Company continues to evaluate the available transition methods and its contractual arrangements. The ultimate impact on leases resulting from the application of Ind AS 116 will be subject to assessments that are dependent on many variables, including, but not limited to, the terms of the contractual arrangements and the mix of business. The Company's considerations also include, but are not limited to, the comparability of its financial statements and the comparability within its industry from application of the new standard to its contractual arrangements. The Company has established an implementation team to implement Ind AS 116 related to leases and it continues to evaluate the changes to accounting system and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary.

A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed.

A) Amendments to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 amending the following standards:

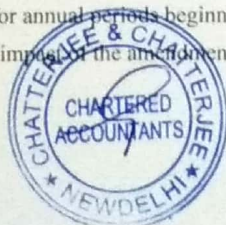
Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments to Ind AS 12, 'Income taxes'

The appendix corresponds to IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

This amendment clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of Ind AS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. The amendment applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.



20. Standard (Ind AS) issued not effective

Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation, Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.

This amendment enables entities to measure certain pre-payable financial assets with negative compensation at amortised cost. These assets, which include some loan and debt securities, would otherwise have to be measured at fair value through profit and loss. Negative compensation arises where the contractual terms permit the borrower to prepay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prepayment amount could be less than unpaid amounts of principal and interest. However, to qualify for amortised cost measurement, the negative compensation must be 'reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract'.

That is, when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in derecognition, a gain or loss should be recognised in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement, Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.

The amendments to Ind AS 19 clarify the accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. They confirm that entities must:

- calculate the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or
- any reduction in a surplus should be recognised immediately in profit or loss either as part of past service cost, or as a gain or loss
- separately recognise any changes in the asset ceiling through other comprehensive income.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

Annual Improvements to Ind AS

- **Ind AS 23, 'Borrowing Cost'**- clarified that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.
- **Ind AS 103, 'Business Combination'**- clarified that obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation is a business combination achieved in stages. The acquirer should re-measure its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value at the acquisition date.
- **Ind AS 111, 'Joint arrangements'**- clarified that the party obtaining joint control of a business that is a joint operation should not measure its previously held interest in joint operation.
- **Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes'**- clarified that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised. These requirements apply to all income tax consequences of dividends.

Previously, it was unclear whether the income tax consequences of dividend should be recognised in profit or loss, or in equity, and the scope of the existing guidance was ambiguous.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.



21. Statement of changes in equity

Amount in Rs.

a. Equity share capital:
50,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each

	No of Shares	Rs.
At 1st April 2018	50,000	5,00,000
Add - Issue During the year		
At March 31, 2019	50,000	5,00,000

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total equity
	Equity component of other financial instruments	Retained earnings	
For the year ended 31, March 2019			
At 1st April 2018	-	(14,242)	(14,242)
Profit for the year	-	(1,68,611)	(1,68,611)
Additions during the year	20,60,00,00,000	-	20,60,00,00,000
Other comprehensive income	20,60,00,00,000	(1,82,853)	20,59,98,17,147
Dividends	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-
Deemed dividend	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	20,60,00,00,000	(1,82,853)	20,59,98,17,147


For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001109C


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788



For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited


Govindarajulu T
Director
DIN: 2734169


Subbarao Gunapati
Director
DIN: 64511



Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :

A) Receivables - Sy. Debtors / Interest accrued but not due / Deposits Paid

Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Sch VI Financials)	Group GL code in respect of Operation GL Code	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	Balance Sheet Note Reference
GSL	Management & Other Services	Other Current Assets	4000240017	1,10,000.00	4

B) Payables - Sy. Creditors / Interest accrued but not due / Deposits Received

Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Sch VI Financials)	Group GL code in respect of Operation GL Code	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	Balance Sheet Note Reference
GIL	Management Service Fee	Other Current Liabilities		1,08,000	8
Dhruvi Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Interest on borrowings	Other Current Liabilities		14,231	8

C) Investments

Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Sch VI Financials)	Group GL code in respect of Operation GL Code	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	Balance Sheet Note Reference
GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited	Purchase of GIL Shares	Non Current Assets		5,00,000	1
GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited	CCD	Other Equity		20,60,00,00,000	1

D) Loans from Subsidiaries / Advance towards SAM / Advances to Subsidiaries

Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Sch VI Financials)	Group GL code in respect of Operation GL Code	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	Balance Sheet Note Reference
Dhruvi	Short Term Borrowing			2,50,000	7

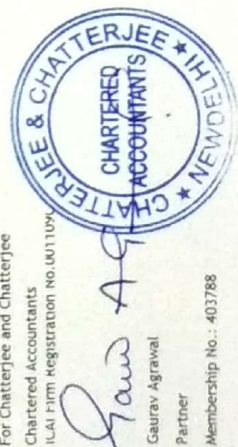
E) Share Capital

Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Sch VI Financials)	Group GL as per BPC (where this transaction is included)	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	Balance Sheet Note Reference
GIL	GIL Invested in Equity shares	Share Capital	2011010001	4,99,940	4

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee

Chartered Accountants

ILAI Firm Registration No. 0011094



Gaurav Agrawal

Partner

Membership No.: 403788

Place : New Delhi

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Govindrajulu T

Director

DIN: 2734169

Place : New Delhi

Date :



GMR Infra Developers Limited

For the period ended March 31, 2019

For P&L provide the details, if the same has happened at any part of the year.

- A) Only those items which are included in P&L Account are only to be reported
(ex: Reimbursement of Expenses should not be reported as they are not reflected in Final P&L Account)

B) Income

Date	Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Revised Sch VI financials)	Group GL code in respect of Operation GL Code	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	P&L Note Reference
Revenue Item 1						
Sub Total GJSL Management & Other Service Other Operating Income						
					1,10,000	9
GRAND TOTAL						
					1,10,000	9

C) Expenditure

Date	Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Revised Sch VI financials)	Group GL code in respect of Operation GL Code	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	P&L Note Reference
Expense Item 1						
Sub Total Dhruv Securities Pvt Ltd Interest on Borrowings						
					14,231	10
Expense Item 2						
Sub Total						
GRAND TOTAL						



For and on behalf of the board of directors

T. G. J.
Govindrajulu T
Director
DIN: 2734169

Place : New Delhi
Date :



For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 001109C

Gaurav Agrawal
Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788

Place : New Delhi
Date :